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Global Collaboration for Brain Health

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The role of Global Neurology

"Brain health is the greatest challenge of societies in the 21st century" –
Dr Elena Becker-Barroso, Editor-in-Chief of *The Lancet Neurology*

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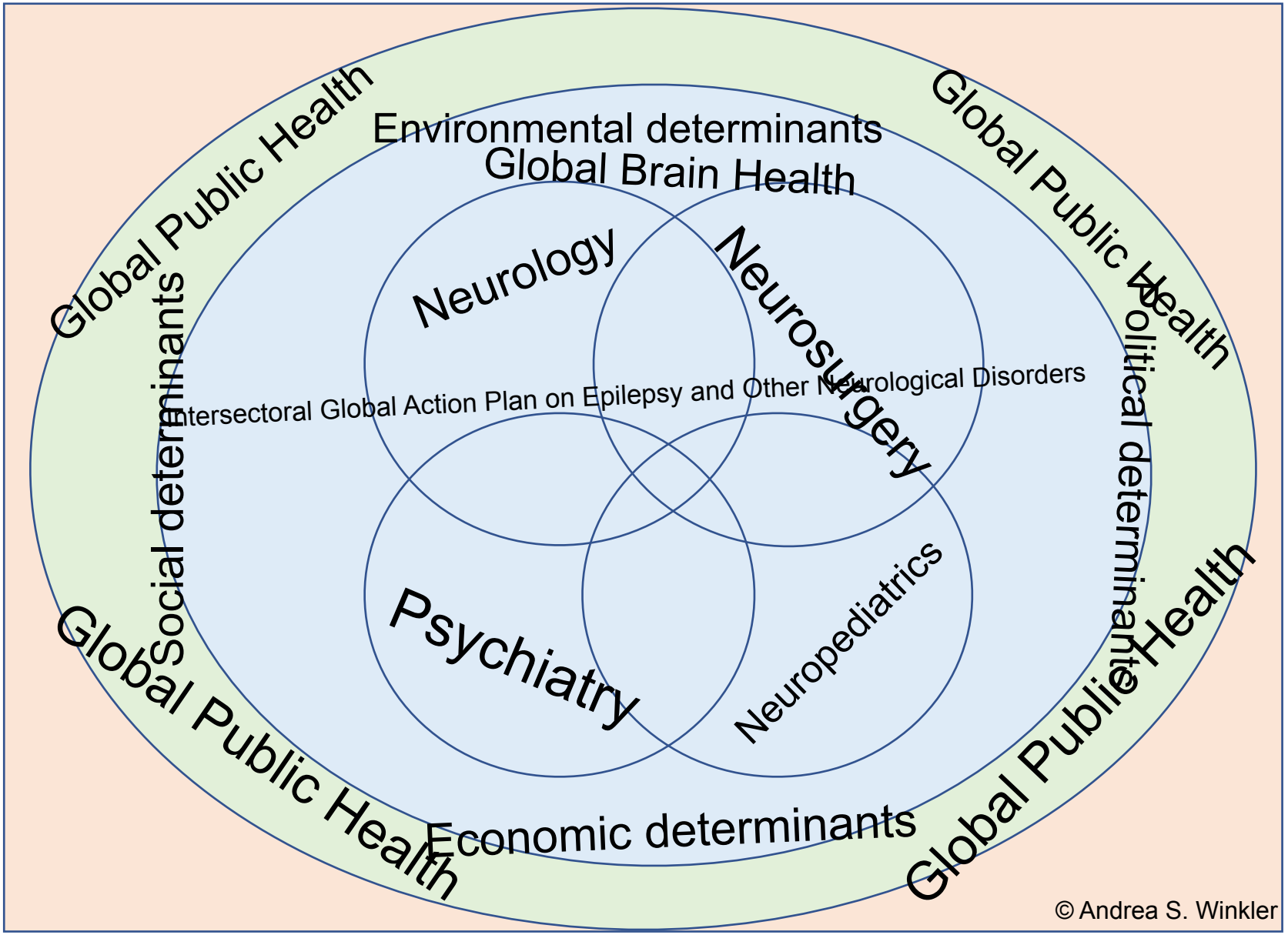
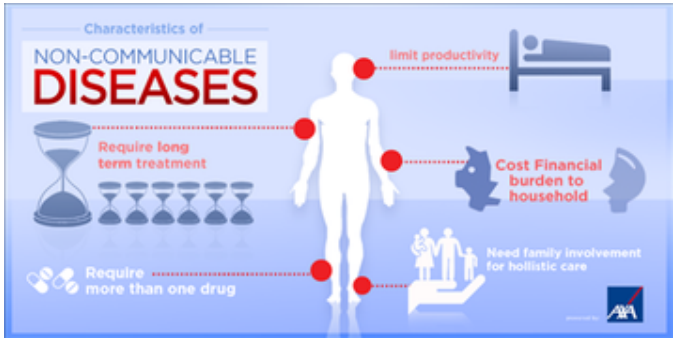
The Global Brain Health Framework

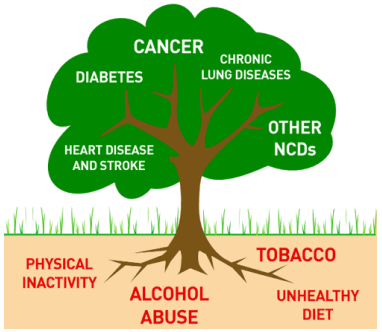


The epidemiological transition

Numbers of the WHO are staggering: “non-communicable diseases kill 41 million people each year, equivalent to **74% of all deaths globally** (Source: WHO, Key Facts, 2023).

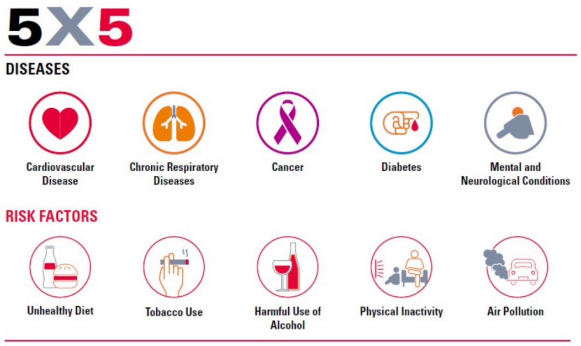
Source: https://www.indushealthplus.com/ncds-non-communicable-diseases.html

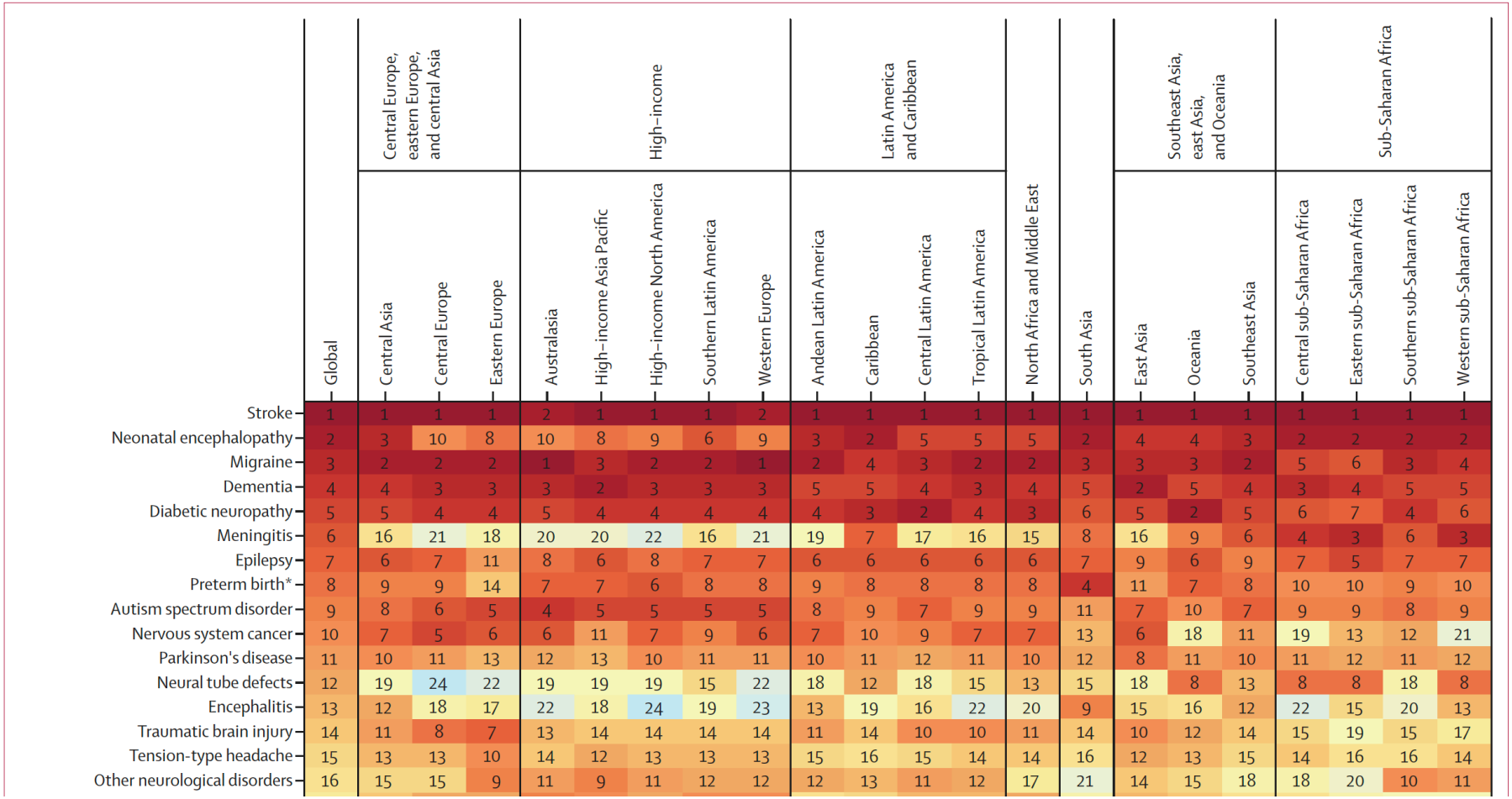




Source: https://www.dianova.ngo/press-reviews/non-communicable-diseases-an-emerging-priority-worldwide/

