



## Assessing the burden due to non-communicable diseases and injuries

collation of data input sources

**Charalampous, Periklis; Pallari, Elena; Gorasso, Vanessa; von der Lippe, Elena; Pires, Sara M.; Plass, Dietrich; Wyper, Grant M. A.; Majdan, Marek; Devleesschauwer, Brecht; Haagsma, Juanita A.**

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MEETING ABSTRACTS

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# Abstracts from the European Burden of Disease Network: 3rd Working Group Meeting

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## A1

### Assessing the burden due to non-communicable diseases and injuries: collation of data input sources

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### Background

Assessment of the burden of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and injuries requires high-quality epidemiological data. We aimed to provide an overview of the epidemiological data sources that were used to assess mortality, morbidity, and disability in NCD-specific and injury-specific burden of disease studies undertaken across Europe.

### Methods

We performed a systematic literature review based on various databases, search engines, and national public health websites, supplemented by hand-searching for burden of disease studies undertaken across European countries. We included burden of disease studies (1990 to 2021) that estimated NCD-specific and injury-specific Years of Life Lost, Years Lived with Disability, and/or Disability-Adjusted Life Years.

### Results

We extracted data from 89 NCD-specific and 48 injury-specific BoD studies. Over half of the NCD disease burden studies (54%) performed secondary analyses, using the Global Burden of Disease study estimates. Mortality data in independent NCD (53%) and injury (33%)

BoD studies were derived from cause-of-death registration systems. Morbidity data on NCDs were obtained from routine administrative and survey databases (52%), whereas morbidity data on injuries were frequently obtained from national injury surveillance systems (61%) – including hospital discharge and emergency department records, or police records. Few independent NCD (33%) and injury (48%) disease burden studies reported the level of completeness of the data systems used.

### Conclusions

A range of epidemiological data input sources was used to assess the burden of disease due to NCDs and injuries. Reporting of the quality of data input sources can be improved with reporting guidelines and guidelines for evaluating mortality and morbidity data in burden of disease studies.

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## A2

### Disease burden of COVID-19 in the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, Serbia, from July 2020 to April 2021

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### Background

The COVID-19 hit the world population significantly, causing a great impact on the Burden of Disease (BoD) increase in many countries worldwide. This study aimed to estimate the disease burden of COVID-19 in Vojvodina, the northern province of Serbia, for the period 01/07/2020-14/04/2021.



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