

Figure 3. Burden of disease, by disease group and age

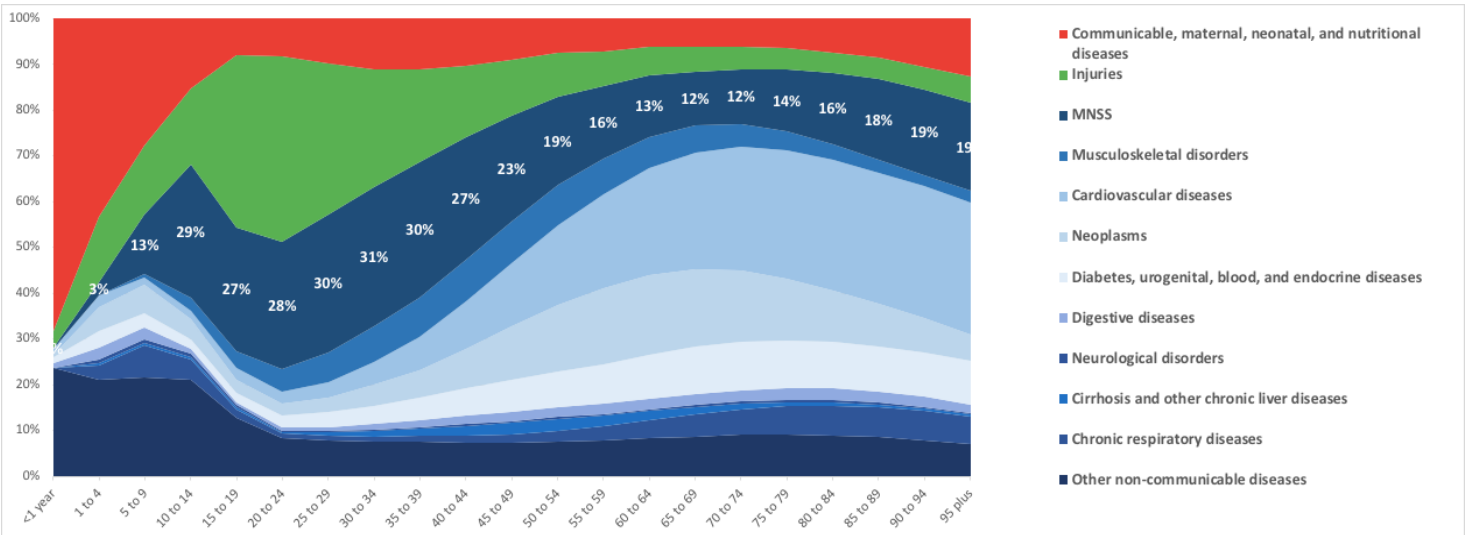
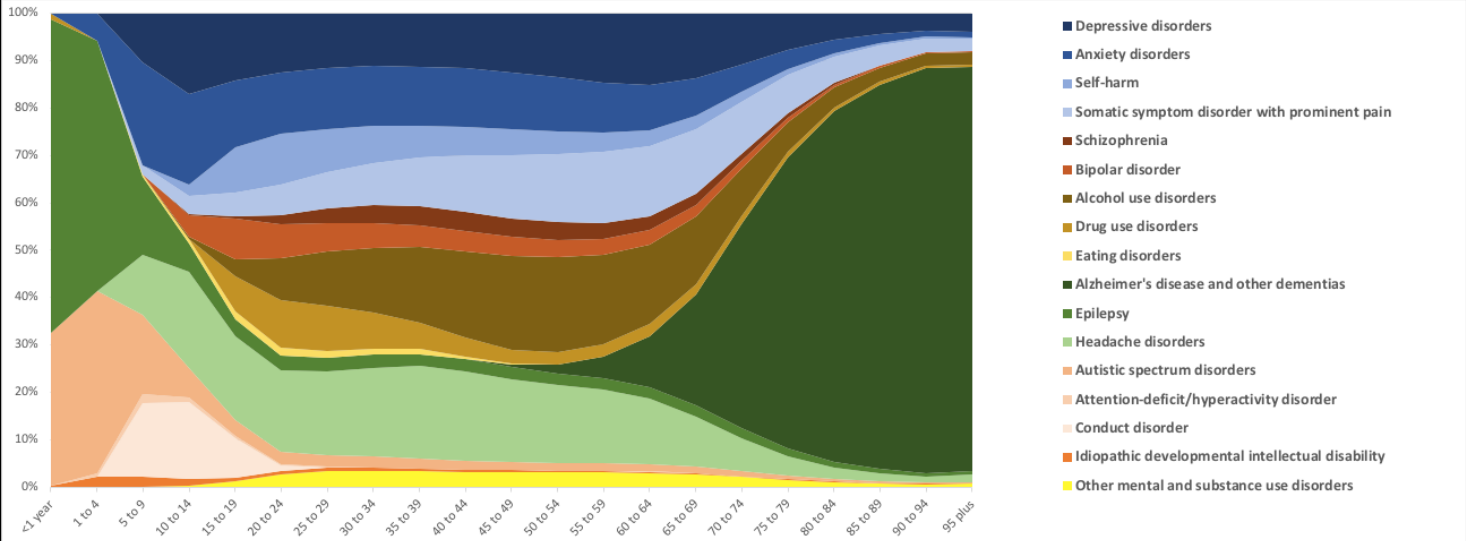


Figure 4. Burden of disease, by MNSS and age



THE BURDEN AFFECTING MENTAL HEALTH IN MEN AND WOMEN

The top three disorders in terms of disability-adjusted life-years –accounting for between 40% and 50% of total MNSS burden- are not the same for men and women: While men are mostly affected by alcohol use disorders, Alzheimer's disease, and headaches, women are mostly affected by headaches, depressive and anxiety disorders.

Men		Women	
Disorder	DALYs per 100 000	Disorder	DALYs per 100 000
MNSS (all)	5298	MNSS (all)	5144
Alcohol use disorders	1045	Headache disorders	1013
Alzheimer's disease and other dementias	670	Depressive disorders	808
Headache disorders	532	Anxiety disorders	746
Self-harm and suicide	469	Alzheimer's disease and other dementias	672
Somatic symptom disorder with prominent pain	455	Somatic symptom disorder with prominent pain	549

Conclusions:

Considering these estimates, primary care providers should receive training and tools to prioritize detection and treatment or referral for the common disorders highlighted above for each age-group and sex. For the severe disorders –such as autism, schizophrenia, bipolar disorder and Alzheimer's- as well as for severe, co-morbid, or complex presentations of other disorders –e.g. depression during pregnancy, substance use in public service professions, etc.– primary care providers and families need access to adequate supports, such as:

- Referral and/or supervision platforms that allow for continued treatment in the community, including the use of digital technology to increase access to distant geographically concentrated resources.
- Emergency, inpatient, and residential services for the management of high-risk acute situations and high-need patients. These services should be community-based as much as possible, including for crisis management, inpatient treatment in general hospitals, supported housing, and residential services.