Source: Courtesy Bente Mikkelsen; World Health Organisation





	Global	Central Europe, eastern Europe, and central Asia			High-income					Latin America and Caribbean				North Africa and Middle East	South Asia	Southeast Asia, east Asia, and Oceania			Sub-Saharan Africa			
		Central Asia	Central Europe	Eastern Europe	Australasia	High-income Asia Pacific	High-income North America	Southern Latin America	Western Europe	Andean Latin America	Caribbean	Central Latin America	Tropical Latin America			East Asia	Oceania	Southeast Asia	Central sub-Saharan Africa	Eastern sub-Saharan Africa	Southern sub-Saharan Africa	Western sub-Saharan Africa
Stroke	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Neonatal encephalopathy	2	3	10	8	10	8	9	6	9	3	2	5	5	5	2	4	4	3	2	2	2	2
Migraine	3	2	2	2	1	3	2	2	1	2	4	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	5	6	3	4
Dementia	4	4	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	5	5	4	3	4	5	2	5	4	3	4	5	5
Diabetic neuropathy	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	2	4	3	6	5	2	5	6	7	4	6
Meningitis	6	16	21	18	20	20	22	16	21	19	7	17	16	15	8	16	9	6	4	3	6	3
Epilepsy	7	6	7	11	8	6	8	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	7	9	6	9	7	5	7	7
Preterm birth*	8	9	9	14	7	7	6	8	8	9	8	8	8	8	4	11	7	8	10	10	9	10
Autism spectrum disorder	9	8	6	5	4	5	5	5	5	8	9	7	9	9	11	7	10	7	9	9	8	9
Nervous system cancer	10	7	5	6	6	11	7	9	6	7	10	9	7	7	13	6	18	11	19	13	12	21
Parkinson's disease	11	10	11	13	12	13	10	11	11	10	11	12	11	10	12	8	11	10	11	12	11	12
Neural tube defects	12	19	24	22	19	19	19	15	22	18	12	18	15	13	15	18	8	13	8	8	18	8
Encephalitis	13	12	18	17	22	18	24	19	23	13	19	16	22	20	9	15	16	12	22	15	20	13
Traumatic brain injury	14	11	8	7	13	14	14	14	14	11	14	10	10	11	14	10	12	14	15	19	15	17
Tension-type headache	15	13	13	10	14	12	13	13	13	15	16	15	14	14	16	12	13	15	14	16	16	14
Other neurological disorders	16	15	15	9	11	9	11	12	12	12	13	11	12	17	21	14	15	18	18	20	10	11

- In 2021 43.1% of the population suffered from neurological disorders (GBD 2024)
- Neurological disorders are the number one cause of disability and the number two cause of death globally!
- One in two people will develop one or more psychiatric disorders in their lifetime (McGrath et al. 2023).

Source: GBD 2021 Nervous System Disorders Collaborators. Lancet Neurol
Published Online March 14, 2024 https://doi.org/10.1016/S1474-4422(24)00038-3

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The True Global Burden of Neurology

Causes	Number of DALYs (both sexes and all ages) in 2017 [thousands]	Comments
Neurological disorders as per IHME definition	**111 000**	As appearing in the GBD neurology category
Additional neurological disorders	**234 000**	As appearing in other GBD categories
Disorders with neurological involvement	**57 000**	Not appearing separately in any category GBD
Neurological disorders total	**410 000**	All three neurology categories
Psychiatric disorders without self-harm	123 000	As appearing in the GBD mental disorder category
Self-harm	34 000	As appearing in other GBD categories
Psychiatric disorders with self-harm	**157 000**	All three mental disorder category
Mental health disorders total (=Neurological disorders + psychiatric disorders including self-harm)	559 000	Neurology and mental disorders together as mental health disorders

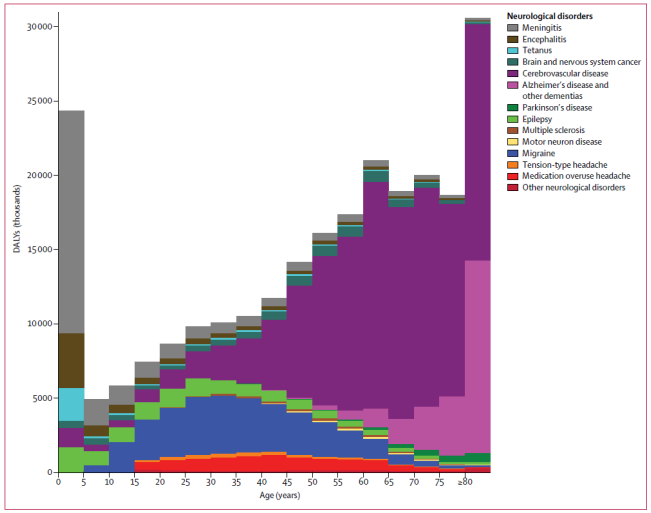


Figure 1: Global DALYs by age and neurological disorder in 2015
DALYs=disability-adjusted life-years.

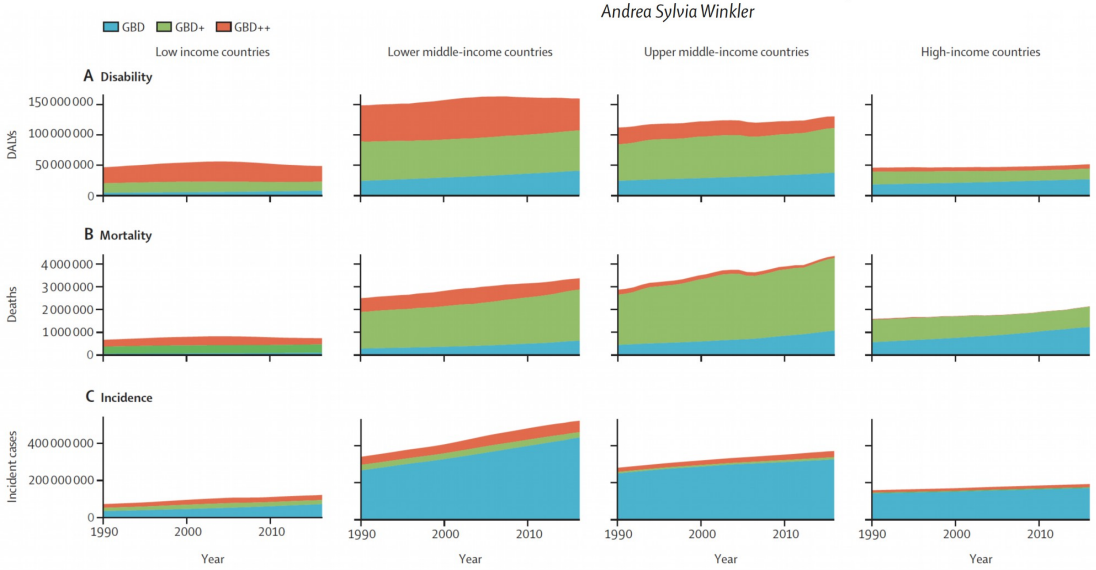
Source: Feigin et al. Lancet Neurology 2019

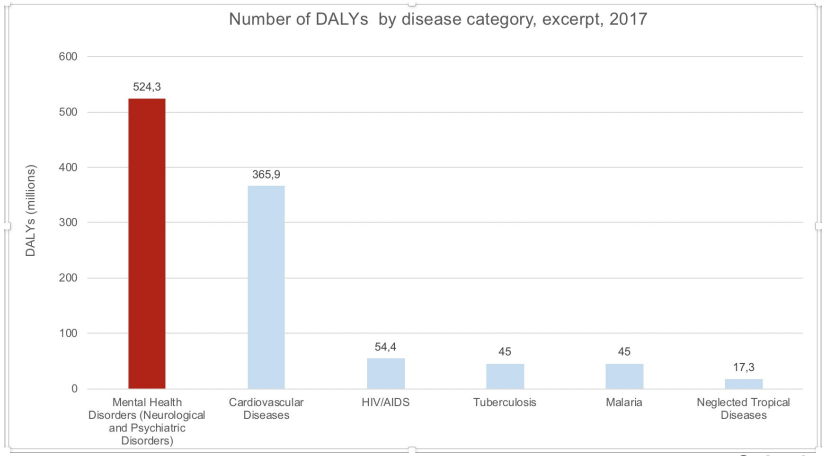
podcast CrossMark

Insight

An emphasis on neurology in low and middle-income countries

Samuel Knauss, Dominik Stelzle, Julius Valentin Emmrich, Maria Stylianou Korsnes, James J Sejvar, Andrea Sylvia Winkler

