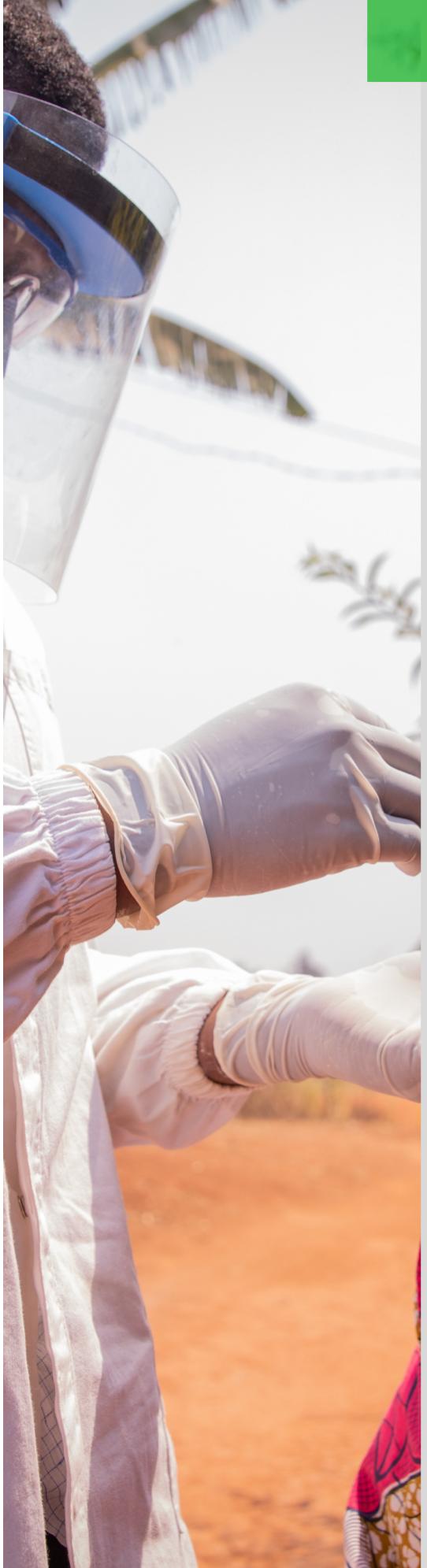




Tackling the Health Crises in Africa

An analysis on the current medical situation in Africa and what can be done about it

By Joshua Ati



Introduction

The African region battles health challenges triggered by outbreaks of communicable diseases, humanitarian crises, climatic shocks as well as the rising burden of chronic disease such as cancer and diabetes. Every year, the region faces more than 100 health emergencies, more than any other region in the world.

-WHO Africa

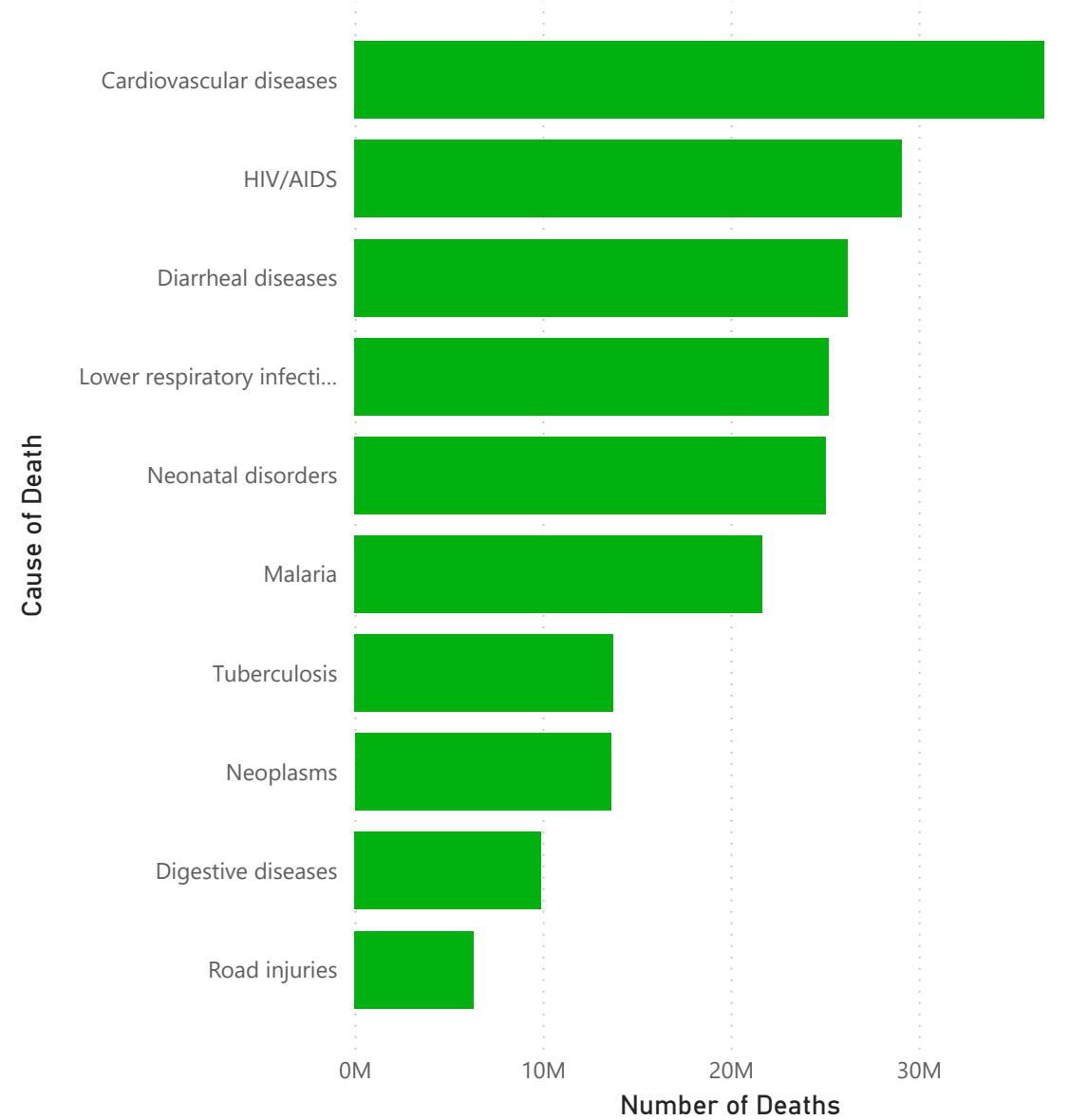
What can be done?

