

# Social determinants and health inequalities. Evidences from Romania

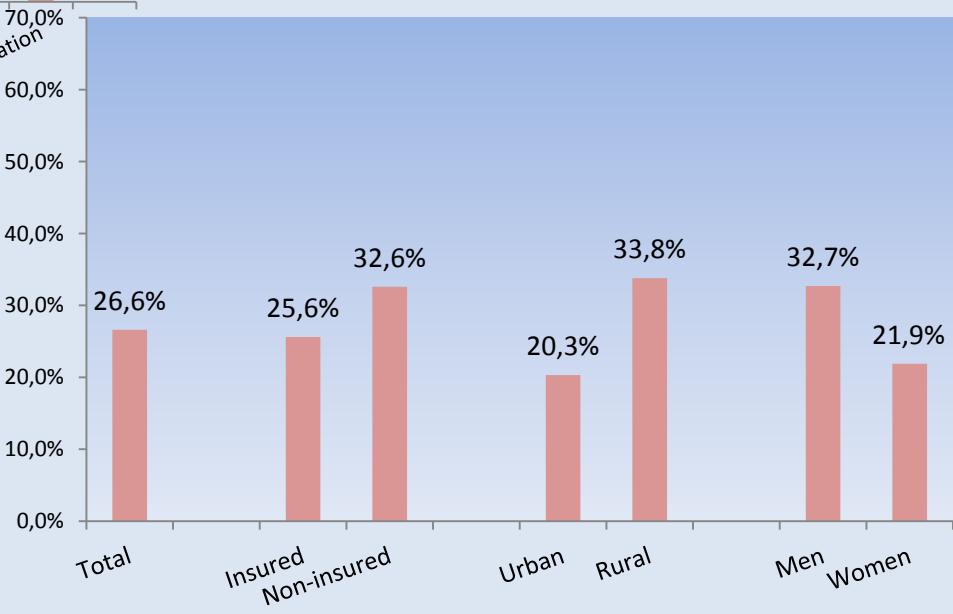
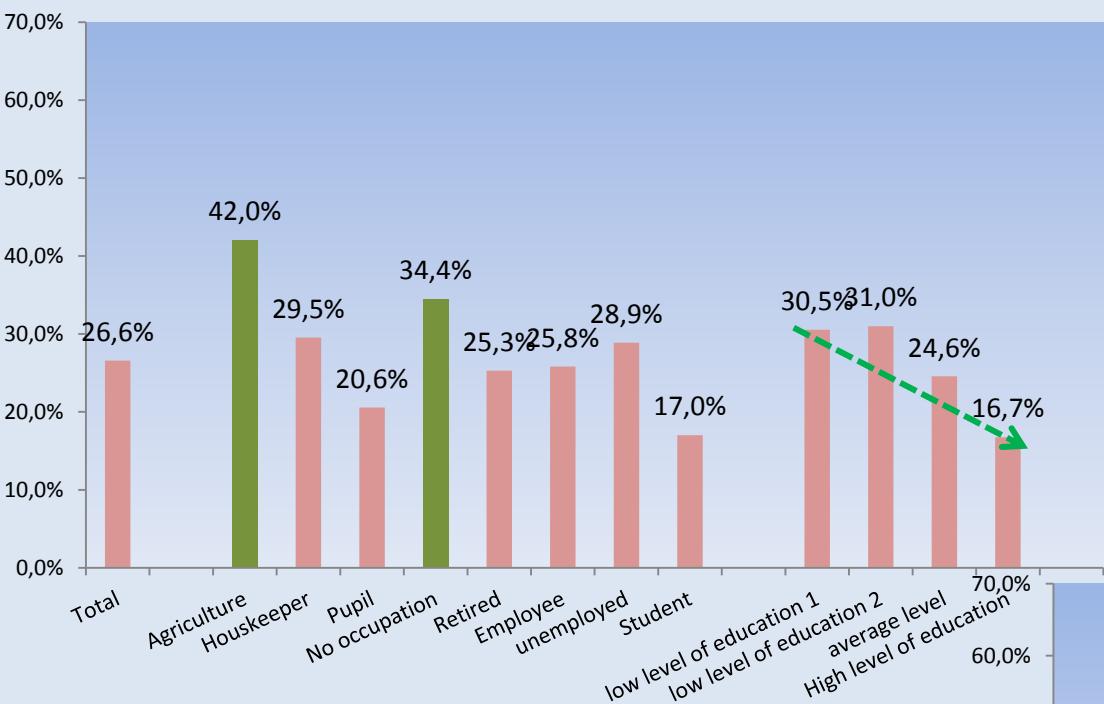
Dr. Adrian Pana  
Phd. Lecturer Bogdan Ileanu

# Data sources

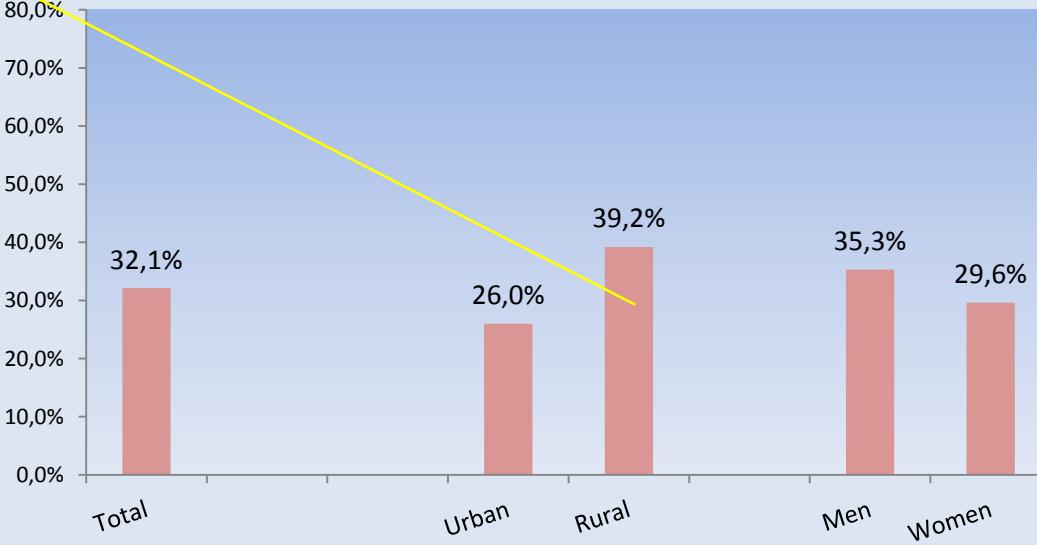
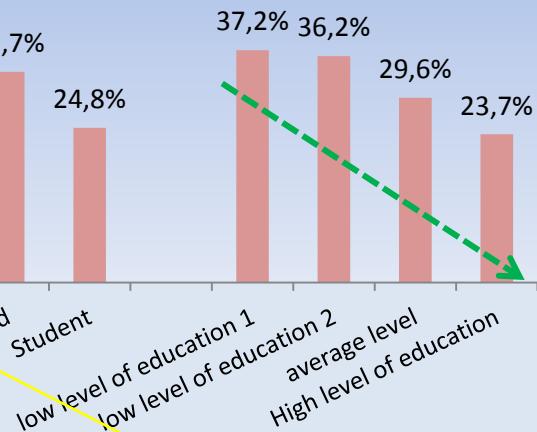
- Continuous hospitalization official data (2009-2011)
- Socio-economic indicators published by NIS Romania (2011)
- National Program of Population Health Evaluation (2008)