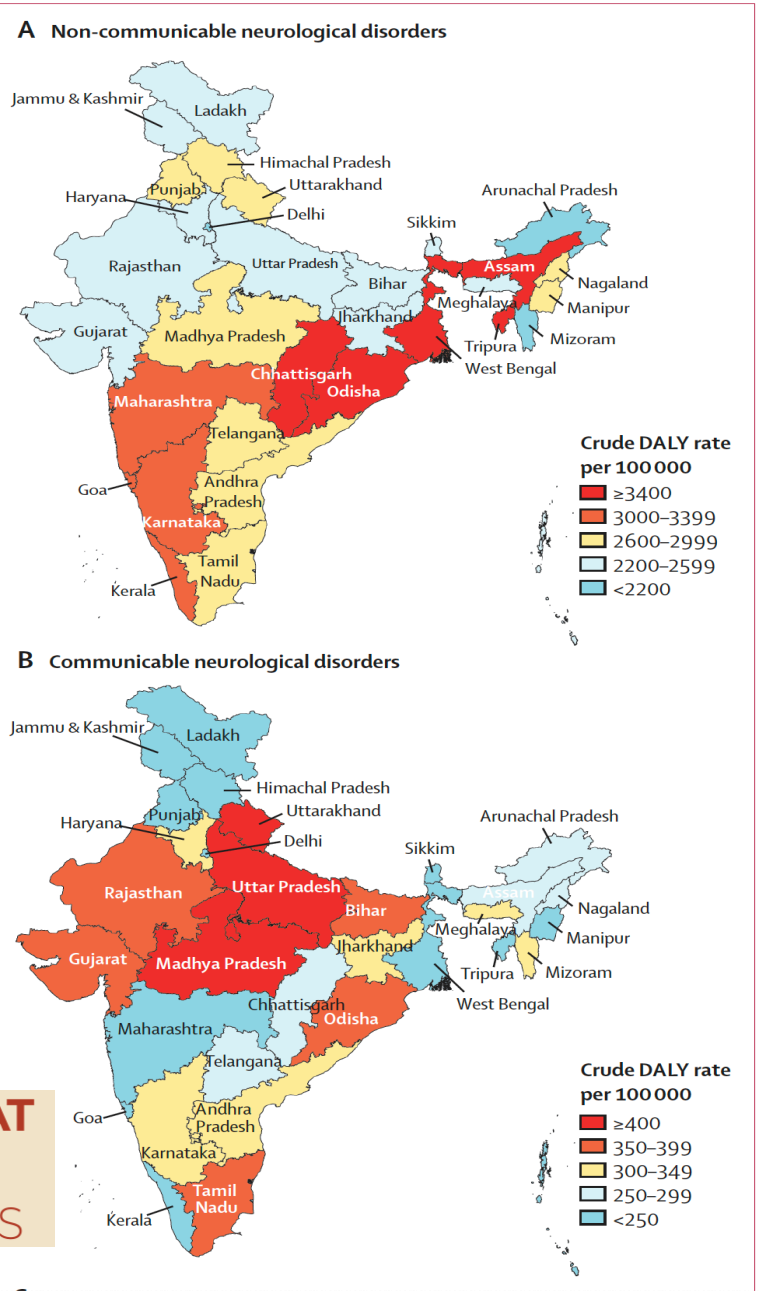




	Both sexes	Males	Females
Non-communicable disorders	**82·8% (78·5–86·2)**	**81·9% (78·0–85·0)**	**83·6% (78·5–87·5)**
Stroke	37·9% (29·9–46·1)	39·5% (31·6–47·6)	36·2% (27·0–45·6)
Headache disorders	17·5% (3·6–32·5)	14·2% (2·9–27·1)	21·0% (4·5–38·0)
Migraine	16·0% (2·5–31·1)	12·8% (2·0–25·6)	19·2% (3·0–36·4)
Tension-type headache	1·6% (0·5–5·8)	1·5% (0·4–6·1)	1·7% (0·5–5·6)
Epilepsy	11·3% (9·0–14·3)	12·1% (9·7–15·1)	10·5% (8·0–13·7)
Idiopathic epilepsy	6·4% (4·8–8·0)	6·8% (5·4–8·5)	5·9% (4·2–7·7)
Secondary epilepsy	5·0% (3·6–6·7)	5·3% (3·8–7·1)	4·6% (3·3–6·4)
Cerebral palsy	5·7% (4·2–7·7)	5·9% (4·3–7·9)	5·5% (3·9–7·6)
Alzheimer's disease and other dementias	4·6% (1·9–10·4)	4·0% (1·6–9·4)	5·2% (2·1–11·7)
Brain and CNS cancer	2·2% (1·7–2·8)	2·5% (1·7–3·3)	1·9% (1·4–2·6)
Parkinson's disease	1·8% (1·4–2·2)	2·0% (1·6–2·4)	1·6% (1·2–2·0)
Multiple sclerosis	0·2% (0·2–0·3)	0·2% (0·2–0·3)	0·3% (0·2–0·4)
Motor neuron diseases	0·1% (0·1–0·2)	0·1% (0·1–0·2)	0·1% (0·1–0·2)
Other neurological disorders*	1·3% (0·9–1·7)	1·3% (0·9–1·8)	1·3% (0·9–1·7)
Communicable disorders	**11·2% (8·4–15·0)**	**10·7% (8·2–14·6)**	**11·8% (8·5–16·5)**
Encephalitis	5·3% (3·7–8·9)	5·0% (3·6–9·2)	5·6% (3·8–9·3)
Meningitis	4·8% (3·7–6·1)	4·5% (3·5–5·7)	5·1% (3·7–6·6)
Tetanus	1·1% (0·7–1·8)	1·2% (0·6–2·1)	1·1% (0·6–1·8)
Injuries	**6·0% (4·6–7·7)**	**7·4% (5·7–9·5)**	**4·6% (3·4–6·2)**
Traumatic brain injuries	4·1% (3·0–5·4)	5·1% (3·8–6·8)	3·0% (2·1–4·1)
Spinal cord injuries	1·9% (1·5–2·5)	2·2% (1·7–2·8)	1·6% (1·2–2·2)

Data in parentheses are 95% uncertainty intervals. *Other non-communicable neurological disorders include a list of uncommon diseases, for which the International Classification of Diseases codes are shown in the appendix (pp 7–12).

Table 1: **Contribution of neurological disorders to total neurological disorder disability-adjusted life-years in India, 2019**



Brain Health Initiative

AYUSHMAN BHARAT
HEALTH AND
WELLNESS CENTRES

India is already implementing exemplary practices in the national implementation of brain health. Scaling and learning will provide important lessons for the rest of the world. It is time for India to lead on brain health implementation.

Source: India State-Level Disease Burden Initiative Neurological Disorders Collaborators. Lancet Glob Health 2021; 9: e1129–44