In order to know what can be done, we need to know the Medical problems we have in Africa. That is the goal of this analysis. In order to do this we need to have a base point we can compare with.

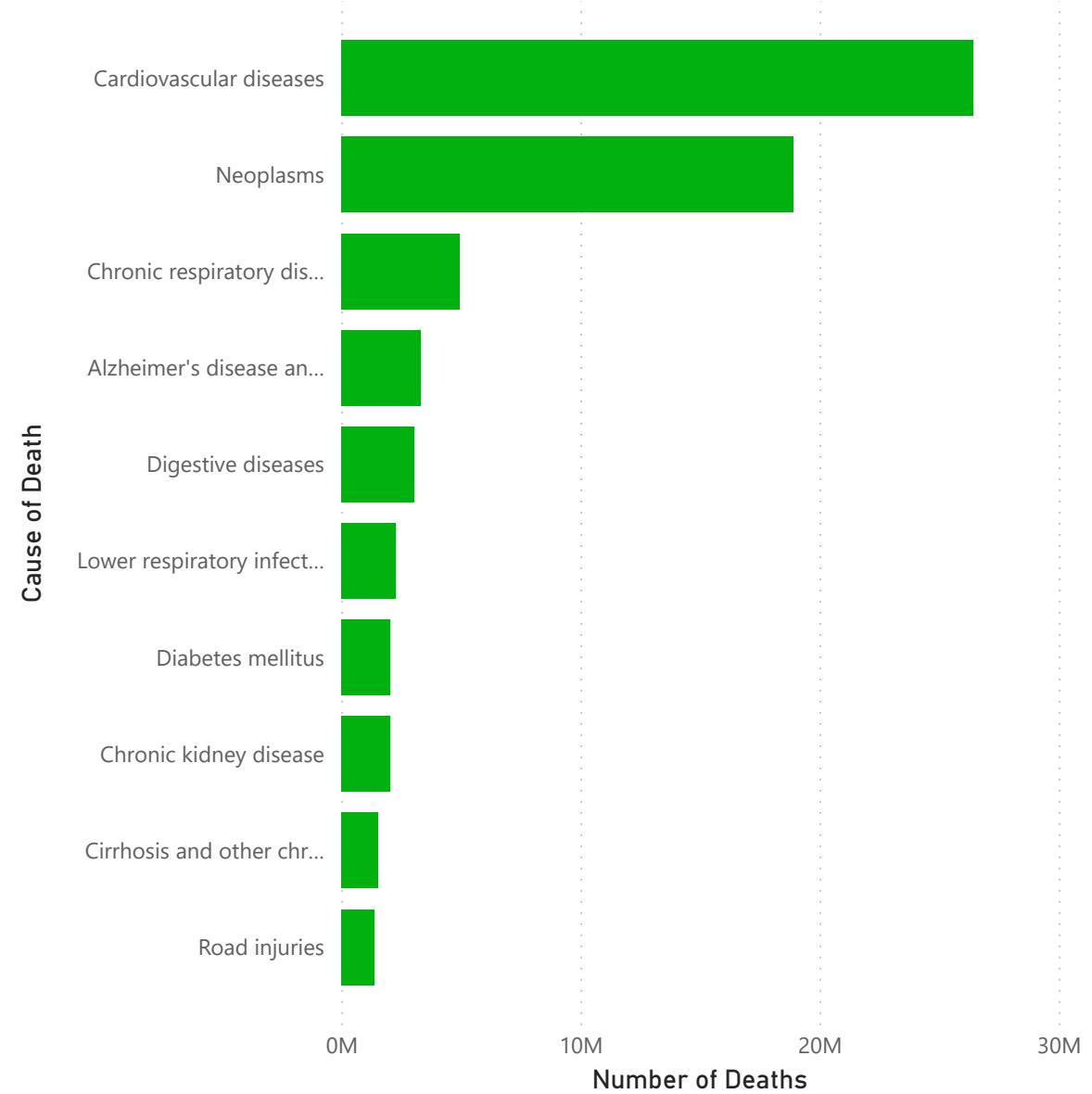
The United States is one of the most medically advanced countries in the world. As such, we would be comparing the metrics in Africa against the United States to see where improvement can be made