Descriptive statistics about life style  
and potential risks

## Red meat consumption



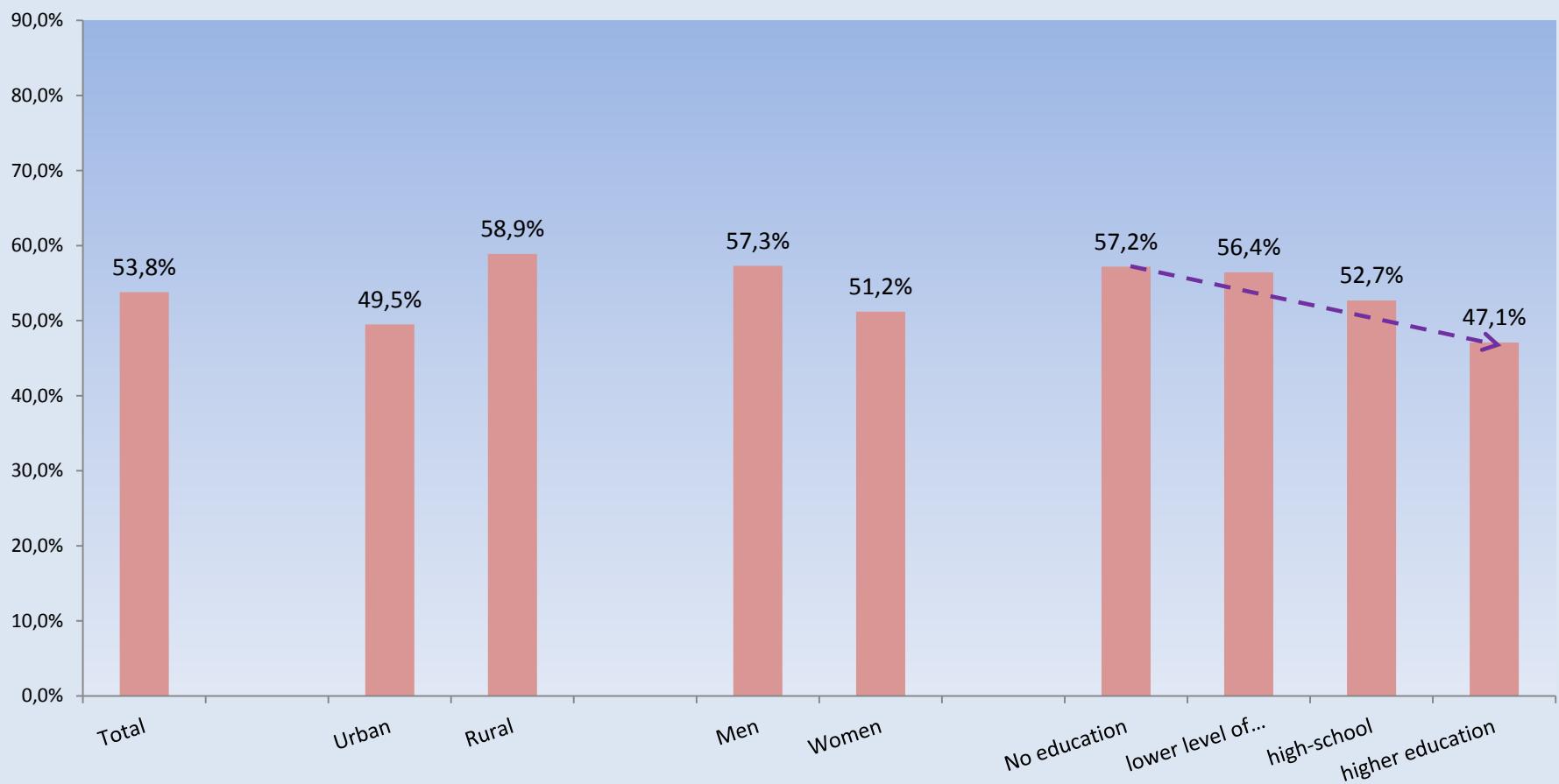