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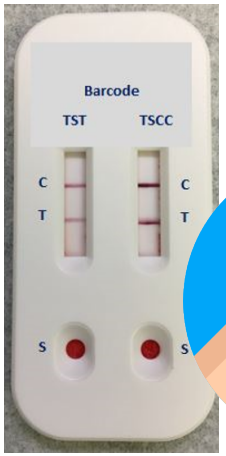
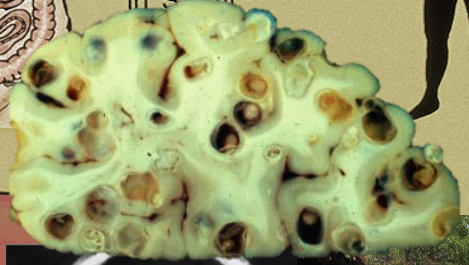
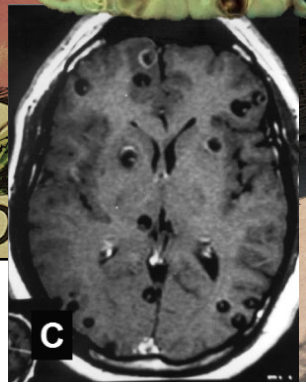
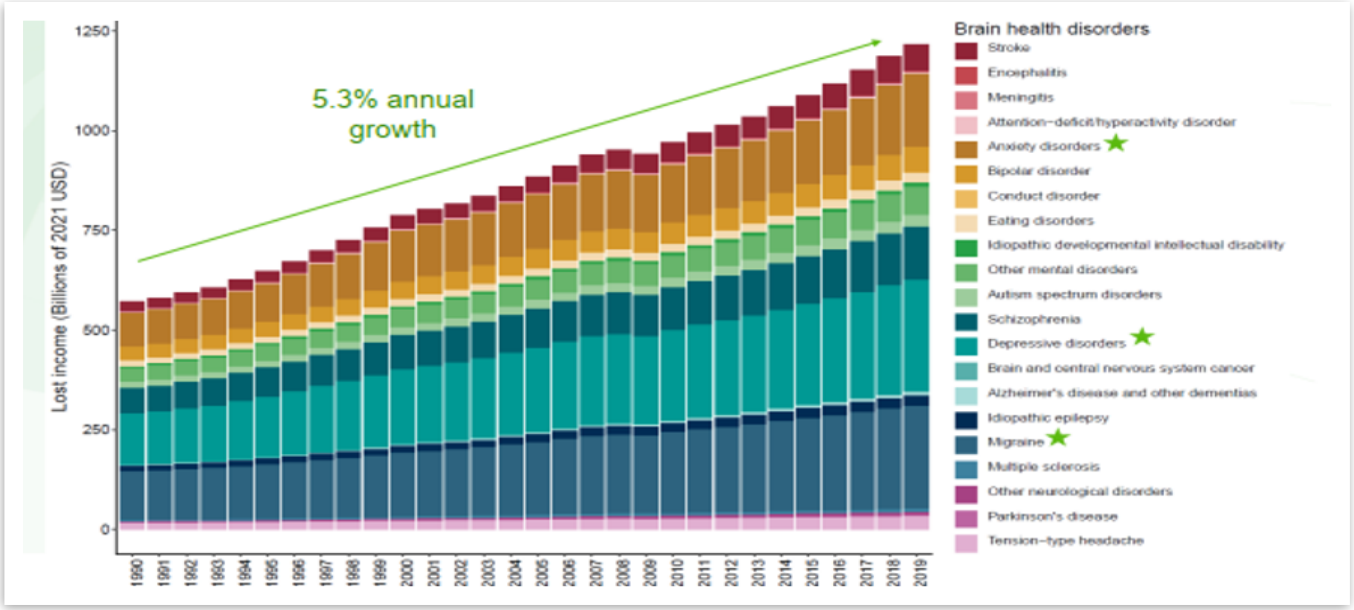


4 QUALITY EDUCATION





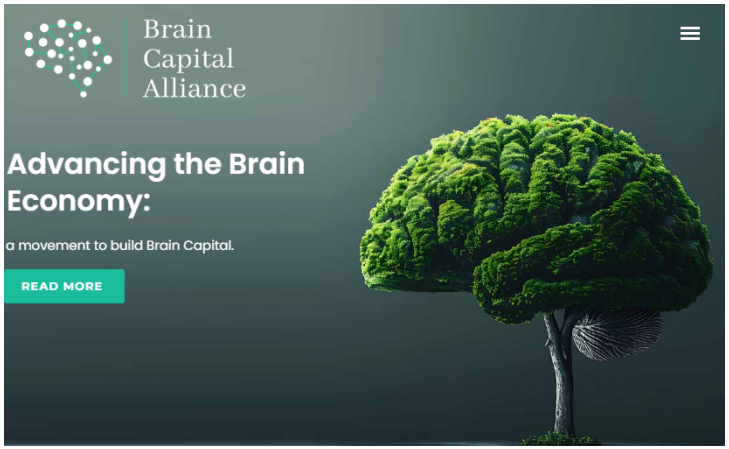
Images: private images
pork tapeworm: https://en.biolab.cz
blood donation: icon made by http://www.freepik.com



- **$1.2 trillion globally** (in 2021 USD) was lost in income by people with brain conditions in 2019. This number has increased over time, at over **5%** per year since 1990.

- This loss of income varies across the lifespan. **Most lost income occurs relatively early in life, which is not always what we envision when we think about the impact of brain health.**

Source: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, Brain Health Atlas



The Yaoundé Declaration

Alfred K Njamnshi [a,b,c,d] · Agustin Ibanez [e,f] · Gagandeep Singh [g,h,i] · Mika Pyykko [j] · Vladimir Hachinski [k] · Harris A Eyre [l,m,n] ✉ · et al. Show more

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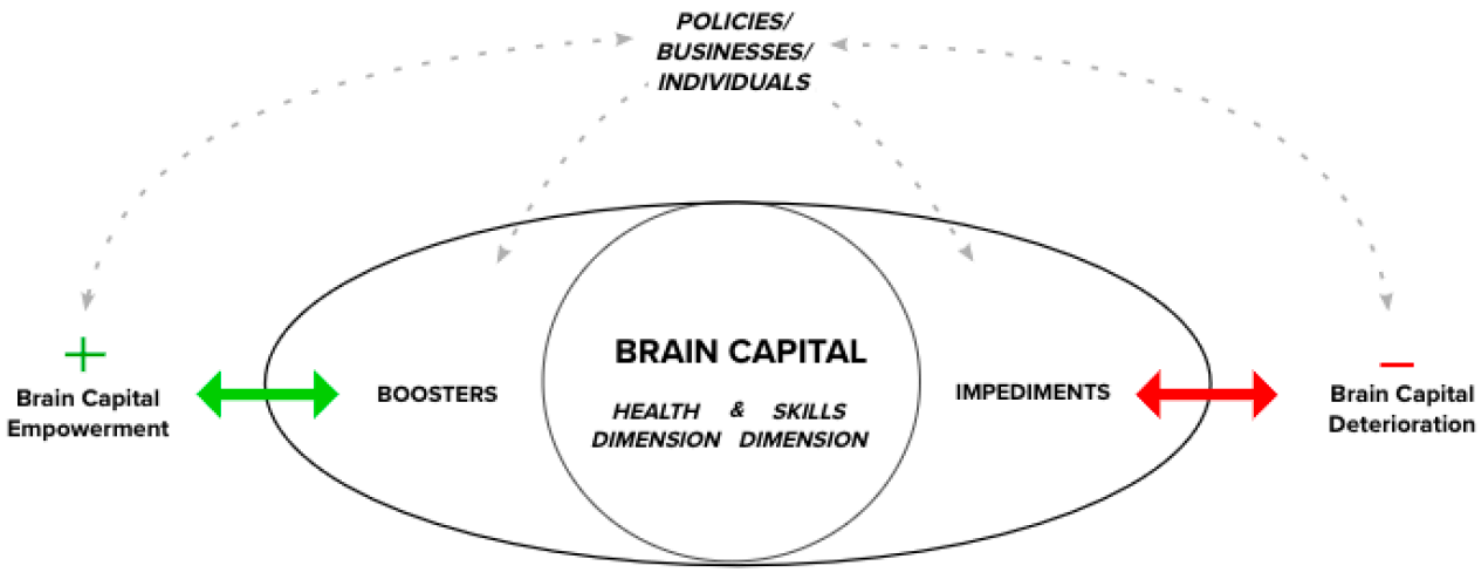
Show Outline

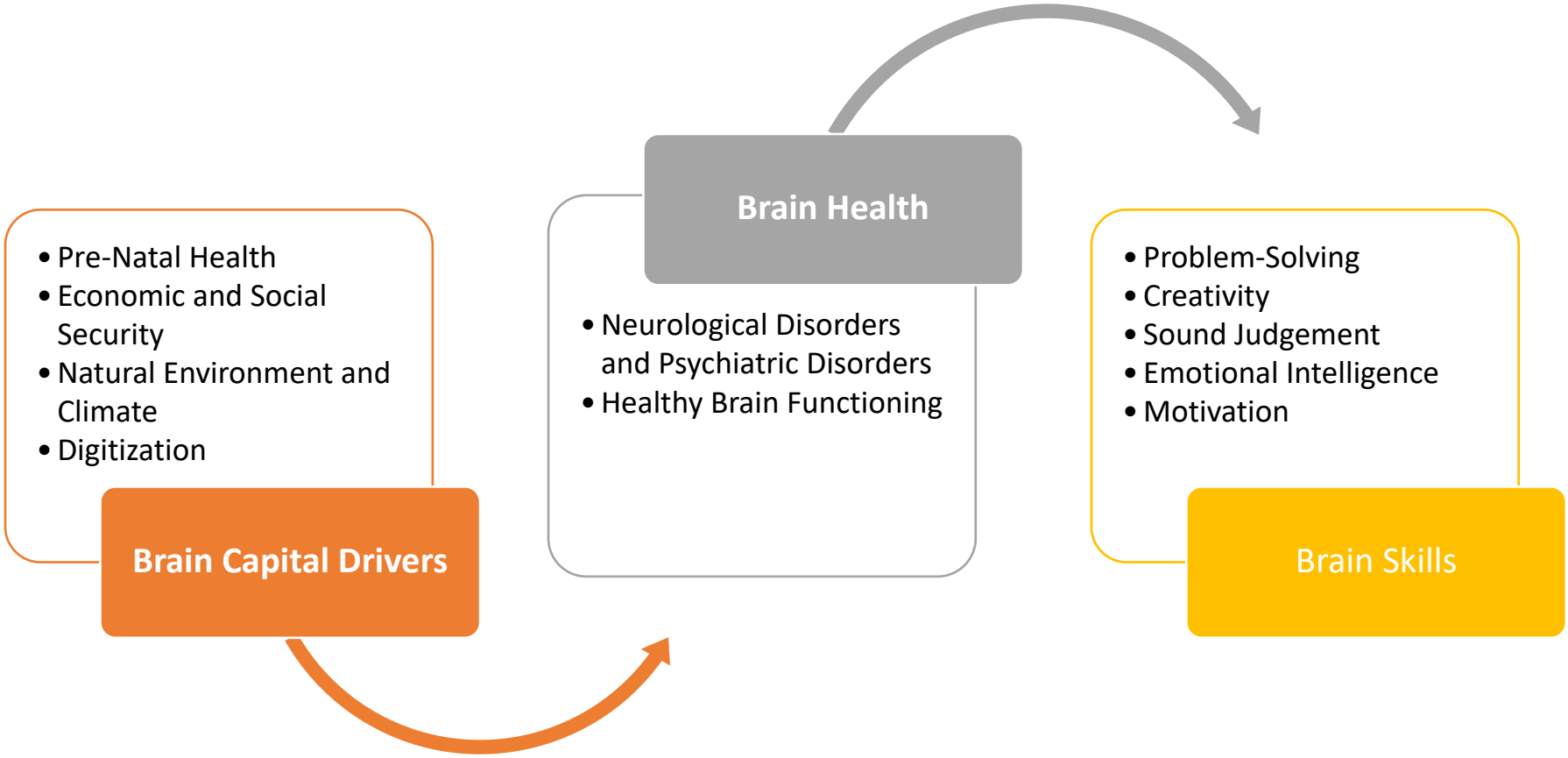
The Scientific Technical Meeting of the African High-Level Science Summit was held on World Brain Day 2024. In this Summit, we launched the *Yaoundé Declaration on Brain Economy, Brain Health & Brain Capital.* The Yaoundé Declaration marks an historic milestone in advancing global brain health and economic resilience for societal transformation. In this Declaration, we provide a detailed roadmap for the brain economy transition.

