THE STATE OF US HEALTH:

INNOVATIONS, INSIGHTS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS
FROM THE GLOBAL BURDEN OF DISEASE STUDY

INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH METRICS AND EVALUATION
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
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ABOUT IHME

The Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) is an independent global health research center at the University of Washington that provides rigorous and comparable measurement of the world's most important health problems and evaluates the strategies used to address them. IHME makes this information freely available so that policymakers have the evidence they need to make informed decisions about how to allocate resources to best improve population health.

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GLOSSARY

**Years of life lost (YLLs):** Years of life lost due to premature mortality.

**Years lived with disability (YLDs):** Years of life lived with any short-term or long-term health loss, adjusted for severity. The definition of disability in GBD differs from US legislation such as the Americans with Disabilities Act.

**Disability-adjusted life years (DALYs):** The sum of years lost due to premature death (YLLs) and years lived with disability (YLDs). DALYs are also defined as years of healthy life lost.

**Healthy life expectancy or health-adjusted life expectancy (HALE):** The number of years that a person at a given age can expect to live in good health, taking into account mortality and disability.

**Sequelae:** Consequences of diseases and injuries.

**Health states:** Groupings of sequelae that reflect key differences in symptoms and functioning.

**Disability weights:** Number on a scale from 0 to 1 that represents the severity of health loss associated with a health state.

**Risk factors:** Potentially modifiable causes of disease and injury.

**Risk-outcome pairs:** Groupings of risk factors and the specific causes of death and disability they affect.

**Uncertainty intervals:** A range of values that is likely to include the correct estimate of health loss for a given cause. Narrow uncertainty intervals indicate that evidence is strong, while wide uncertainty intervals show that evidence is weaker.