## Fats consumption



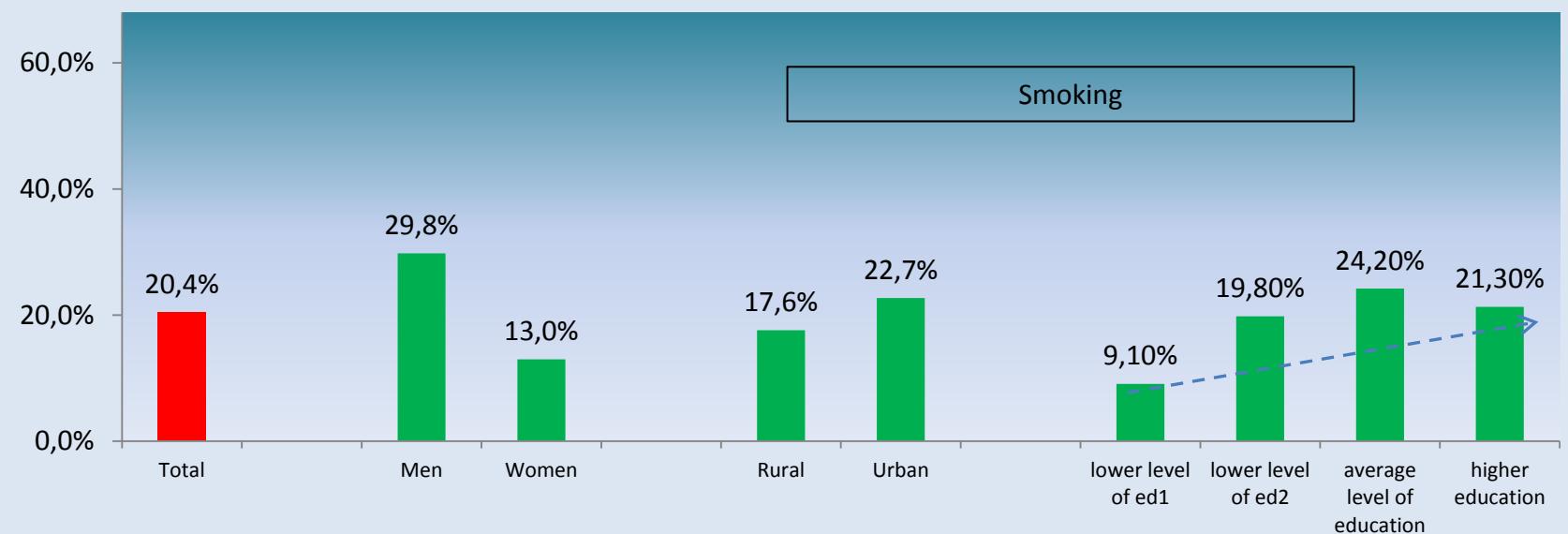
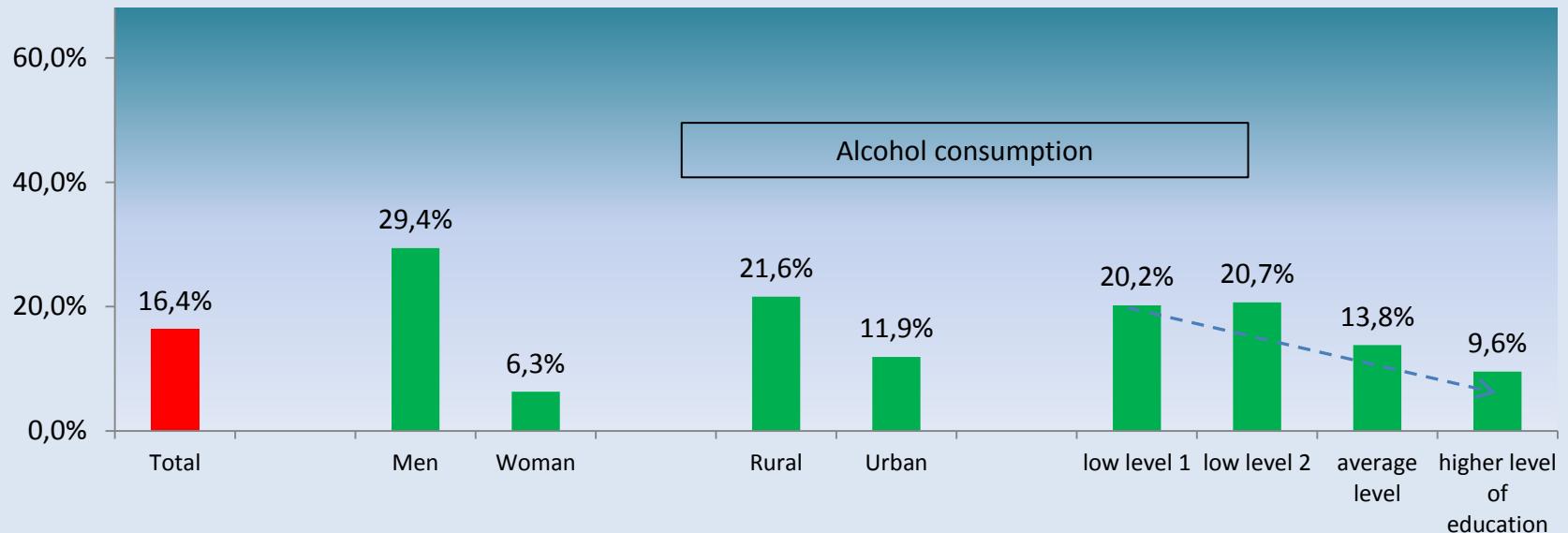
## Additional salt consumption