The Brain Capital Dashboard



Source: Brookings Institute. 2022. The Global Brain Capital Dashboard.

The Brain Capital Dashboard



Source: S. Chakraborty, Technical University of Munich. Interpretation based on Brookin
Institute. 2022. The Global Brain Capital Dashboard.

Global brain health—the time to act is now

The recently published 2021 Global Burden of Diseases, Injuries, and Risk Factors Study (GBD) data on neurological disorders represents a comprehensive analysis of 37 neurological conditions, amounting to

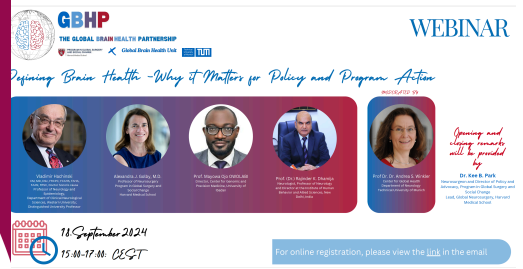
Brain health transcends traditionally separate disciplines, including neurology, neurosurgery, mental health, and neurodevelopment. However, despite the ever-growing socioeconomic importance of brain

Lancet Glob Health 2024
Published Online
March 14, 2024
https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X(23)00602-2

COMMUNITY PAPER

Global Brain Health – Action urgently required!

A Policy Brief of the Global Health Hub Germany Community on Non-communicable Diseases



Sustainable development demands brain health

The 78th Session of the UN General Assembly (UNGA 78) was gathering in New York City as this

that, if planned according to epidemiological trends and health system capacity in every country, could

/ 2030 and in the

t brain health
ne global fight
n-communicable

Global, regional, and national burden of disorders affecting the nervous system, 1990–2021: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2021

*GBD 2021 Nervous System Disorders Collaborators**

The burden of neurological disorders across the states of India: the Global Burden of Disease Study 1990–2019

*India State-Level Disease Burden Initiative Neurological Disorders Collaborators**

Summary

Background A systematic understanding of the burden of neurological disorders at the subnational level is not readily available for India. We present a comprehensive analysis of the disease burden and trends of neurological disorders at the state level in India.

Lancet Glob Health 2021; 9: e1129–44
Published Online
July 14, 2021

Brain Research Africa Initiative
An International Organisation in Partnership with the African Union Commission & Member of IBI

The Yaoundé Declaration on the Brain Economy, Brain Health, and Brain Capital

With Cameroon assuming the presidency of the 79th United Nations General Assembly (UNGA79), this Declaration aims to demonstrate African leadership in brain and society innovations. Here we outline a new economic approach for African jobs, economic growth, sustainability, resilience, health and well-being. This Declaration lays out a roadmap for how Africa can leapfrog other economies by deftly deploying brain science-inspired policies and investments. The Declaration took into account prior major works outlined in Appendix 1.

nature reviews neurology
https://doi.org/10.1038/s41582-023-00808-z

Perspective

Check for updates

Global synergistic actions to improve brain health for human development

Mayowa O. Owolabi[1,2,3,4,5,6], Matilde Leonardi[7], Claudio Bassetti[8,9], Joke Jaarsma[10], Tadeusz Hawrot[10], Akintomiwa I. Makanjuola[11], Rajinder K. Dhamija[12], Wuwei Feng[13], Volker Straub[14], Jennifer Camaradou[15,16], David W. Dodick[17,18,19], Rosita Sunna[20,21], Bindu Menon[22], Claire Wright[23], Chris Lynch[24], Antonella Santuccione Chadha[25],

