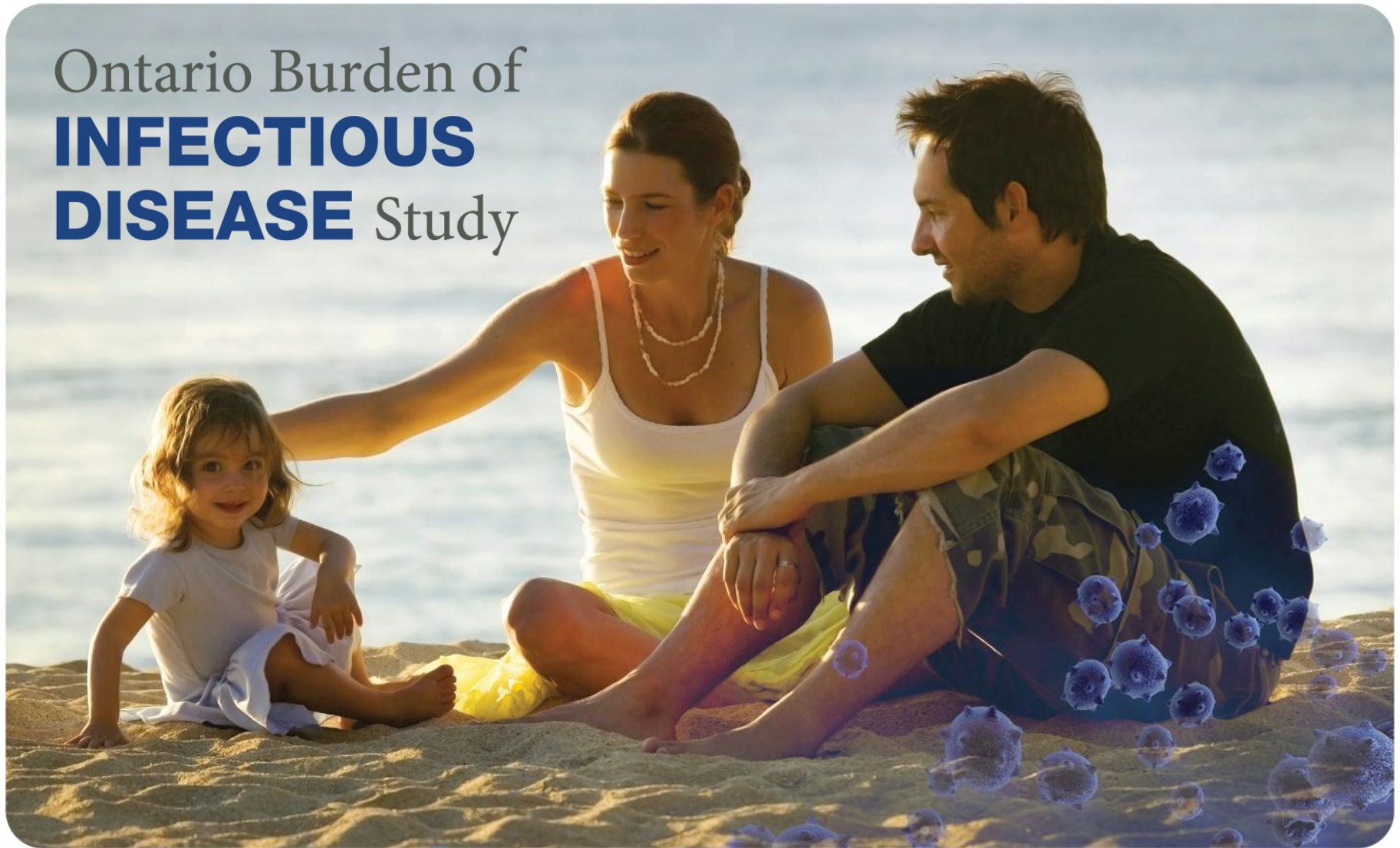


# Ontario Burden of **INFECTIOUS DISEASE** Study





## Ontario Burden of **INFECTIOUS DISEASE** Study (ONBOIDS)

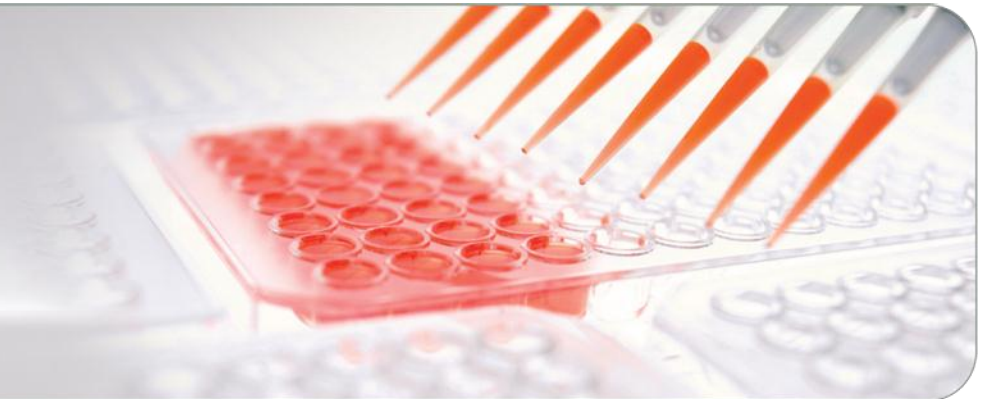
- ONBOIDS found that each year, Ontarians seek medical attention for more than 7 million episodes of infectious diseases.
- Nearly 5,000 people will die from these diseases.
- The full report is available for download at [www.oahpp.ca](http://www.oahpp.ca) or at [www.ices.on.ca](http://www.ices.on.ca)



# Background

- Over the past decade, infectious diseases have regained prominence in Ontario
- The study looked at 51 different infectious diseases to estimate their impact on the life and health of Ontarians.

**ONBOIDS** provides information for priority setting, planning and decision-making by those involved in public health and health promotion.





# Objectives

## **The objectives of the study were to:**

- Determine the relative contribution of select infectious diseases to the overall burden of infectious diseases in Ontario
- Inform priority setting, planning and decision making within infectious diseases
- Establish a baseline for future evaluations of public health interventions
- Identify the strengths and weaknesses of existing data on infectious diseases in Ontario