## Additional salt consumption



## Alcohol consumption and smoking by different segments of population

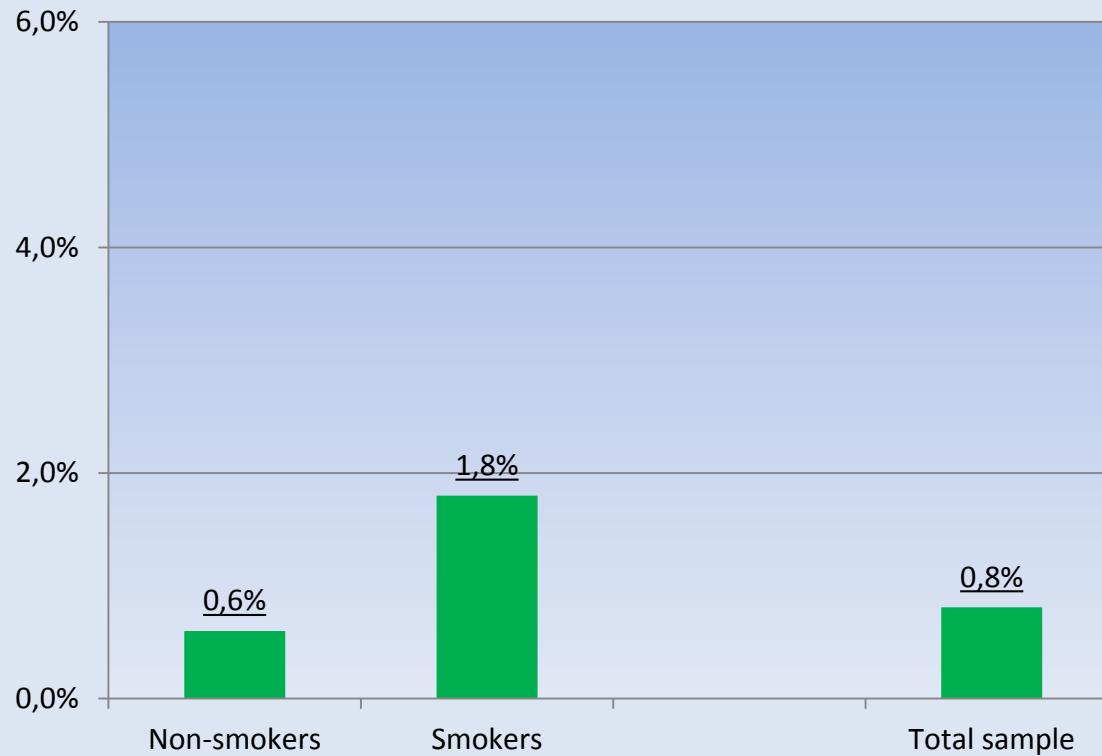


# Evidence of risks

# Effects of smoking

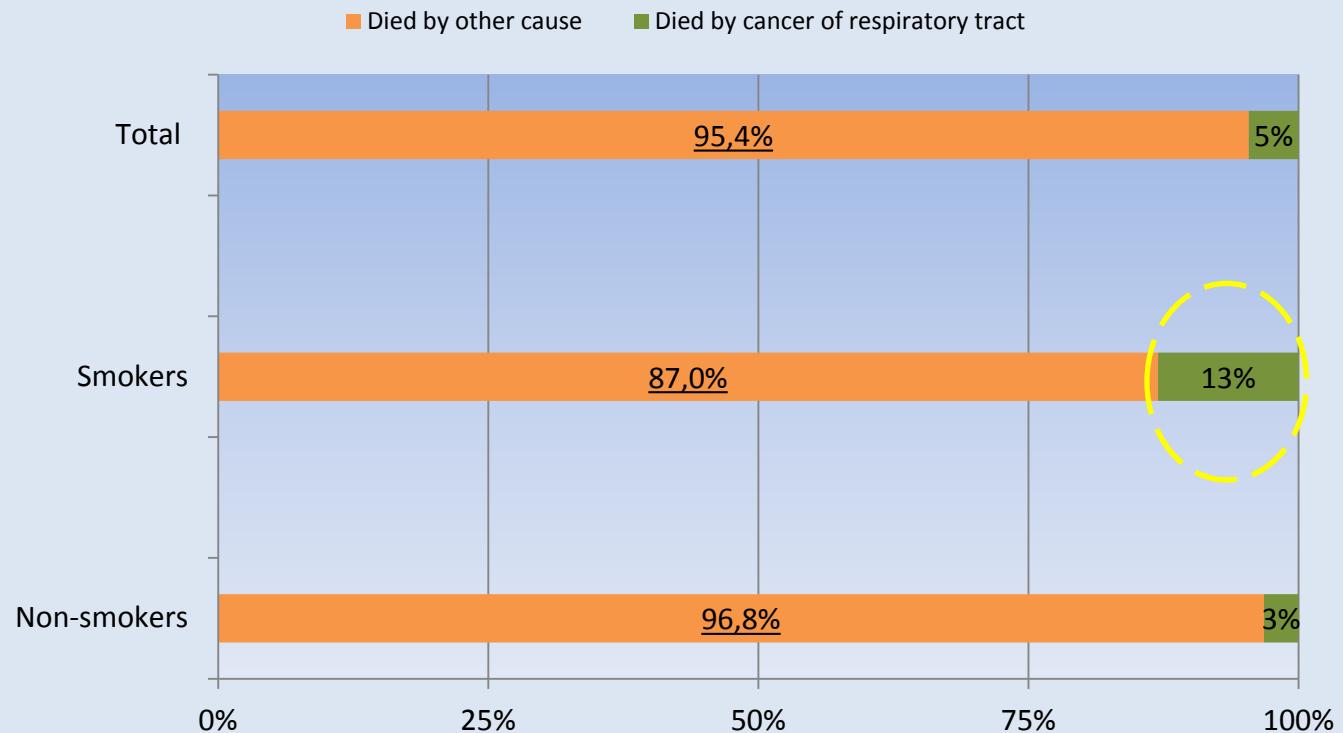
## -evidence based-

# Smoking and morbidity by cancer of respiratory tract



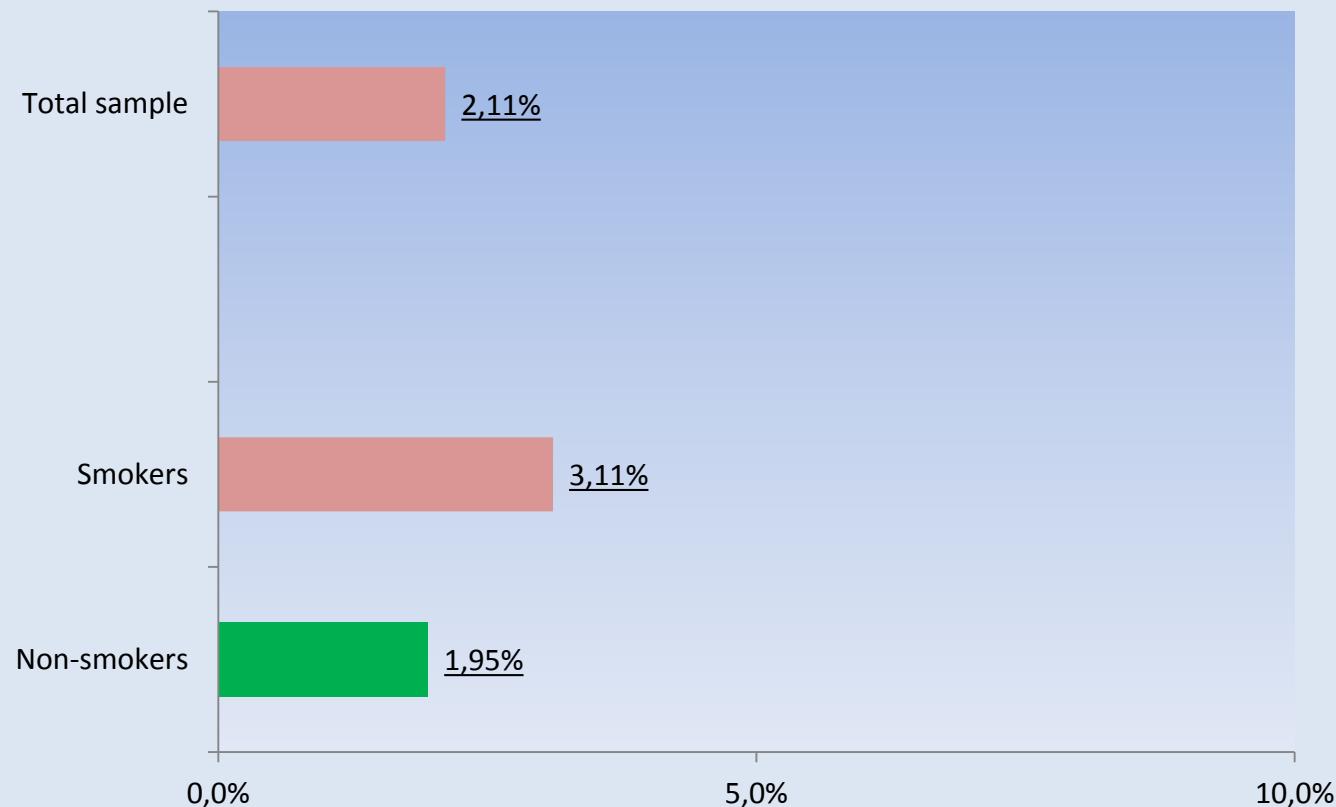