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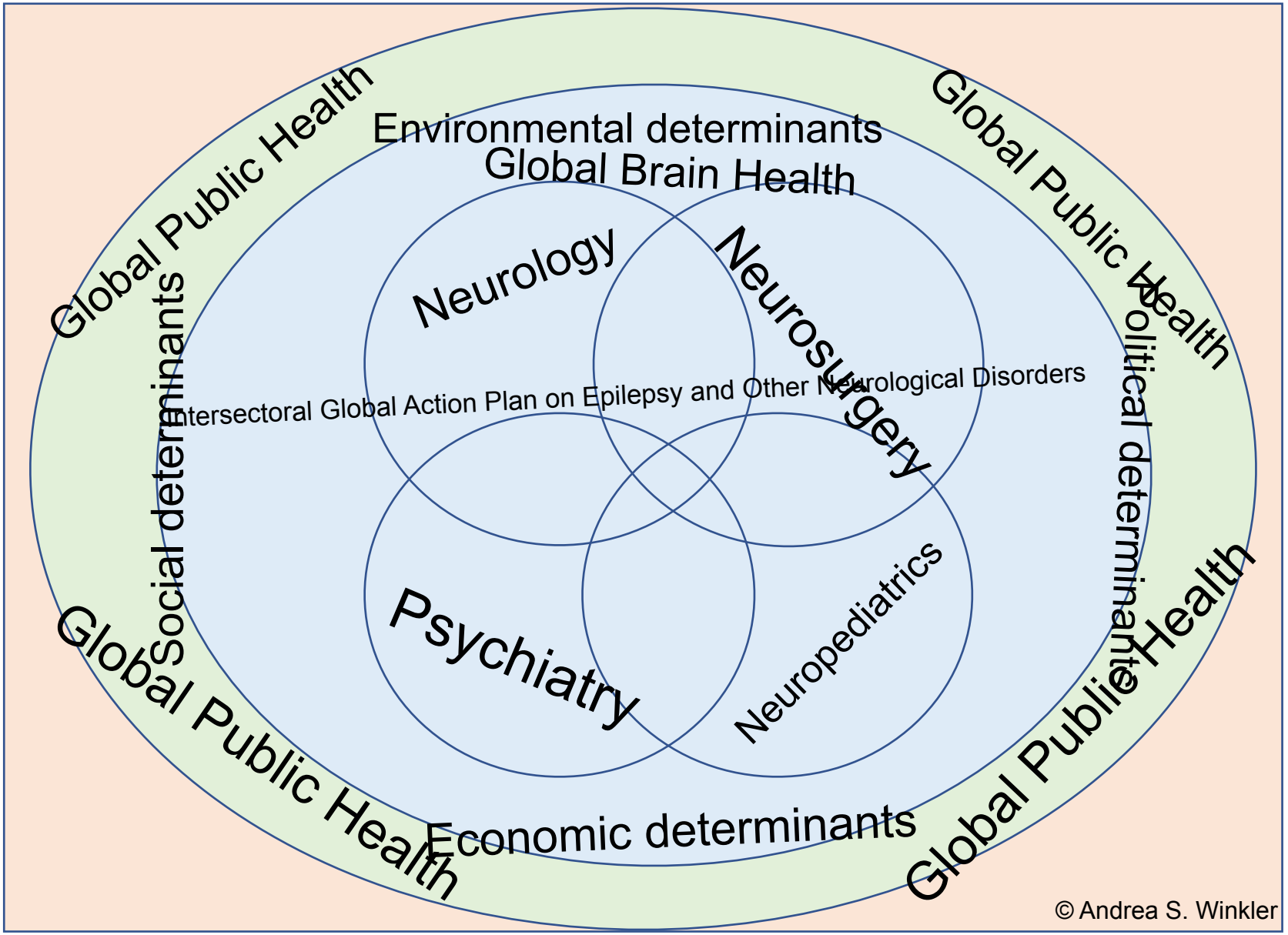
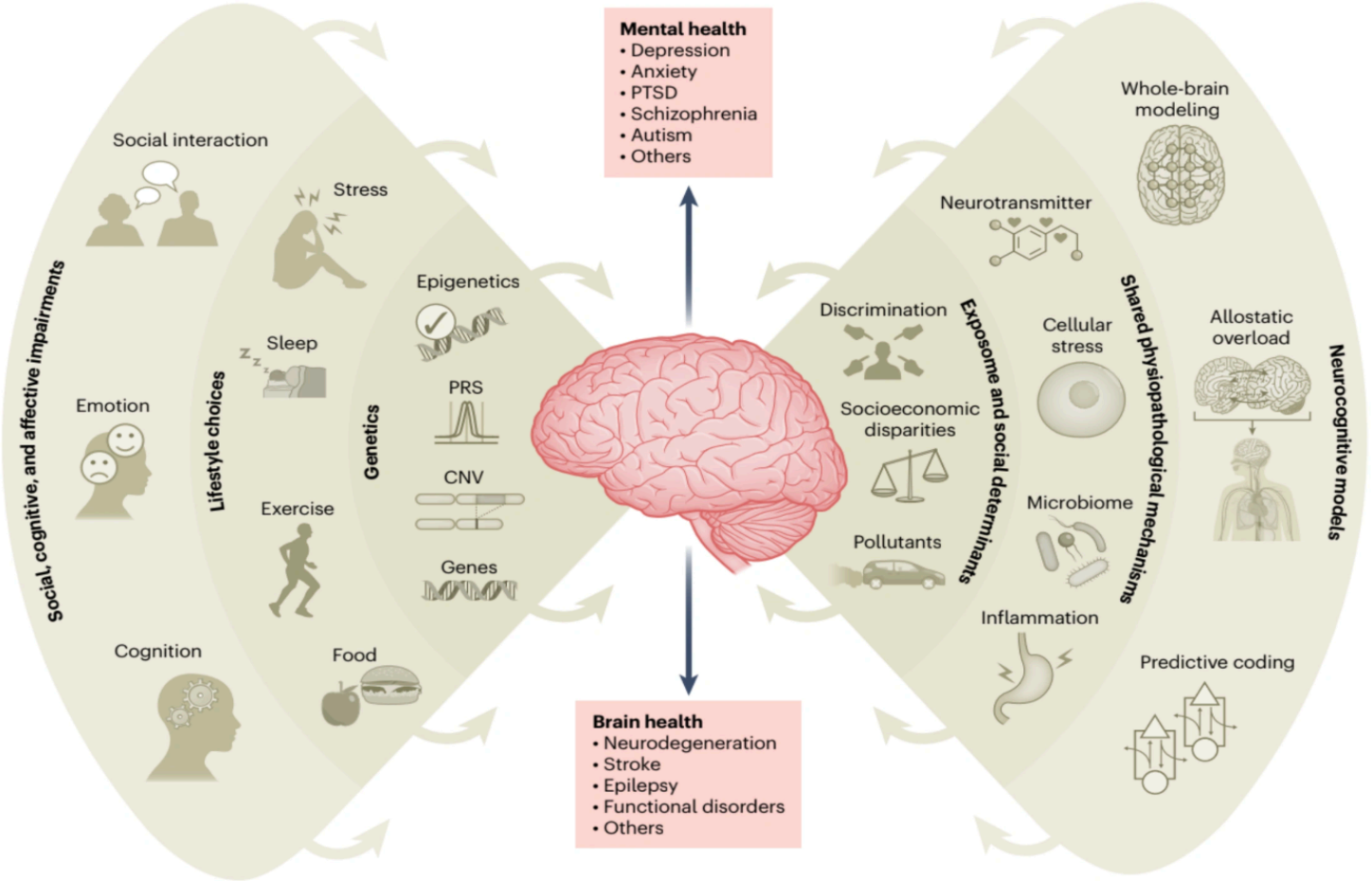
The Global Brain Health Framework



Brain Health - Interdisciplinarity



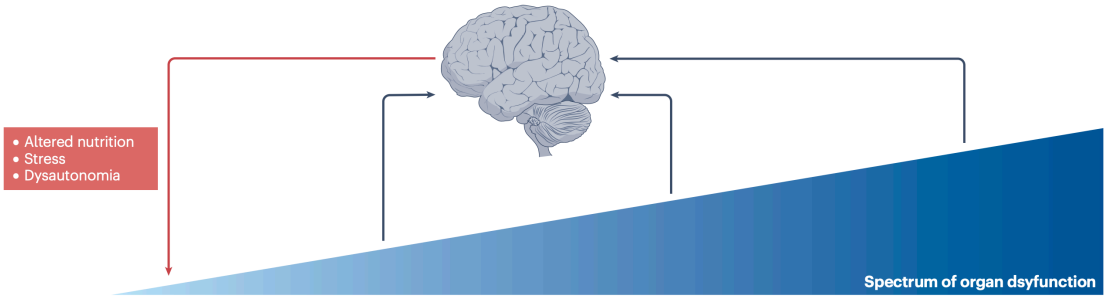
https://doi.org/10.1038/s44220-023-00086-0

Brain Health Determinants - systemic

Table 1 | Organs and organ diseases associated with cognitive decline and dementia

Organ/system	Condition	Outcome	Ref.
Cardiovascular	Myocardial infarction	Cognitive decline	19
		Dementia	10
	Coronary artery bypass	Cognitive decline	198
	Heart failure	Cognitive decline	22
		Dementia	10
	Atrial fibrillation	Cognitive decline	199
		Dementia	200
Renal	Low eGFR	Cognitive decline	34
		Parkinson disease	35
Pulmonary	Restrictive lung disease	Cognitive decline	12
		Dementia	12
	COPD	Cognitive decline	40
		Dementia	39
	Asthma	Dementia	41
	Obstructive sleep apnoea	Dementia Parkinson disease	13
Gastrointestinal	Inflammatory bowel disease	Dementia	43
	Irritable bowel syndrome	Dementia	14
	GERD	Dementia	14
	Constipation	Parkinson disease	54
Hepatic	Liver fibrosis	Cognitive decline	15
		Dementia	63
Endocrine	Type 2 diabetes	Cognitive decline	16
		Dementia	16

Associations of selected organ disorders with prospective risk of cognitive decline and dementia, according to epidemiological studies. Note that we have omitted thyroid hormone disorders and hyperparathyroidism causing hypercalcaemia, as these are already well-recognized causes of reversible dementia for which diagnostic testing is already recommended by dementia guidelines[201]. COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; GERD, gastro-oesophageal reflux disease.

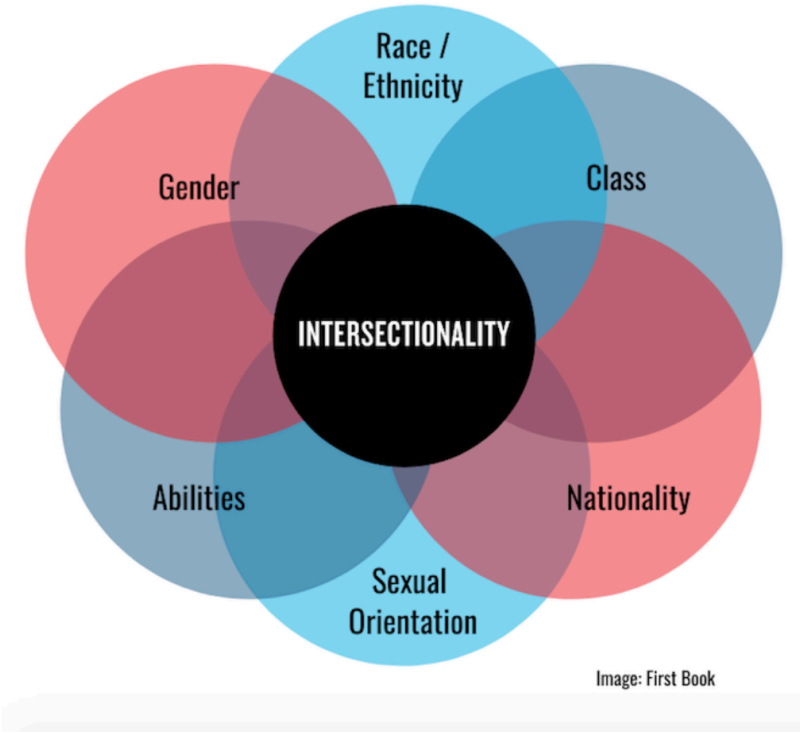


System	Asymptomatic alteration in function	Clinically recognized mild–moderate organ dysfunction	Clinical major organ dysfunction
Cardiovascular	Higher BP, enlarged atria	Coronary artery disease, heart failure, atrial fibrillation	Brain ischaemia
Kidney	↓ GFR, ↑ cystatin C, ↑ albumin:creatinine ratio	Mild–moderate kidney disease	Dialysis
Lung	↓ FEV_1, ↓ FVC	COPD, sleep apnoea	Hypoxia, hypercapnia
Gastrointestinal	Altered microbiota	Inflammatory bowel disease, peptic ulcer disease	Electrolyte abnormalities
Liver	↑ AST:ALT ratio	NAFLD, liver fibrosis	Hepatic encephalopathy
Endocrine	↑ HbA_{1c}, impaired fasting glucose	Type 2 diabetes	Hyperglycaemic coma

