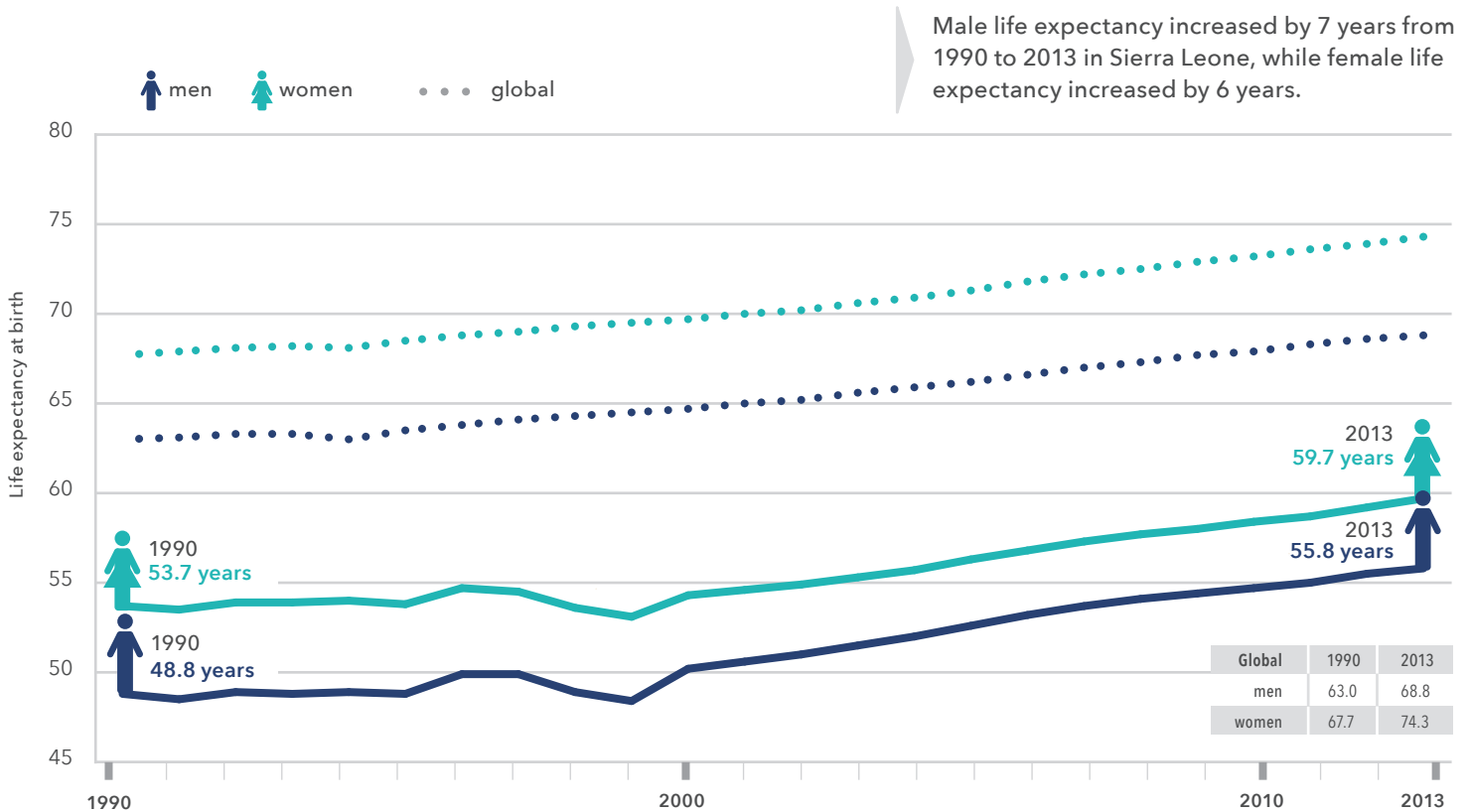


Sierra Leone

Findings from the Global Burden of Disease Study

Life expectancy globally and in Sierra Leone, 1990-2013



The Global Burden of Disease: 2013 study results

This profile provides findings from the Global Burden of Disease (GBD) study 2013. The GBD study empowers decision-makers to compare the impacts of different health threats that kill people prematurely and cause poor health to see how much progress they have made in tackling these threats. GBD 2013 tracks years lost from more than 300 diseases, injuries, and risk factors. GBD can be used at the global, national, and local levels to understand health trends over time and to measure whether people are getting healthier. Decision-makers can also use GBD to benchmark their country's health progress relative to its peers and identify health disparities within its borders.