Significant at 5% level

# Effects of smoking respiratory tract cancer



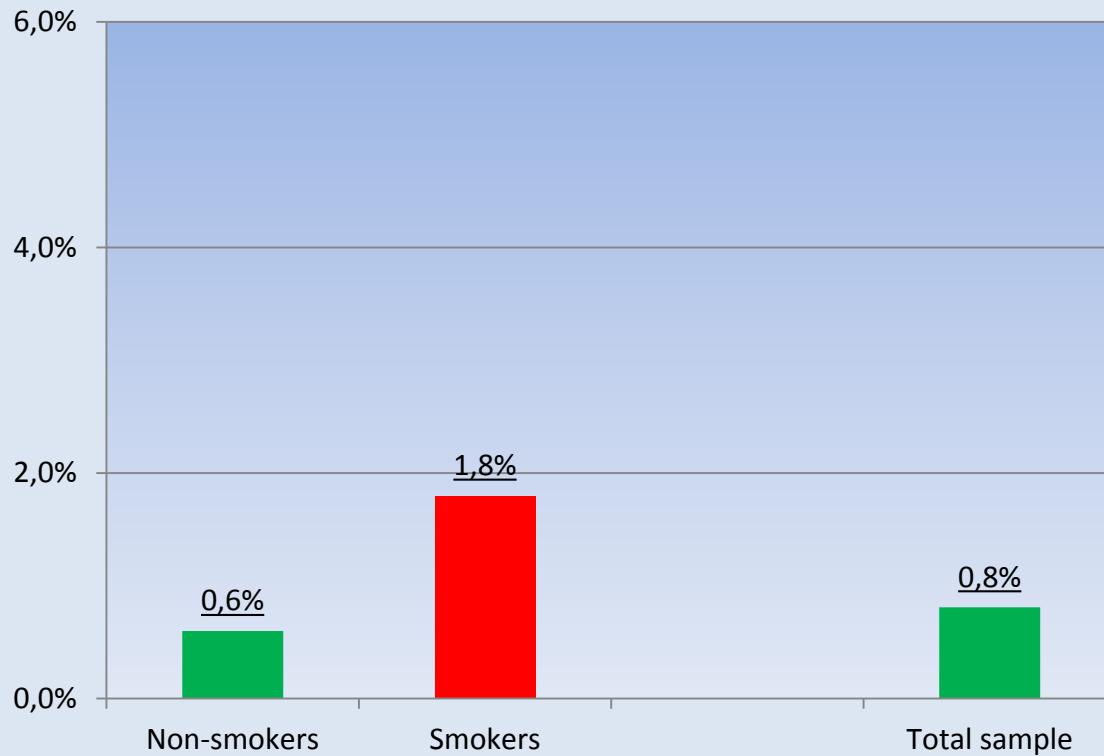
Significant at 5% level

# Smoking and its effects on cause of deaths by lung diseases



Significant at 5% level