Fig. 1 | Spectrum of organ dysfunction and its association with neuro-degeneration and cognitive decline. Frank organ failure (far right) has long been recognized as a cause of acute encephalopathy mediated by various derangements, including hypoxia, ischaemia and metabolic abnormalities. More recent evidence shows that a spectrum of organ dysfunction, from asymptomatic alterations in functional tests to clinically recognized mild diseases, can increase the risk of later-life cognitive decline. Each of the abnormalities shown has been linked with future risk of cognitive decline in population-based cohort studies[10,11,13,14,16,25,34,39,43,48,59,63]. In turn, brain dysfunction can induce organ dysfunction through neurohumoral mechanisms and poor self-care. ALT, alanine aminotransferase; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; BP, blood pressure; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; FEV_1, forced expiratory volume in the first second; FVC, forced vital capacity; GFR, glomerular filtration rate; HbA_{1c}, haemoglobin A_{1c}; NAFLD, nonalcoholic fatty liver disease.

Source: https://www.nature.com/articles/s41582-024-01016-z.pdf

Brain Health Determinants - social



Social Determinants of Health
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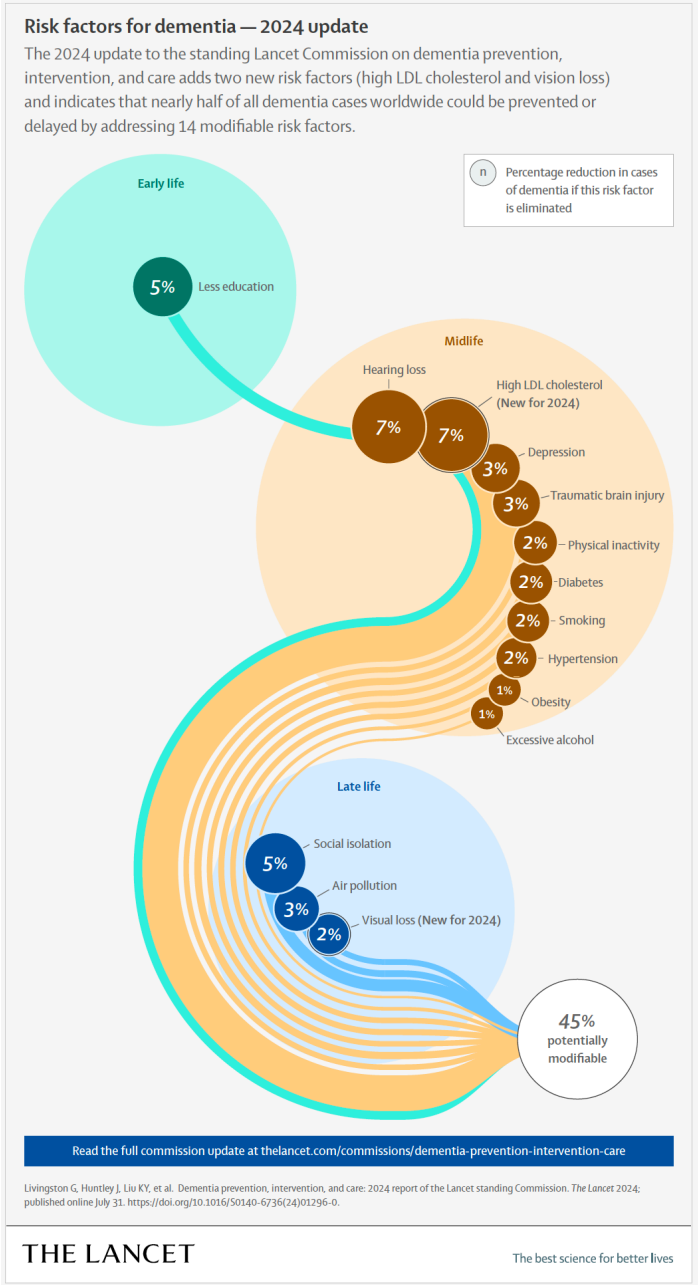
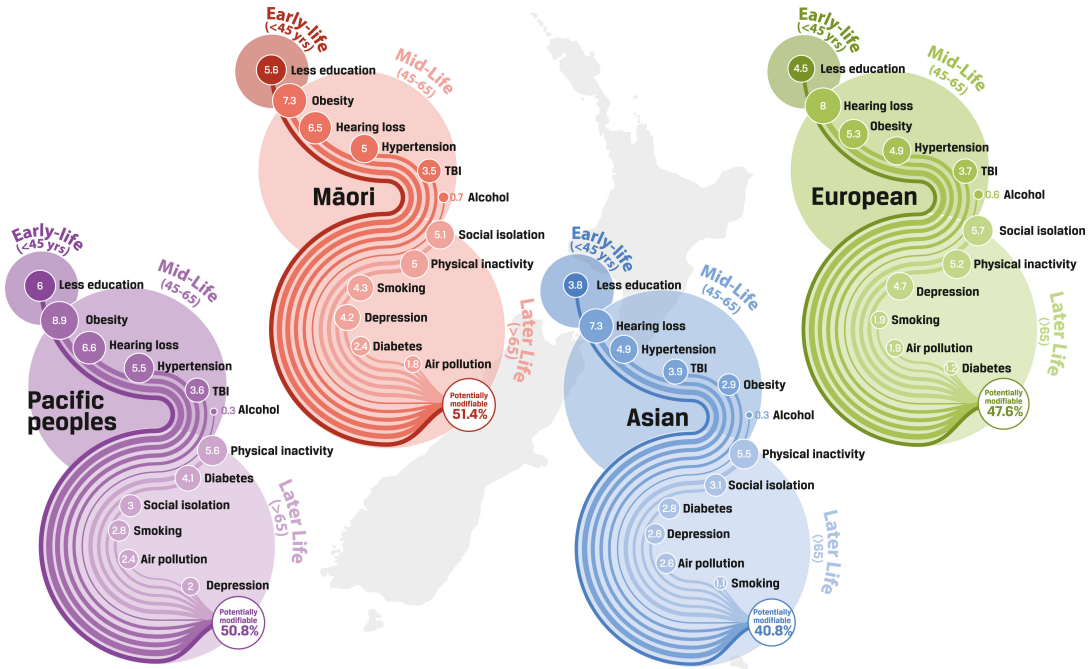
Healthy People 2030

Source: https://www.namidanecounty.org/blog/2022/3/30/pgsrbl96qsbg05c2ma62img929smff

Source: Healthy People 2030, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. https://odphp.health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/social-determinants-health