GBD estimates are based on more than 50,000 different data sources such as death certificates, household surveys, and examination surveys. GBD researchers use statistical modeling to produce the

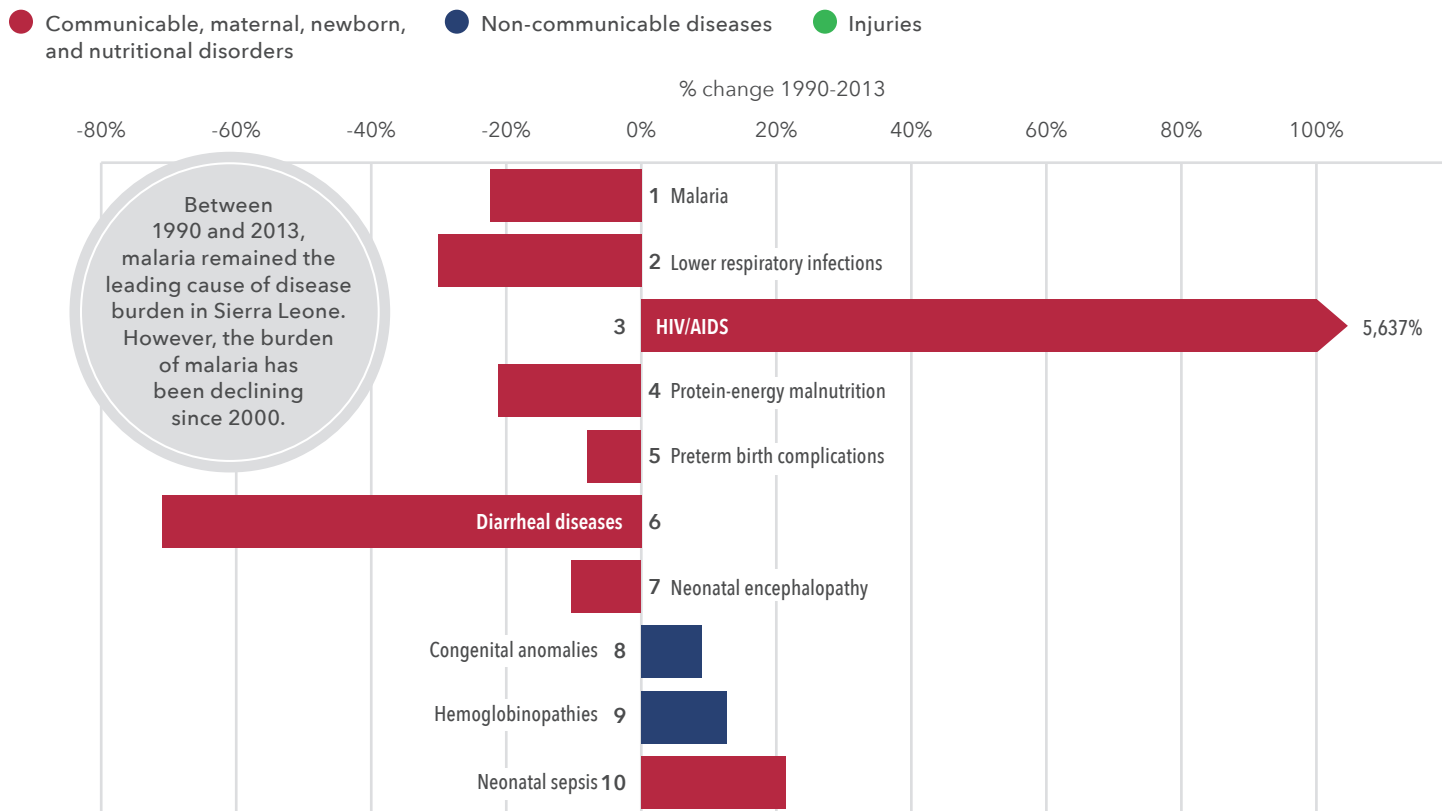
most scientifically rigorous estimates possible. Estimates from the Global Burden of Disease study may differ from national statistics due to differences in data sources and methodology.