Top 10 Cause of Death in Africa vs The United States

Cause of Death In Africa



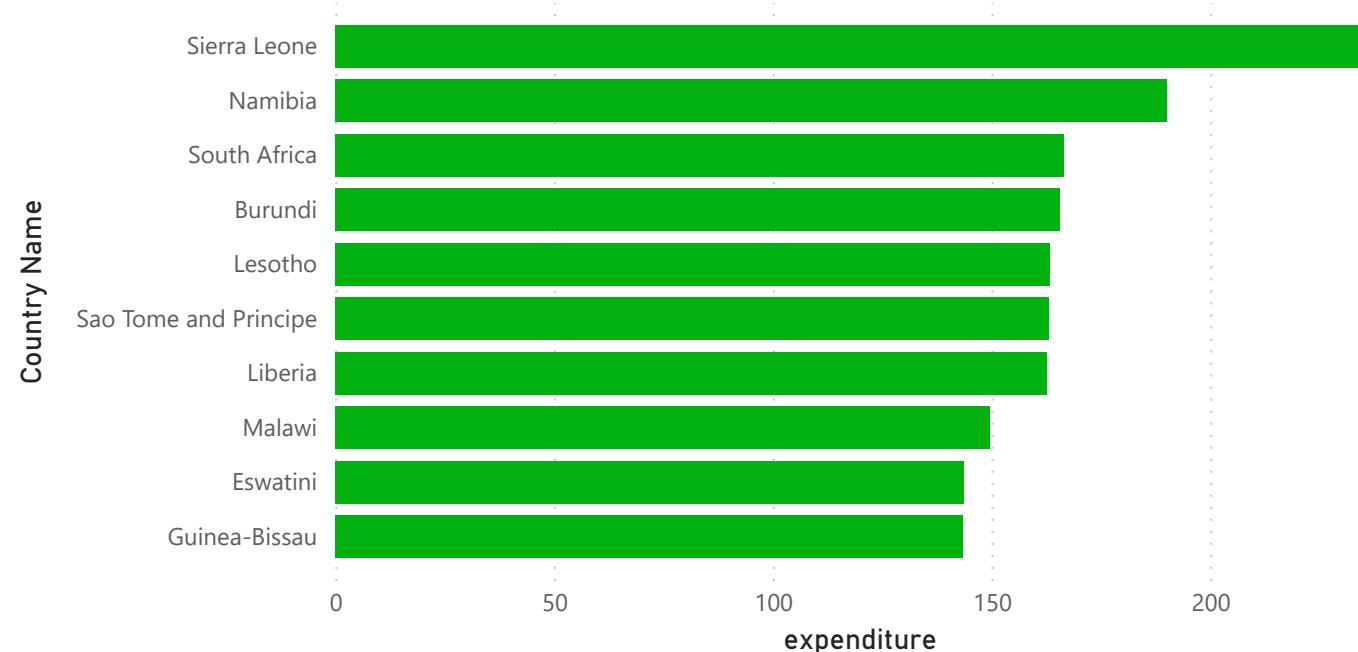
Cause of Death In the US



Although the leading cause of death in both comparisons is Cardiovascular diseases, the remainder causes of death in Africa are peculiar to Africa. They include easily preventable and treatable diseases such as Diarrheal, Malaria, and Tuberculosis

Medical Expenditure in Africa VS the United States

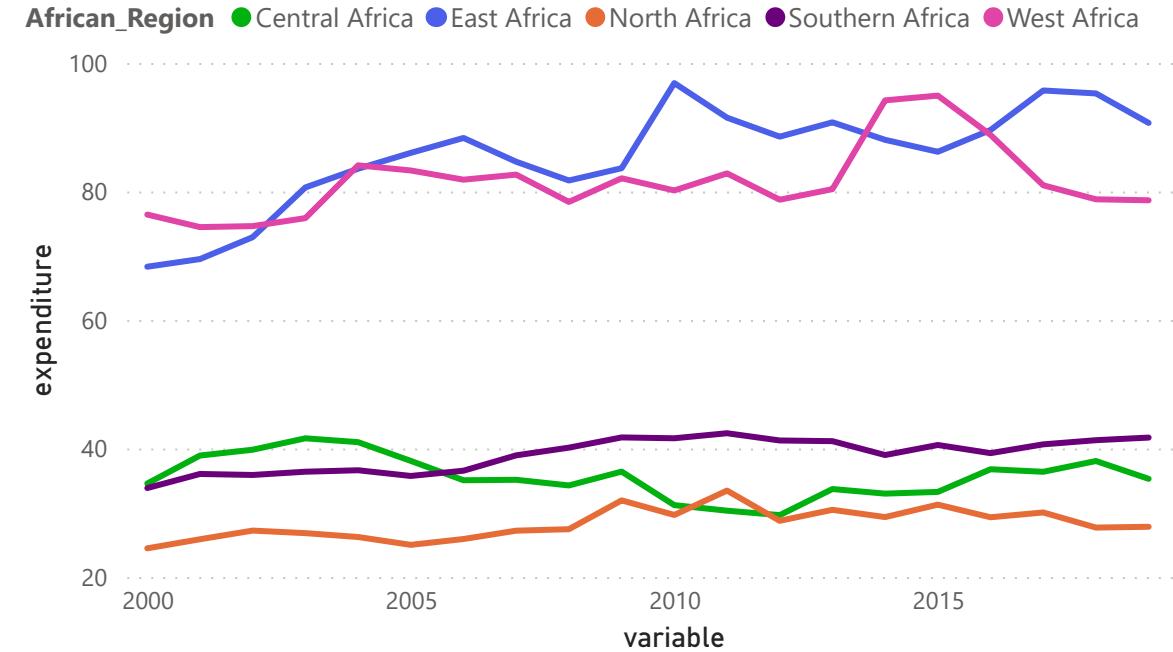
Medical Expenditure in African Countries