# Smoking and its effects on respiratory tract cancer

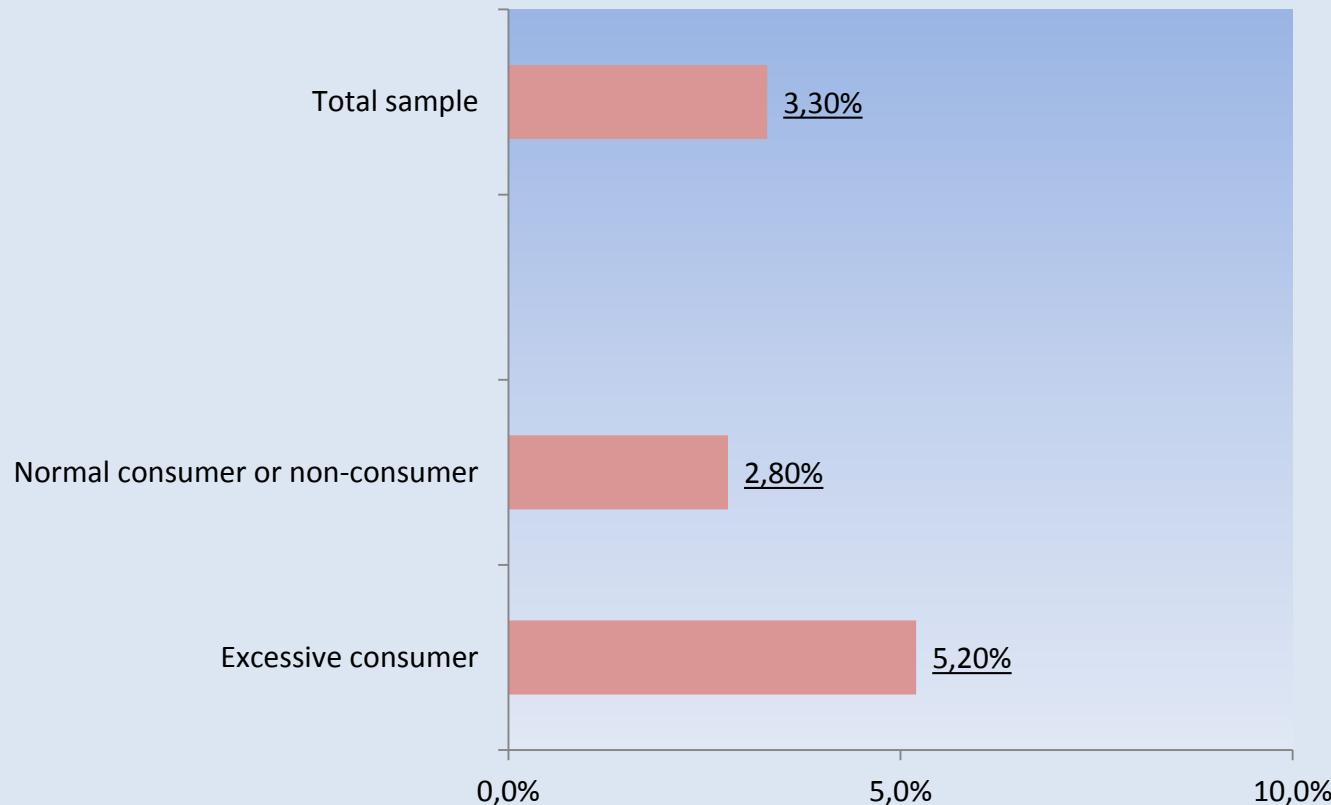


Significant at 5% level

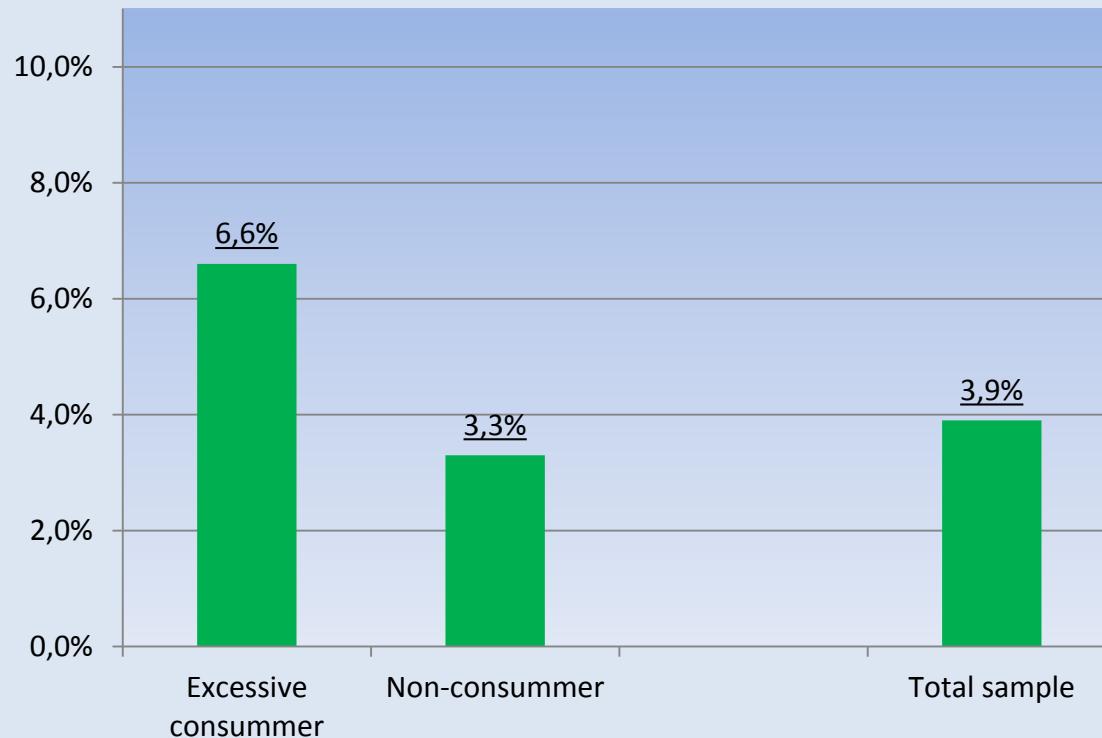
# Effects of alcohol

## -evidence based-

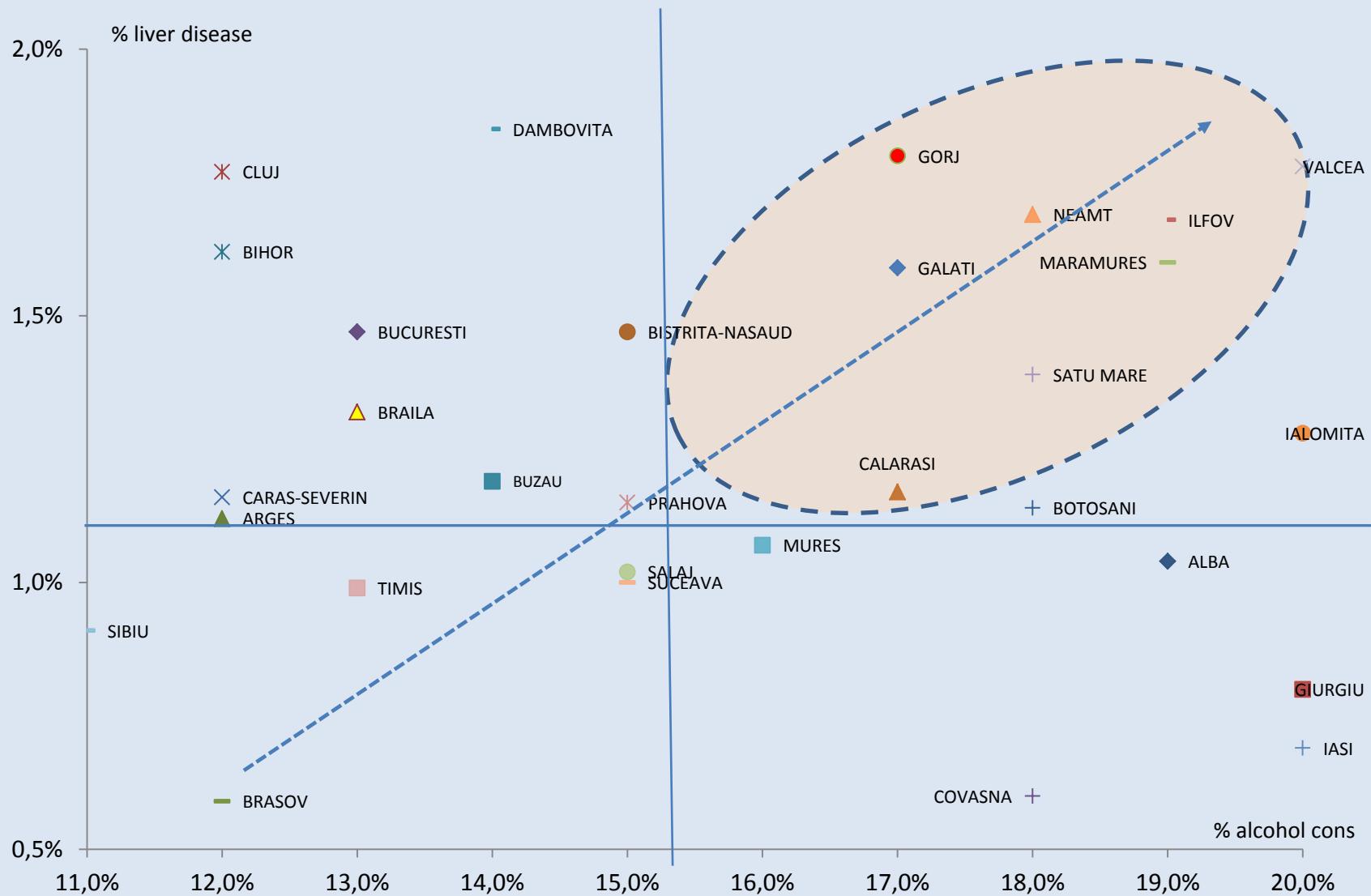
# Excessive alcohol consumption and cirrhosis as cause of death



# Alcohol excessive consumption and effects on liver diseases



# Correlation between share of alcohol consumers and liver diseases



# Socio-economic determinants by county

# Alcohol and smoking determinants. Urbanization impact on the healthy food consumption

Dependent variable Share of alcohol consumption (R<sup>2</sup>=0.52)