GBD brings together a strong community of health specialists who are passionate about improving health through science. Through their knowledge about local and regional health, more than 1,000 GBD experts, who hail from government agencies, universities, and research institutions in 120 countries, are answering some of the world's most important questions about health. As the coordinators of the GBD study, we invite you to join this groundbreaking effort by becoming a GBD expert.

For more information, visit www.healthdata.org/gbd. Please send feedback and questions to engage@healthdata.org.



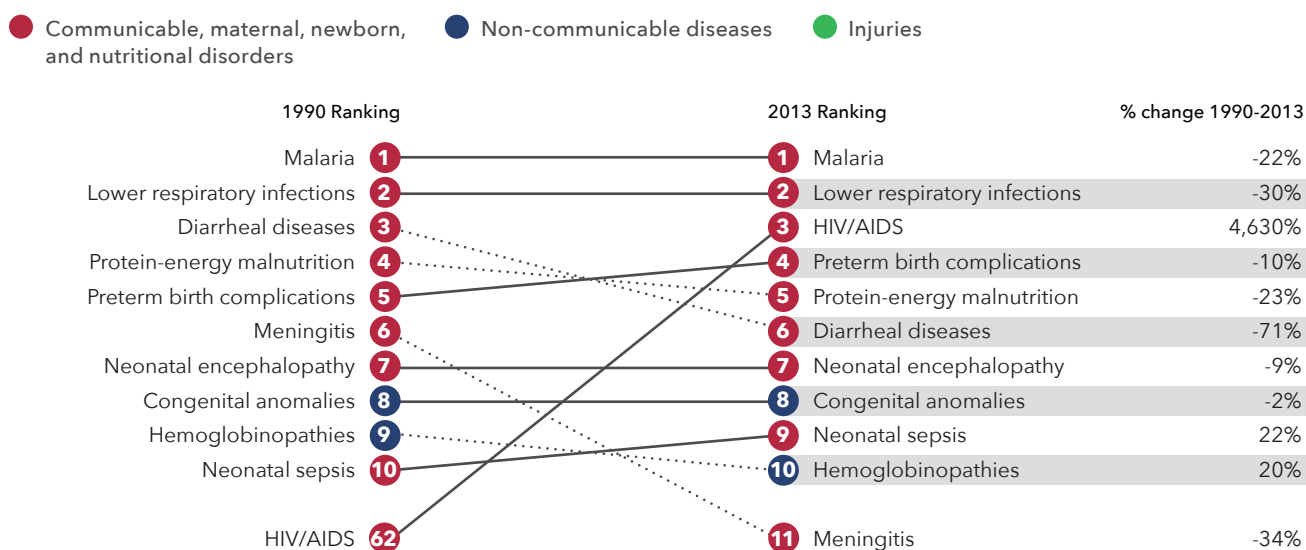
Leading causes of disability-adjusted life years in 2013 and percent change, 1990-2013



Disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) are the sum of years of healthy life lost to premature death and years lived with disability.

Pointed arrows indicate causes that have increased or decreased by a greater amount than shown on the x-axis. The small burden of HIV/AIDS in 1990 accounts for the dramatic relative increase in burden from this cause.

Leading causes of years of life lost to premature death, 1990 and 2013, and percent change, 1990-2013