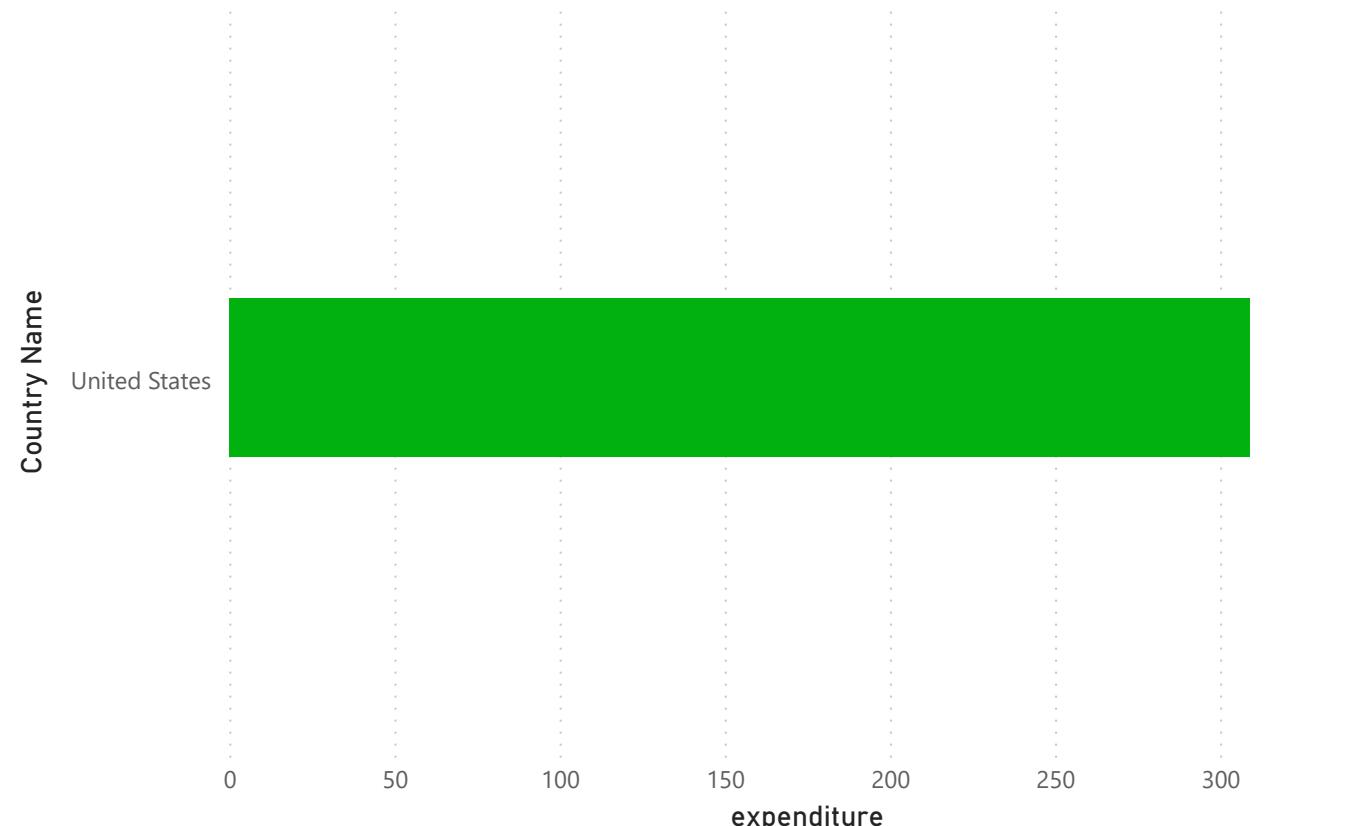
Select African Country to compare to the US

All

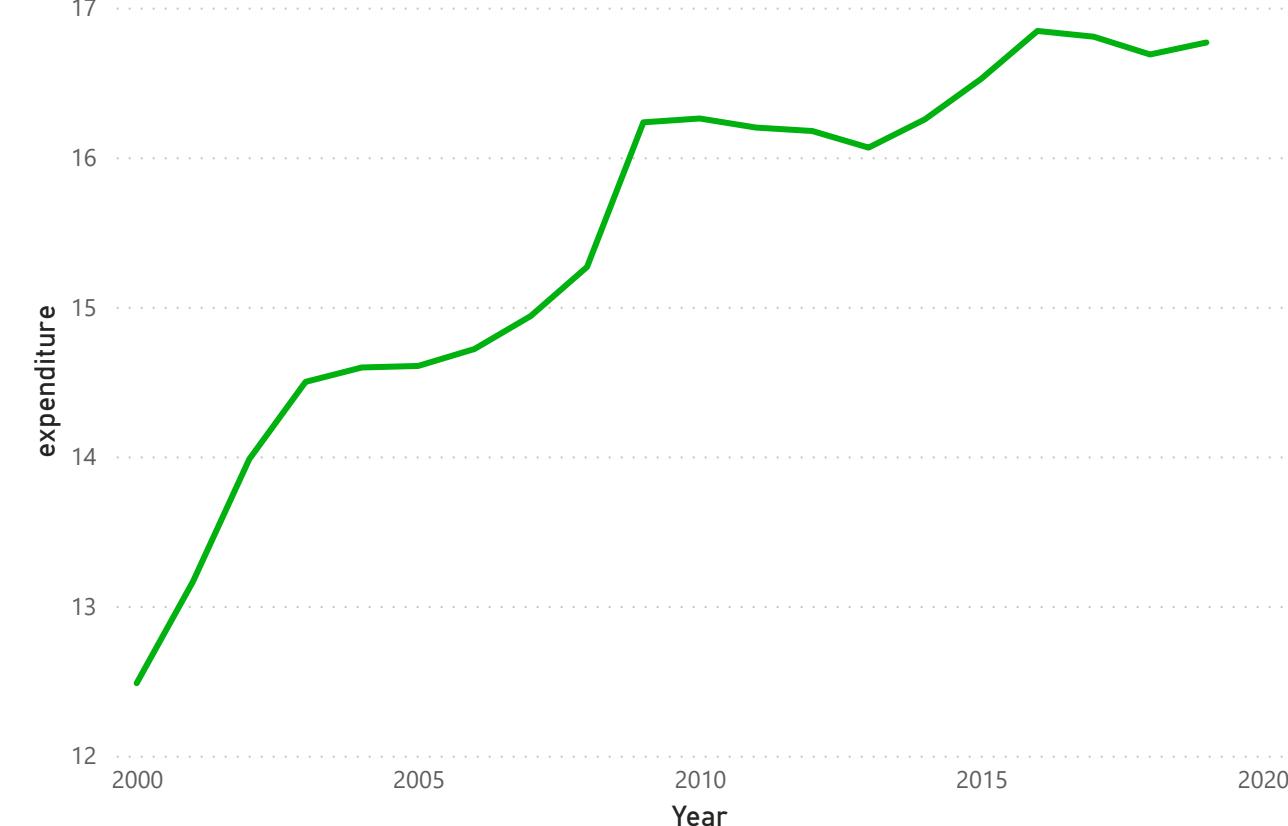
Yearly African Regions Expenditure



Medical Expenditure in the US



Yearly US Expenditure



There seems to be a very distinct gap between Medical Expenditures in Western and Eastern Africa in Comparison to Countries in Central, Northern, and Southern Africa. In the next slide, there is a comparison between the populations of all regions. Turns out that the population gap is not as wide as one would expect to give such a wide gap in Expenditures. Central, Northern, and Southern African countries just spend less on medical expenditures. In comparison to the US, African countries spend less on Medical Expenditures

