Health innovation networks

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Health and development

• “Improving the health and longevity of the poor is an end in itself, a fundamental goal of economic development. But it is also a means to achieving the other development goals relating to poverty reduction. The linkages of health to poverty reduction and to long-term economic growth are powerful, much stronger than is generally understood…”

Commission on Macroeconomics and Health, 2000
‘Worldmapper’ map: Area of countries proportional to number of doctors

Figure 3. Physicians/Worldmap/Worldmapper Poster 219
Source of data used to create map: World Health Organization, 2004, Human Resources for Health, Basic data.

‘Worldmapper’ map: Area of countries proportional to HIV/AIDS prevalence

Figure 5. HIV/AIDS Prevalence/Worldmapper Poster 227
‘Worldmapper’ map: Area of countries proportional to malaria cases

The world is no longer bipolar

The world of the 1950s:
The “North” and the “South”

The world today: The “North”, the “South” and countries in transition

http://www.gapminder.org/
Health and development: Zimbabwe, South Korea, South Africa

Income per person (GDP/capita, inflation-adjusted)

The Sisyphus challenge of the 21st century

Countries with an entrepreneurial and technological base (developed countries)

Countries with an entrepreneurial and technological base (developing countries)

Translational research: Crossing the Valley of Death

Tapping the power of networks
Here we highlight a complementary and increasingly important means to improve health equity: the growing ability of some developing countries to undertake health innovation.

Evolution of the scientific enterprise. (Left) For centuries, creative individuals were embedded in an invisible college, that is, a community of scholars whose exchange of ideas represented the basis for scientific advancement. Although intellectuals built on each other’s work and communicated with each other, they published alone. Most great ideas were attributed to a few influential members: Galileo, Newton, Darwin, and Einstein. Thus, the traditional scientific enterprise is best described by many isolated nodes (blue circles). (Middle) In the 20th century, science became an increasingly collaborative enterprise, resulting in such names pairs as the physicist Crick and the biologist Watson [66].

Examples of DNDi networks: LEAP

- **Target disease:** VL
- **Core partners:**
  - KEMRI, Kenya; Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia; Gondar University, Ethiopia; Drug Administration & Control Authority, Ethiopia; Institute of Endemic Diseases, University of Khartoum, Sudan; Makerere University, Uganda; MSF; WHO; TDR; Ministries of Health in Kenya, Ethiopia, Sudan, and Uganda.
- **DNDi contact:** Monique Wasunna
- **Project start:** August, 2003; Khartoum, Sudan
DNDi networks: HAT; PAN4ND

Thank you

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