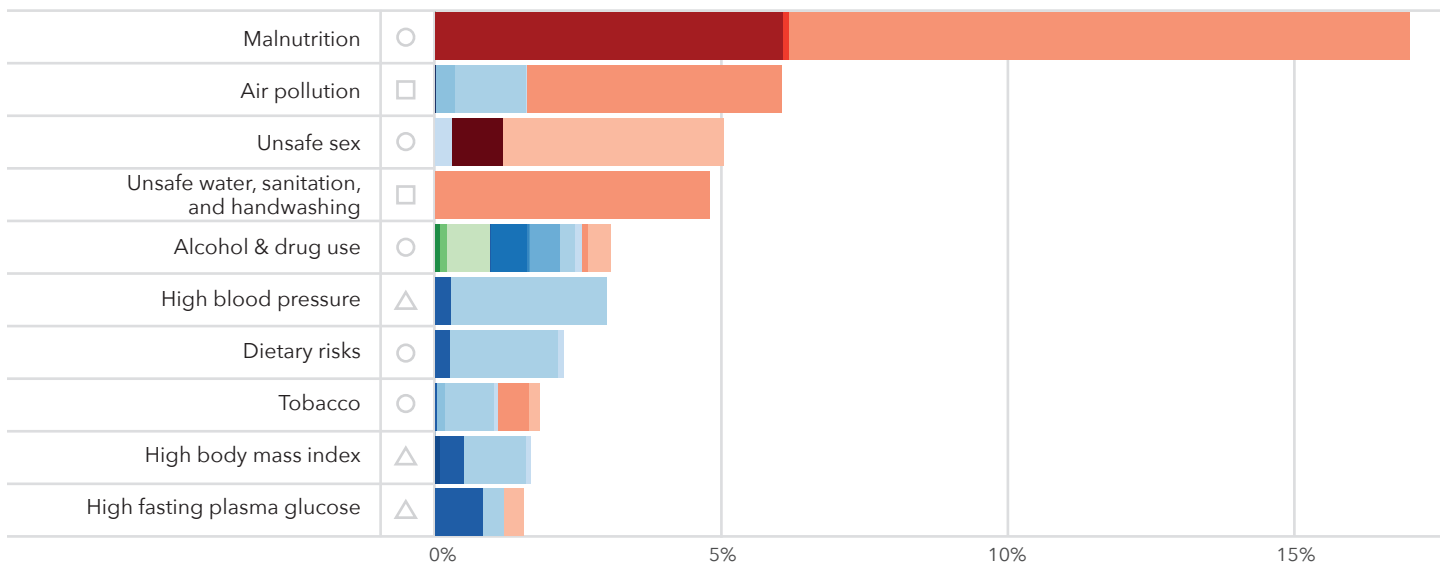
While still a leading cause of YLLs in Sierra Leone in 2013, premature death from lower respiratory infections declined by 30% from 1990 to 2013.

Years of life lost (YLLs) are years of life lost due to premature mortality.

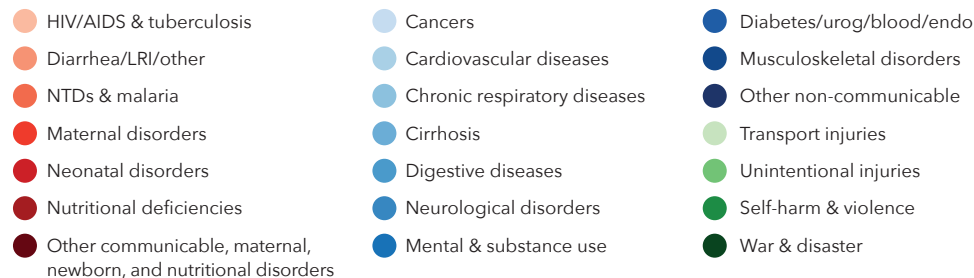
Burden of disease attributable to leading risk factors, 2013