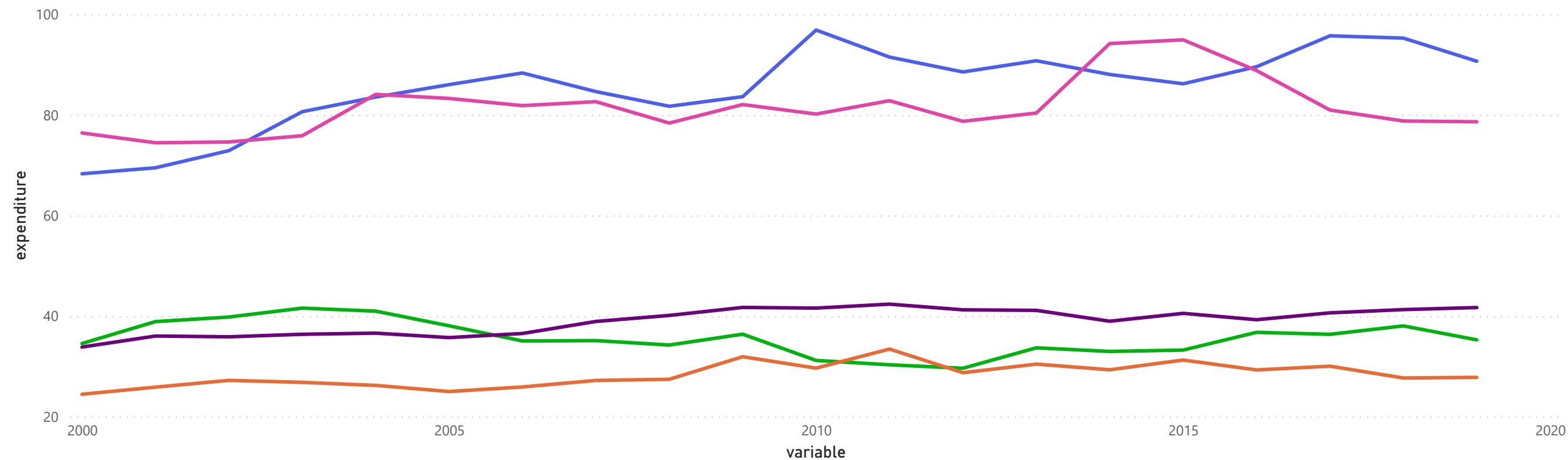
Select African Country to compare to the US

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Comparing the population of Africa with it's yearly Medical Expenditure

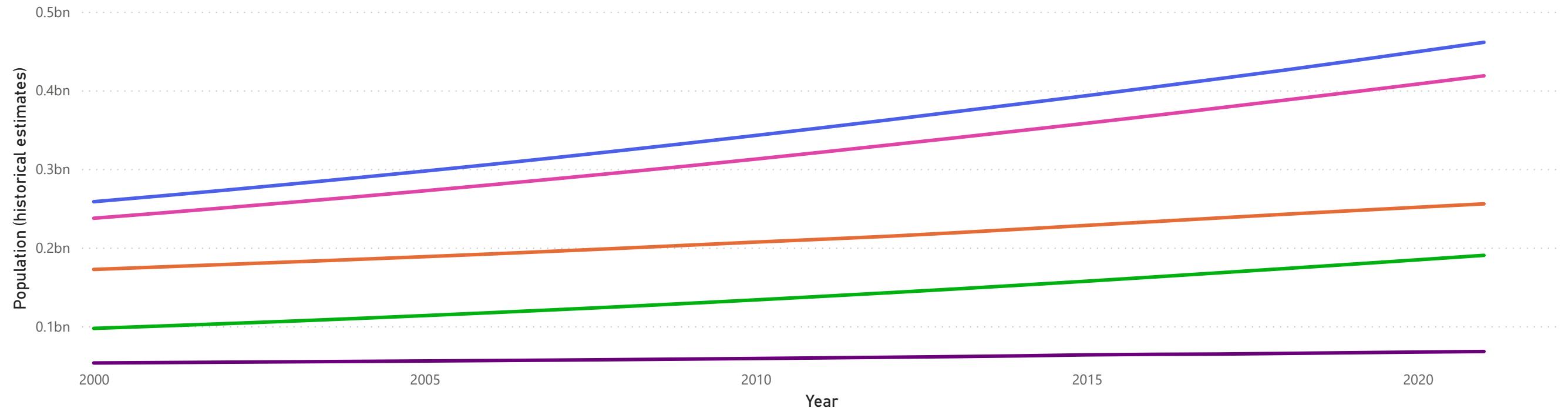
Yearly African Regions Expenditure

African_Region ● Central Africa ● East Africa ● North Africa ● Southern Africa ● West Africa



Africa Population By Year

African_Region ● Central Africa ● East Africa ● North Africa ● Southern Africa ● West Africa



As a callback from the previous slides, the population gap is not as wide as one would expect given a lesser gap in Medical Expenditures. Central, Northern, and Southern African countries just spend less on medical expenditures. In general, the population is growing faster than the expenditures. This could lead to serious issues in the future of Africa.

