

Public Health Economics

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Abstract

Although mental and neurological (MN) disorders account for about 13% of the global burden of disease, research in mental and neurological health has been chronically neglected, particularly in low- and middle income countries the burden of mental health problems is increasing in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) Most people with these disabling conditions now live in LMICs, but at most one in five receives treatment and care. Global opioid consumption increased multifold post-2000, disproportionately in high-income countries, with severe mortality/morbidity consequences. Latin America features comparatively low opioid availability, however, in Brazil it is increasing rapidly. Codeine remains the major opioid analgesic utilized, but stronger opioids such as oxycodone are becoming more common. Professional knowledge regarding medical opioid use and effects appears limited. National surveys indicate increases in non-medical use of prescription opioids, albeit lower than observed in North America.

Biography

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