Healthy Ageing





Australian Life Expectancy; 2019 to 2021

■83.35 years

■83.50 years

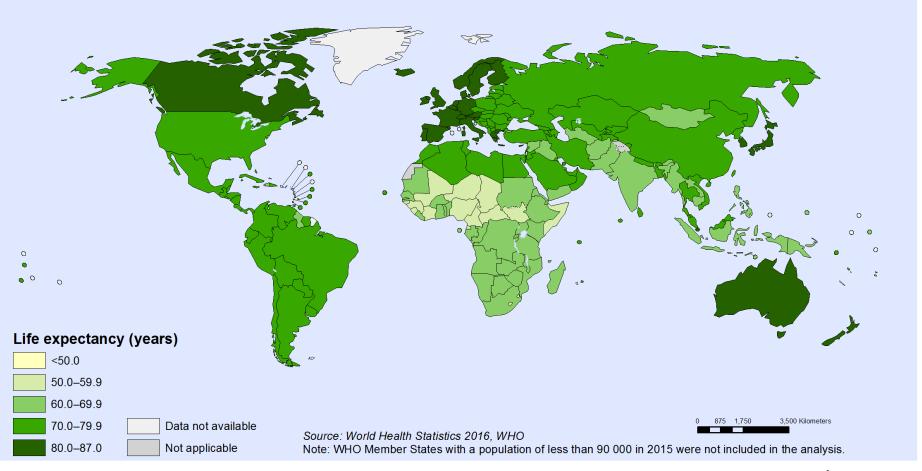
83.64 years

Australian Life Expectancy; 2019 to 2021

■85.0 years

■80.9 years

Life expectancy at birth Both sexes, 2016



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

Data Source: World Health Organization
Map Production: Information Evidence and Research (IER)
World Health Organization

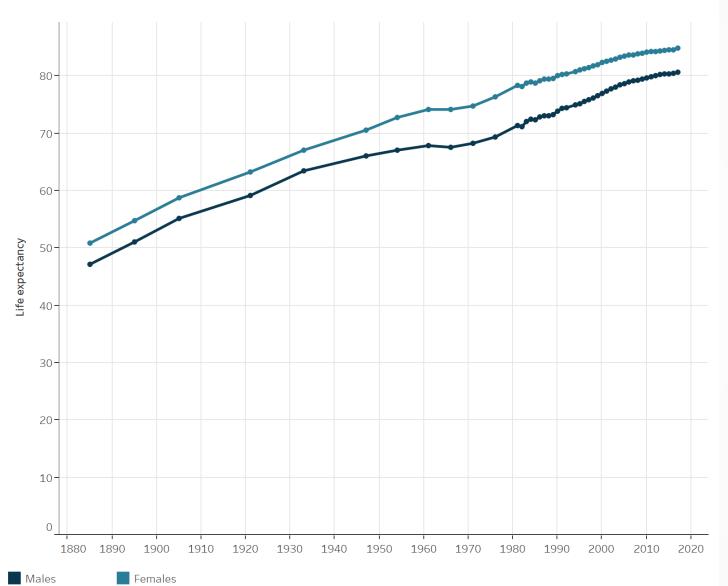


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Figure 1: Life expectancy at birth, by sex, 1886–2018

Year (slide to change range)

1885 to 2017 and Null values



Source: ABS 2019a, 2019b. http://www.aihw.gov.au/

Health-adjusted life expectancy (HALE)

number of years in good health

taking into account years lived in less than full health due to disease and/or injury

Figure 2: Life expectancy at birth in full health (HALE) and ill health, by sex, 2003 and 2015 Males Females 80 70 60 Life expectancy (years) 50 30 20 10 2003 2003 2015 2015 Level of health III health Full health

Source: AIHW 2019. http://www.aihw.gov.au/ Australian HALE; 2015

Males; 8.9 years

Females; 10.2 years

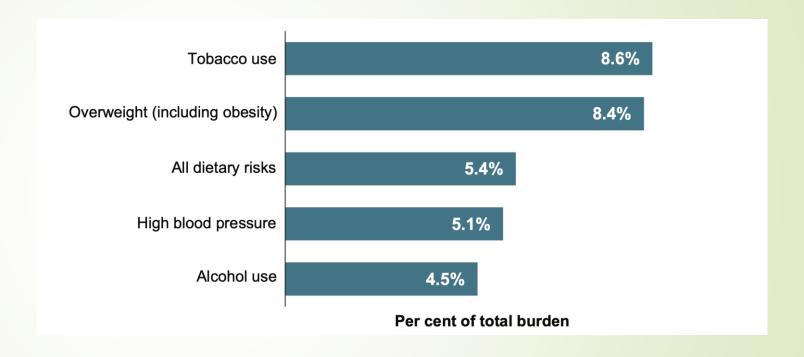
Burden of Disease

- Anything that takes away from optimal life expectancy.
- This loss of healthy life is called the 'burden of disease'.
 - Some fatal; premature death
 - **48%**
 - Some non fatal; living with illness
 - **52%**
- Top 5 diseases causing burden in 2018
 - Coronary heart disease, back pain, dementia, COPD and lung cancer