Comparing the population growth of Africa population growth of the United States

Select African Country to compare with US

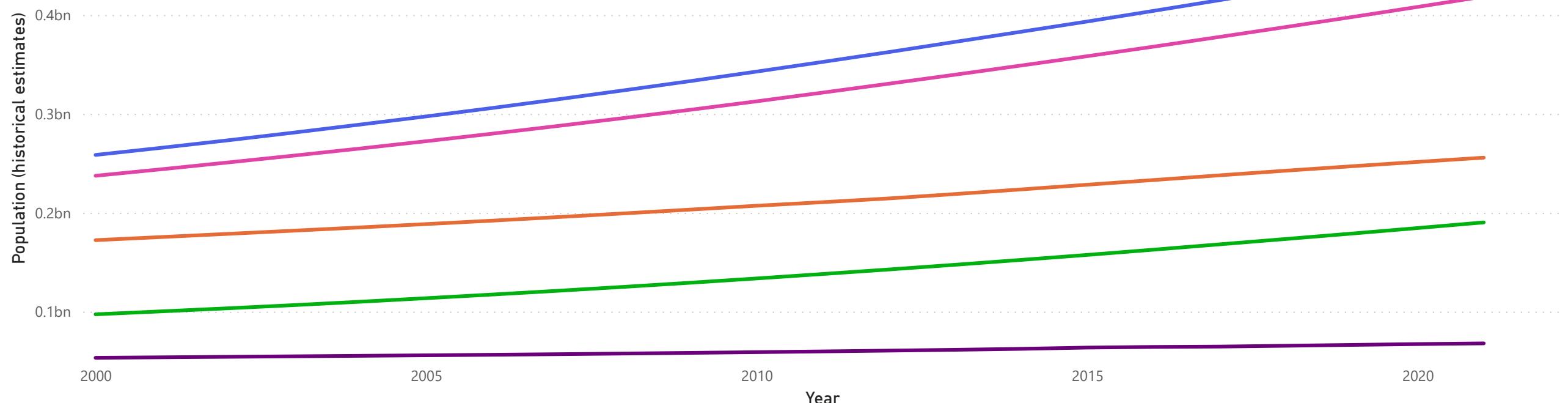


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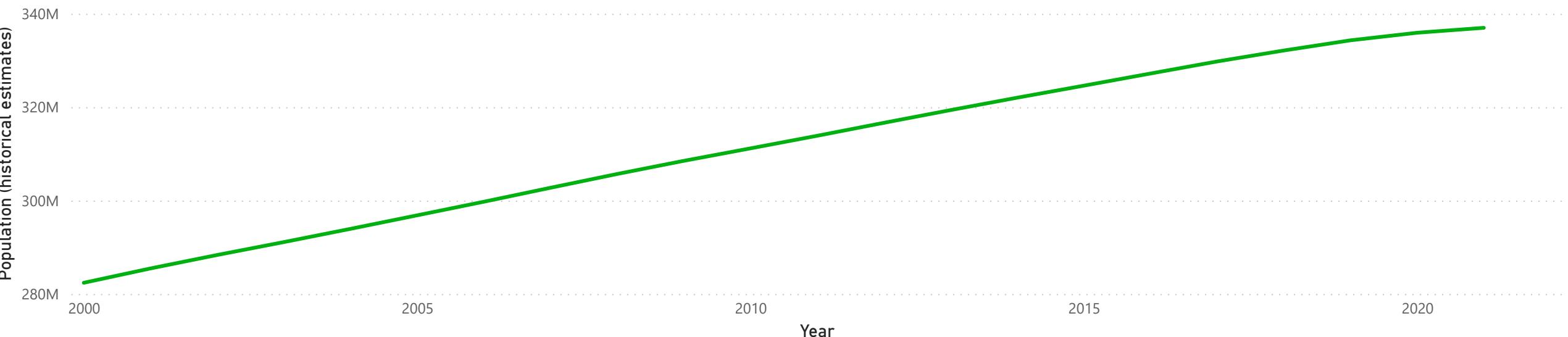


African_Region ● Central Africa ● East Africa ● North Africa ● Southern Africa ● West Africa

0.5bn



US Population By Year



Most African Countries have steeper population growth in comparison to the United States. In comparison with the Medical Expenditure of the US and the Population of US to the Medical Expenditure of Countries in Africa to the Population growth in Africa, African Countries are growing faster than their Medical Expenditure rates

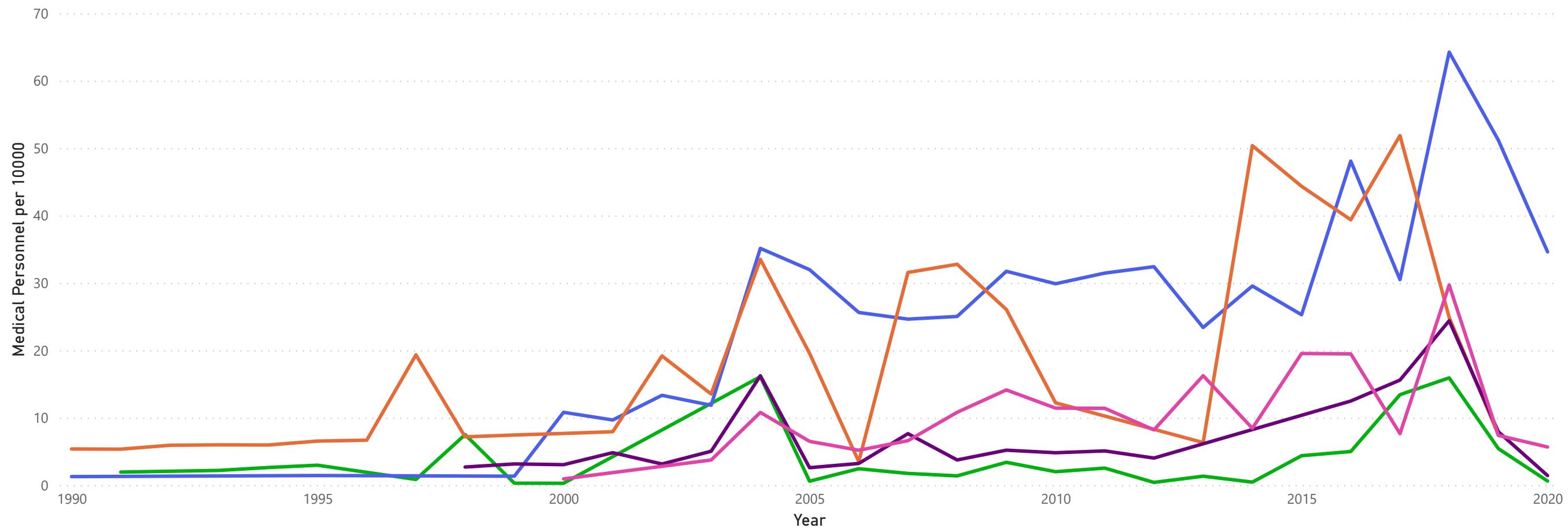
Comparing the Number of Medical Personnel per 10,000 in Africa and the US