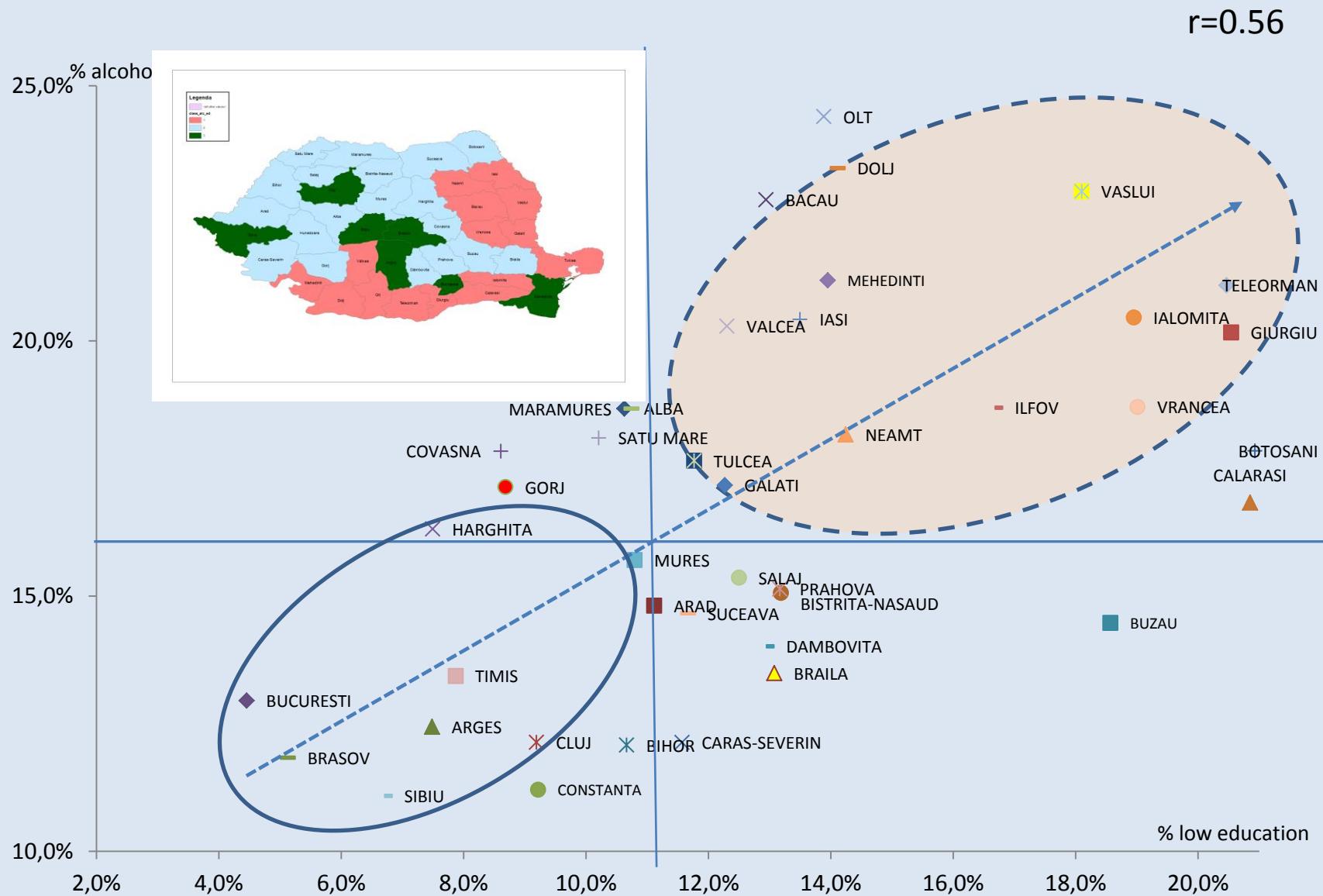
Coefficients<sup>a</sup>

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error			
1	(Constant)	.082	.045	1.801	.080
	fara_oc	.937	.303	.507	.004
	urb	-.098	.054	-.409	.082
	studprim	.253	.147	.292	.095
	GDP_cap_2009	.000	.001	.116	.612
	studsup	.216	.287	.222	.456

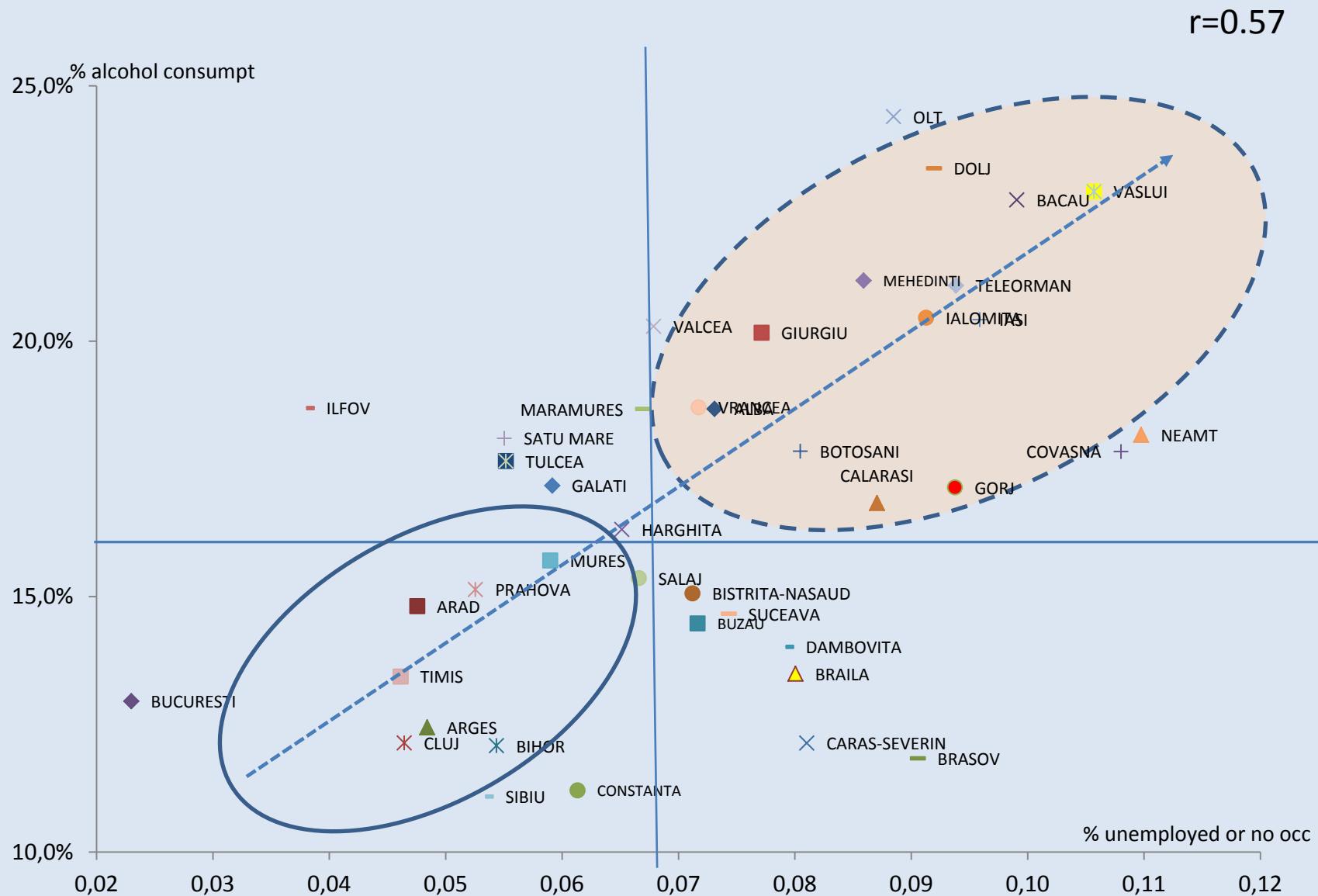
a. Dependent Variable: alcohol

		Red meat	Fats	Salt	alcohol	smoking
% urban population	Pearson Correlation	<b>-.520</b>	<b>-.494</b>	<b>-.346</b>	<b>-.533</b>	<b>.357</b>

# Correlation between education and alcohol consumption



# Correlation between employment and alcohol consumption



# What should be done?

- Alcohol prevention program in the rural area and especially for less educated people
- Smoking prevention program in the urban area having as target population higher educated
- Intense activity of prevention at local level featured on the North East region, South and South-West

What we are  
doing ?

- Designing a Basic Health Package with a strong component of prevention
- Defining Health National Strategy with a strong component of Primary Care
- Agreements with other institution (eg. Ministry of Education) to provide and ensure healthy life

**This paper was produced for a meeting organized by Health & Consumers DG and represents the views of its author on the subject. These views have not been adopted or in any way approved by the Commission and should not be relied upon as a statement of the Commission's or Health & Consumers DG's views. The European Commission does not guarantee the accuracy of the data included in this paper, nor does it accept responsibility for any use made thereof.**