Lung cancer	Breast cancer	Liver				Anxiety disorders		Depressive disorders	S	uicide and elf-inflicted njuries	Falls	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)	
	Prostate cancer											·	
Bowel cancer	Pancreatic cancer					Alcohol use	Drug use	9	P	oisoning		Asthma	
	Brain and					disorders							
Coronary heart disease		Stroke		Other		Bipolar affective				oad raffic			
						Dementia				Type 2 diabetes loss Severe Dental		ring	Lower
Other	Back pain a	and							Seve				
musculoskeletal	problems								Dent				
						Chronic liver disease					Chro		

Risk factors

contribution of various risk factors to burden



Risk factors

38% of disease burden could have been avoided or reduced;

Ageing can be modified.

SO ...

... WHAT CAN YOU DO?

So, .. we need to look after:

- Physical health
- Mental health
- Spiritual health
- Diet
- Mobility (exercise)
- Environmental health

Physical health

- Stop smoking
- Healthy weight

- Regular check ups for chronic disease
- Active management of chronic diseases





Mental wellbeing

Major determinant of longevity

Friendships / Connectivity

Communication



Grant Study (Harvard Unigraduates; followed for 75 years)

- George Vaillant's main conclusion is that
 - "warmth of relationships throughout life has the greatest positive impact on 'life satisfaction'".
- Put differently, Vaillant says the study shows:
 - "Happiness is love. Full stop."



Spiritual health

A belief system

Openness to opinion



Diet

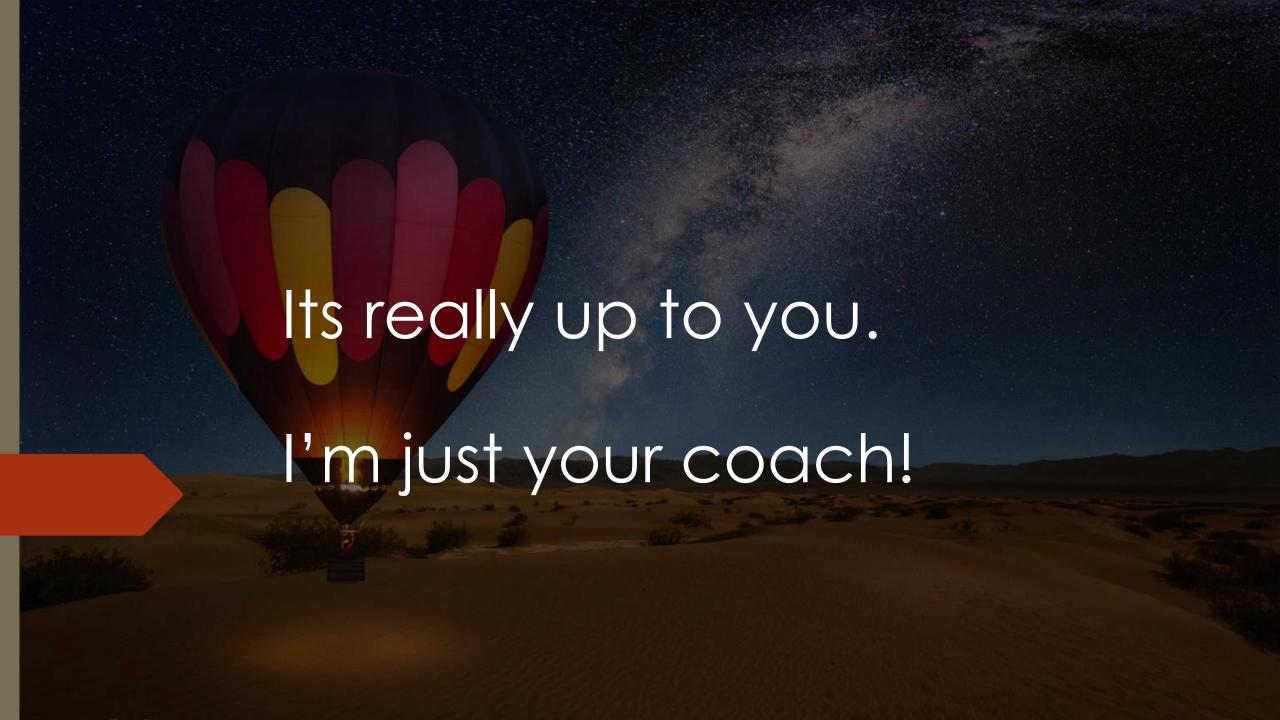
- Plant based / colorful
- SLOW foods
- Non processed
- Moderate serves
- Minimal sugar / alcohol



Exercise

- Daily mobility
- Aerobic / strength / flexibility / endurance /
- Physio assisted if required
- Group activities / challenges and rewards.





Someone to love; and someone to love you back

A reason to get out of bed

A belief in something greater than oneself