Select African Country to compare with US

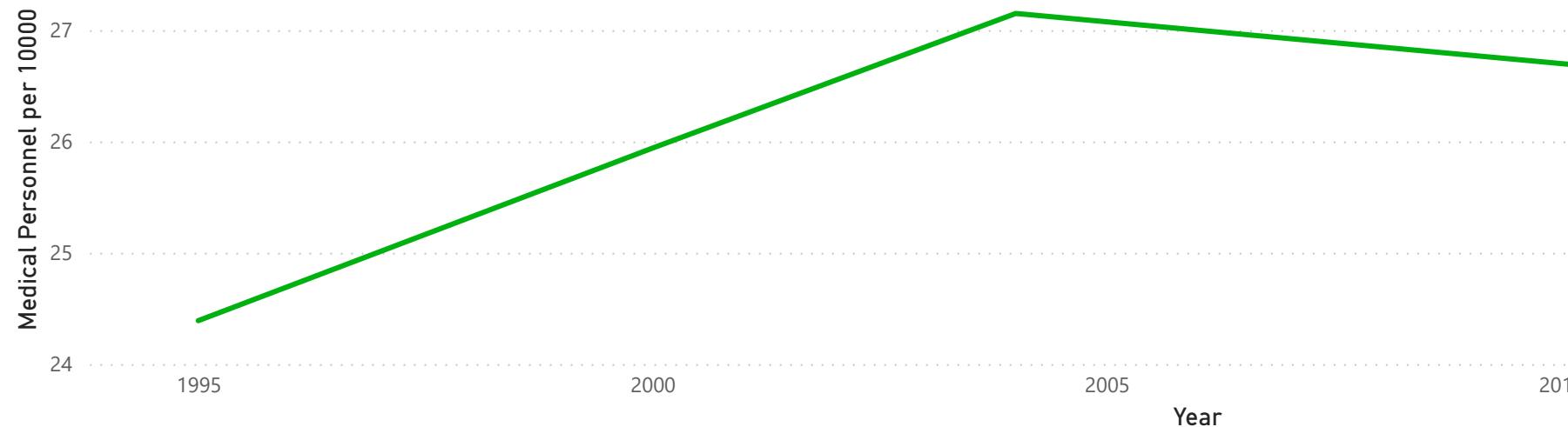
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Medical Personnel per 10000 In Africa

African_Region ● Central Africa ● East Africa ● North Africa ● Southern Africa ● West Africa



Medical Personnel per 10000 in the US



There is a huge gap in comparison between the number of Medical Personnel per 10,000 in Africa and the US. Most countries in Africa average between 2 and 4 personnel per 100,000 while the US Averages 25 per 100,000 over the years. This shows that Hospitals in Africa are generally understaffed and unequipped to handle the general population. Unfortunately for Africa, there seems to be a general reduction in that number starting from 2017.