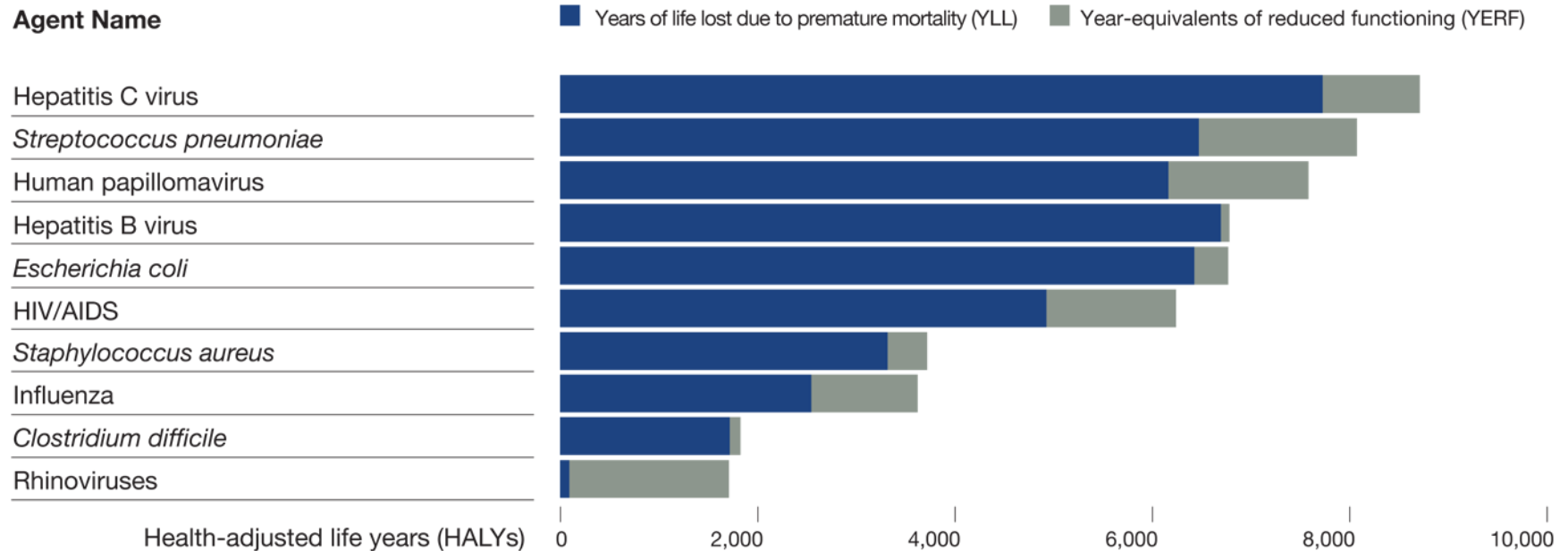


# Study Findings

## The ten most burdensome infectious diseases in Ontario are:

- Hepatitis C virus
- *Streptococcus pneumoniae*
- Human papillomavirus (HPV)
- Hepatitis B virus
- *Escherichia coli (E. coli)*
- Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV/AIDS)
- *Staphylococcus aureus*
- Influenza
- *Clostridium difficile*
- Rhinovirus

# The Most Important **INFECTIOUS AGENTS** in Ontario



- Most of the burden is from premature mortality rather than from living with reduced functioning.
- The burden of infectious diseases combined is estimated to be about one-quarter of the burden of all cancers combined.



# Recommendations

## **Based on its findings, the study calls for:**

- Policies and knowledge exchange and dissemination to increase the uptake of existing means of preventing infectious diseases (e.g., vaccines, hand hygiene, and needle exchange programs).
- Increased investment in developing new ways to fight infectious diseases (e.g., new vaccines and antibiotics).
- Increased screening for diseases such as hepatitis B and C, in order to identify and support those already infected and thus help to minimize the long-term impact of these diseases.
- Improvements in data quality and availability.
- Better infrastructure required for surveillance, research and program evaluation (which could be accomplished in many cases by better linkage of existing data).



# Conclusions

- Infectious diseases continue to have a significant impact on the health of Ontarians
- Many of the infectious diseases ranked highest in terms of impact get little recognition in terms of public awareness, media attention and resource allocation
- A large proportion of the burden could be attributed to a small number of pathogens and syndromes for which highly effective interventions already exist, so the future burden may be reduced with greater uptake of available interventions.
- ONBOIDS will provide guidance in planning and policy related to public health and clinical services, as well as future research priorities in areas ranging from basic sciences to clinical services, to epidemiology and population health.



# ONBOIDS Investigators

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**ABOUT OAHPP** OAHPP is an arm's-length government agency dedicated to protecting and promoting the health of all Ontarians and reducing inequities in health. As a hub organization, OAHPP links public health practitioners, front-line health workers and researchers to the best scientific intelligence and knowledge from around the world.

OAHPP provides expert scientific and technical support to support health providers, the public health system and partner ministries in making informed decisions and taking informed action to improve the health and security of Ontarians.

**ABOUT ICES** Since its inception in 1992, ICES has played a key role in providing unique scientific insights to help policymakers, managers, planners, practitioners and other researchers shape the future direction of the Ontario health care system. Our unbiased, evidence-based knowledge and recommendations, profiled in atlases, investigative reports, and peer-reviewed journals, are used to guide decision-making and inform changes in health care delivery.