expressed as a percentage of Sierra Leone DALYs

○ Behavioral △ Metabolic □ Environmental

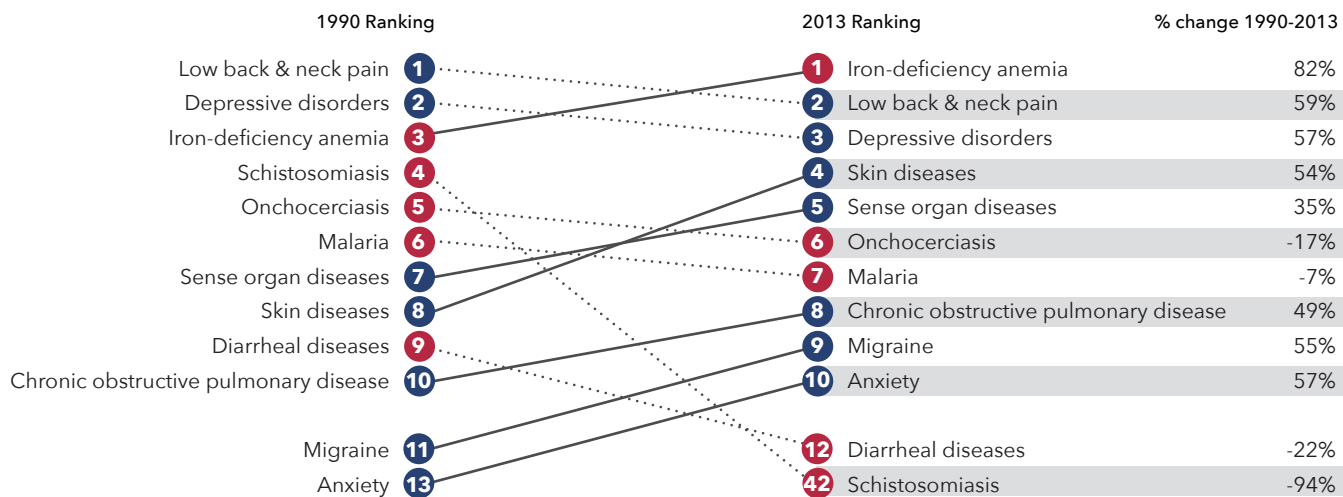


Risk factors are potentially modifiable causes of disease and injury.



Leading causes of years lived with disability, 1990 and 2013, and percent change, 1990-2013

● Communicable, maternal, newborn, and nutritional disorders ● Non-communicable diseases ● Injuries



Iron-deficiency anemia is a major contributor to Sierra Leone's burden of disabling conditions - responsible for nearly three times as many YLDs in 2013 as malaria.

Years lived with disability (YLDs) are years lived in less than ideal health. This includes conditions that may last for only a few days, as well as conditions that can last a lifetime.

Rates of premature death* in Sierra Leone versus comparison countries, 2013

© Commonwealth country

	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5	Rank 6	Rank 7	Rank 8	Rank 9	Rank 10
	Malaria	Lower respiratory infections	HIV/AIDS	Stroke	Protein-energy malnutrition	Diarrheal diseases	Ischemic heart disease	Tuberculosis	Road injuries	Preterm birth complications
© Sierra Leone	7,182	5,993	3,870	3,091	2,091	2,124	1,982	1,954	1,813	1,649
Comparison group average	4,119	4,315	6,591	2,279	1,236	2,755	1,521	1,934	1,500	1,147
Benin	3,691	3,193	2,327	2,520	865	1,677	1,951	1,259	1,301	972
Burkina Faso	7,623	4,860	1,932	1,607	937	3,713	1,350	1,884	1,556	911
© Cameroon	4,155	4,957	8,885	2,822	1,280	2,406	1,661	1,191	2,365	1,203
Chad	3,289	6,792	4,810	1,709	1,889	8,223	1,739	2,604	1,768	1,394
Côte d'Ivoire	4,095	5,388	7,658	3,137	1,274	2,521	1,861	1,815	1,894	1,505
© Ghana	3,318	3,199	3,165	2,860	1,391	827	1,825	730	1,206	1,240
Guinea	6,048	5,303	3,295	2,855	1,458	2,392	1,550	1,665	1,392	1,464
© Kenya	936	3,422	7,861	1,421	958	3,222	885	2,331	615	876
Liberia	3,703	3,827	3,012	3,159	1,063	2,674	1,566	1,872	663	1,176
© Malawi	1,320	4,947	17,162	1,797	1,620	4,687	1,144	3,040	1,019	973
© Mozambique	7,601	3,333	17,957	2,012	812	2,568	1,096	3,349	1,452	762
© Nigeria	6,662	4,379	6,179	1,982	1,402	1,671	1,331	1,277	3,026	1,405
© Rwanda	1,471	3,315	4,267	2,175	986	1,701	1,509	2,117	1,524	950
Senegal	2,195	3,020	1,698	2,637	861	2,080	1,719	1,555	1,319	986
© Tanzania	2,797	4,100	9,130	1,151	1,056	2,596	1,212	2,352	720	682
Togo	4,555	3,919	5,585	2,255	1,166	2,412	1,381	1,186	1,224	1,415
© Uganda	3,498	3,730	9,839	1,833	1,147	2,099	1,620	2,620	2,151	1,086

This table shows the top 10 causes of premature death in Sierra Leone. It can be used to compare rates* across countries relative to the group average. Comparison groups were chosen based on Global Burden of Disease regional classifications.

*Rates are in years of life lost per 100,000 and are age standardized