Comparing of Death by Age Groups in Africa and in the US

Select African Country to compare with US

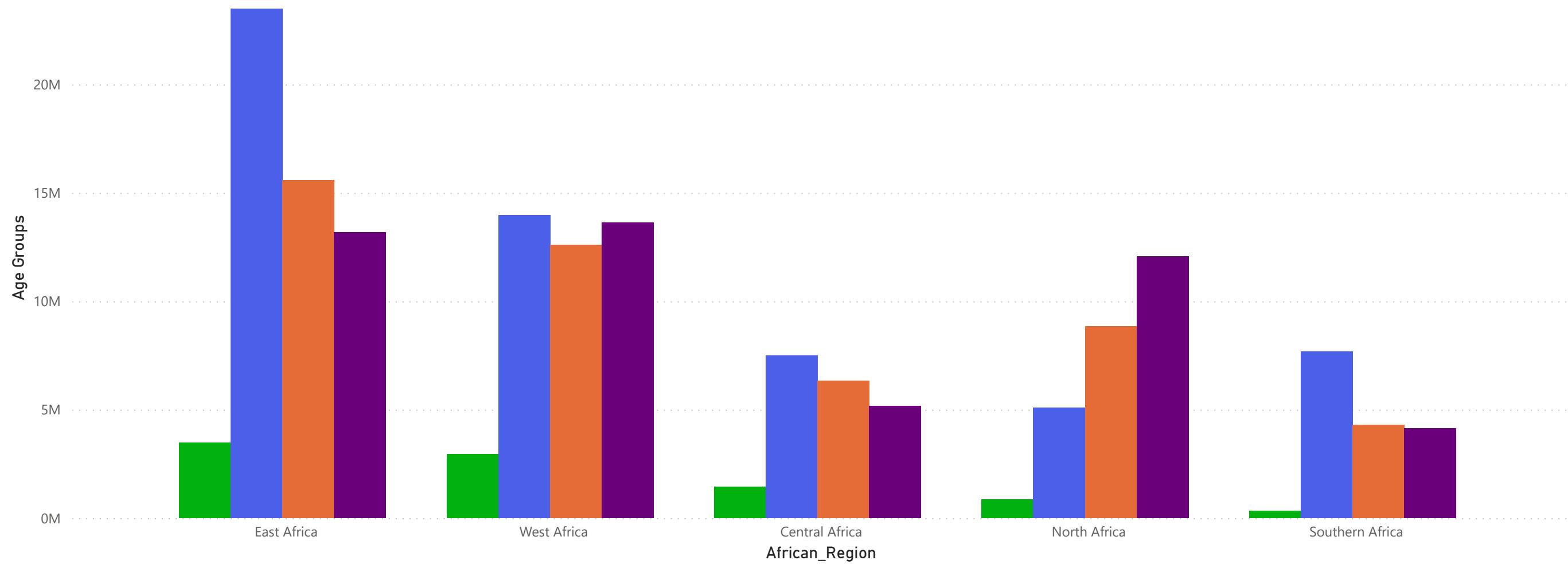


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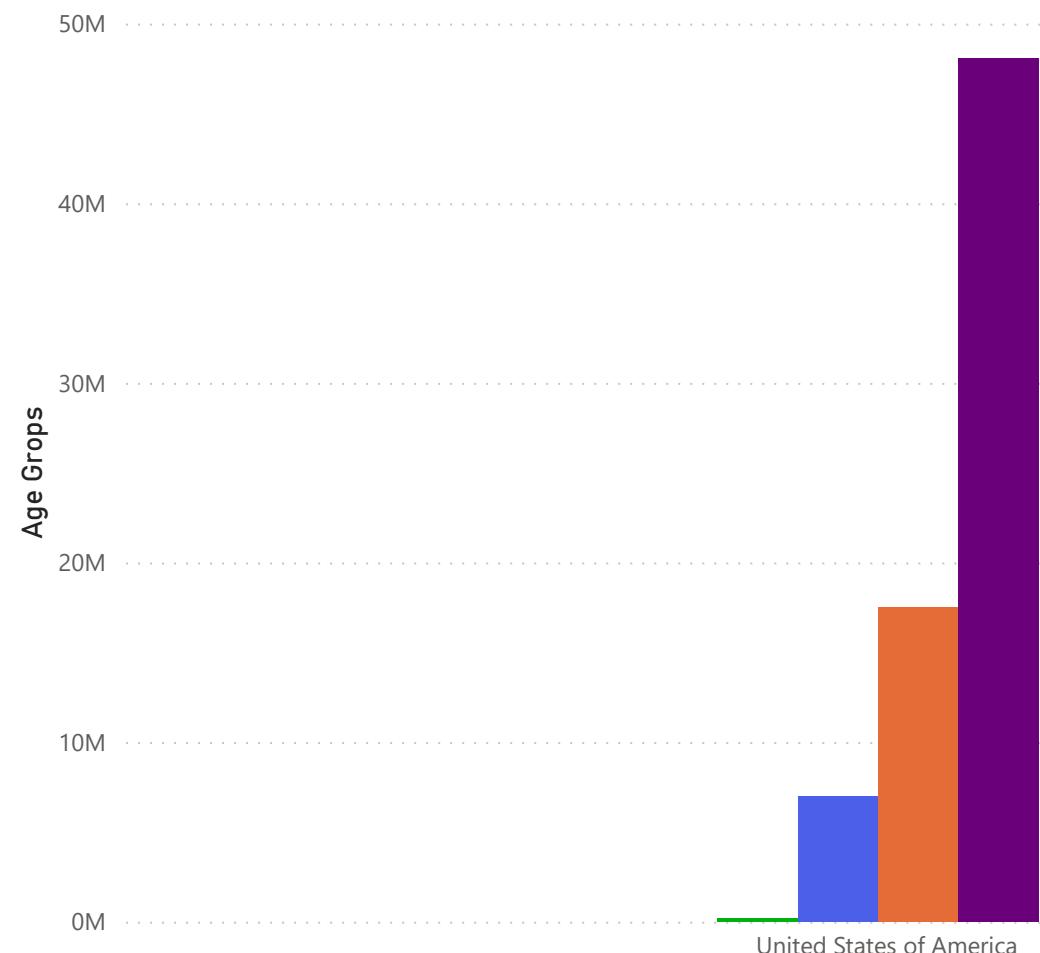
Death by Age Group in African Regions

● 5-14 years ● 15-49 years ● 50-69 years ● 70+ years



Death by Age Group in the US

● 5-14 years ● 15-49 years ● 50-69 years ● 70+ years



There seems to be a trend of younger people (15-49 years) dying in all regions of Africa except Northern Africa. The trend in Northern Africa follows the trend in the United States. This means there are more deaths of older people in North Africa and the US. This is evidence of the stronger medical care in the US and North Africa.



Insights gotten from Data

- Major causes of death in Africa include easily preventable and treatable diseases such as Diarrheal, Malaria, and Tuberculosis
- Western and Eastern Africa spend more medically in comparison to Countries in Central, Northern, and Southern Africa.
- In Africa, the population is growing faster than the medical expenditures. This could lead to serious issues in the future of Africa
- Hospitals in Africa are generally understaffed and unequipped to handle the general population. Unfortunately, there seems to be a general reduction in medical personnel starting from 2017 till date.
- There is a trend of younger people (15-49 years) dying in all regions of Africa except Northern Africa.



Recommendations

- Since the major cause of death in Africa include easily preventable and treatable diseases, governments and medical bodies should work towards preventing such diseases
- Countries in Central, Northern, and Southern Africa should increase their medical budget and expenditures.
- Policies should be put in place to slightly reduce the current growth rate in Africa and increase medical expenditures
- Medical personnels are leaving because they are not being treated and paid well. Medical personnels should be paid well and there should be programmes that encourages students into the medical fields
- In general, the standard of medicine should be increased. We can learn a thing or two from Northern Africa and Other developed countries



Thank You