Brain Health Determinants - lifestyle

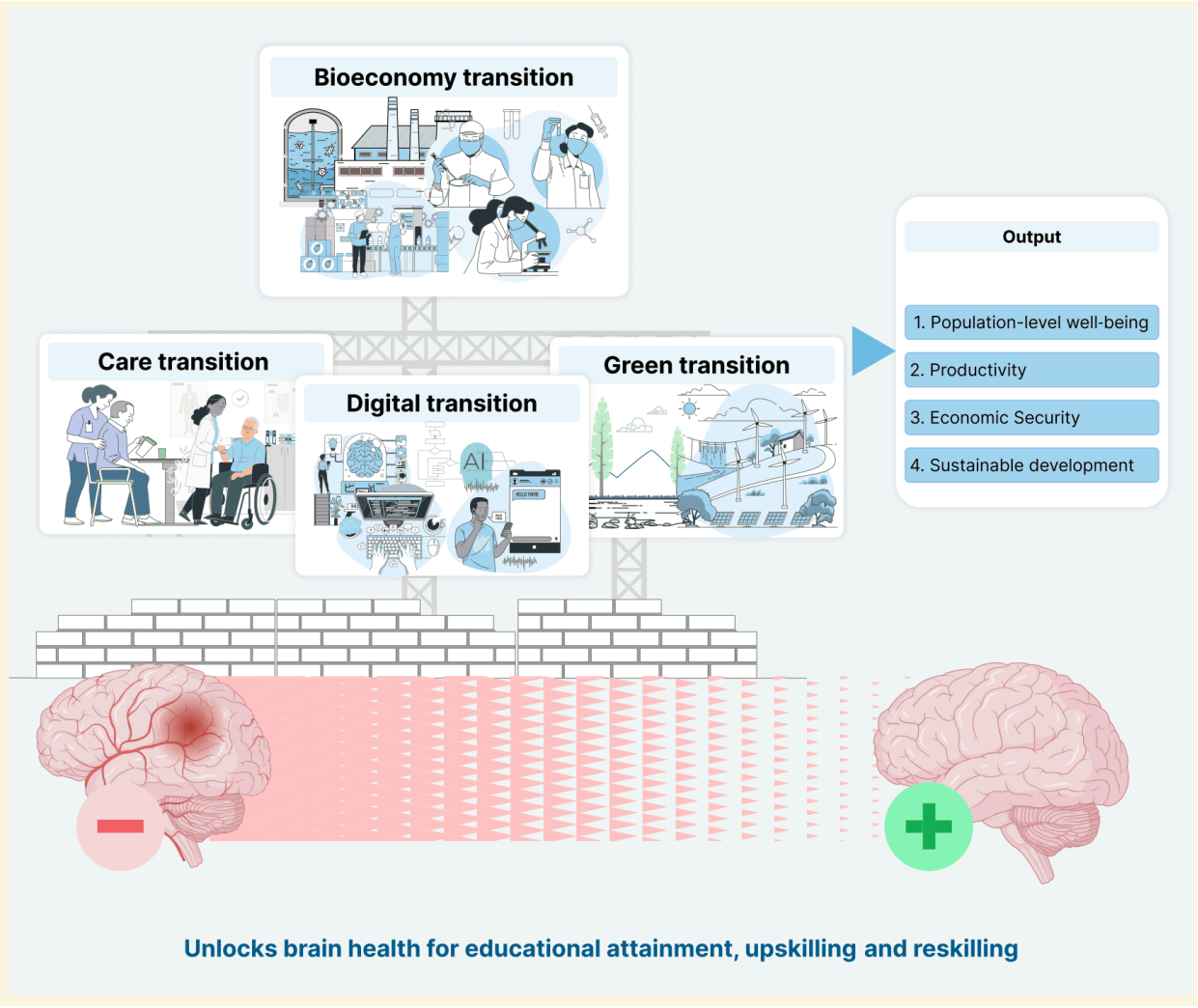




Relative population attributable fraction (PAF) contributions of each risk factor across four ethnic groups in New Zealand

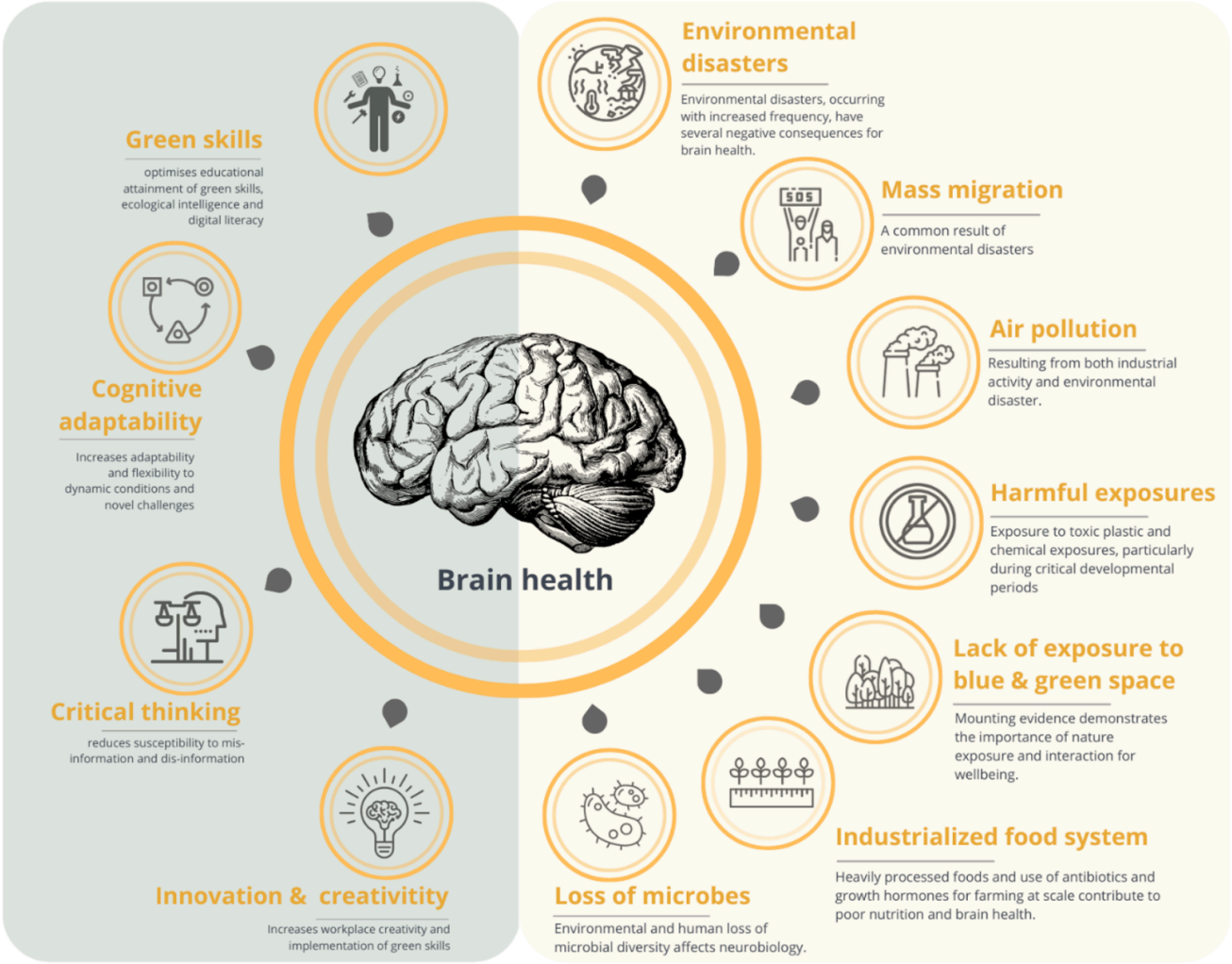
Source: https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanwpc/article/PIIS2666-6065(21)00100-0/fulltext

Brain Health Determinants - economic



Source: https://https://academic.oup.com/braincomms/article/6/6/fcae360/7852944?login=false

Brain Health Determinants - environmental



Source: https://www.bakerinstitute.org/research/brain-capital-key-sustainable-future

Brain Health Determinants - political

Which national NCD responses work best?

TOGETHER LET'S BEAT NCDs

World Health Organization

Whole-of-government approaches:

2/3 of health gains for NCDs can be achieved by influencing public policies in sectors like trade, taxation, education, agriculture, urban development, food and pharmaceutical production (vs. **1/3** by making changes in the health policy alone)

Source: Courtesy Bente Mikkelsen; World Health Organisation

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World Health Organization

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Brain health

Overview | Burden | WHO Response

Brain Health is an emerging and growing concept that encompasses neural development, plasticity, functioning, and recovery across the life course.

Good brain health is a state in which every individual can realize their own abilities and optimize their cognitive, emotional, psychological and behavioural functioning to cope with life situations. Numerous interconnected social and biological determinants (incl. genetics) play a role in brain development and brain health from pre-conception through the end of life. These determinants influence the way our brains develop, adapt and respond to stress and adversity, giving way to strategies for both promotion and prevention across the life course.

Fact sheets

Data

Guidelines

Brain Health Unit
Mental Health and Substance Use Department
World Health Organization

World Health Organization

THE LANCET Neurology

CORRESPONDENCE | VOLUME 19, ISSUE 6, P482-484, JUNE 01, 2020

A call for a global COVID-19 Neuro Research Coalition

Andrea Sylvia Winkler • Samuel Knauss • Erich Schmutzhard • Matilde Leonardi • Alessandro Padovani • Foad Abd-Allah • et al. Show all authors

Published: June, 2020 • DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/S1474-4422(20)30150-2

References

Article Info

Linked Articles

Reports are emerging at a rapid pace that the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus system in various ways. Preliminary data from Wuhan, China, suggest that neurological manif of patients presenting with coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19).[1] Neurological features range and symptoms like headache, dizziness, reduced level of consciousness, confusion, diffuse co paraesthesia, to more specific manifestations, such as seizures, stroke, encephalitis, or menin date, SARS-CoV-2 has not been detected in the neural tissue directly, although it has been isol The hypothesis of neurotropism with subsequent neuronal injury, either directly or indirectly supported by previous findings from other infections with severe acute respiratory syndrome

THE LANCET Neurology

CORRESPONDENCE | VOLUME 20, ISSUE 3, P171-172, MARCH 01, 2021

A WHO resolution on epilepsy and other neurological disorders

Andrea Sylvia Winkler • Matilde Leonardi • Benedict Daniel Michael • Foad Abd-Allah • William Carroll • Alla Guekht • and the Global COVID-19 Neuro Research Coalition † • Show less • Show footnotes

Published: March, 2021 • DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/S1474-4422(21)00026-0

Supplementary Material

References

The World Health Assembly, the decision-making body of WHO, passed Resolution WH other neurological disorders" on Nov 12, 2020. The resolution encourages Member Sta response to epilepsy and other neurological disorders".[1] This is a landmark resolution growing burden of neurological disorders, which are the leading cause of disability an worldwide.[2, 3]

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https://www.who.int/health-topics/brain-health#tab=tab_1

World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE BOARD
150th session
Provisional agenda item 7

EB150/7
11 January 2022

Political declaration of the third high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases

EB150/7

World Health Organization

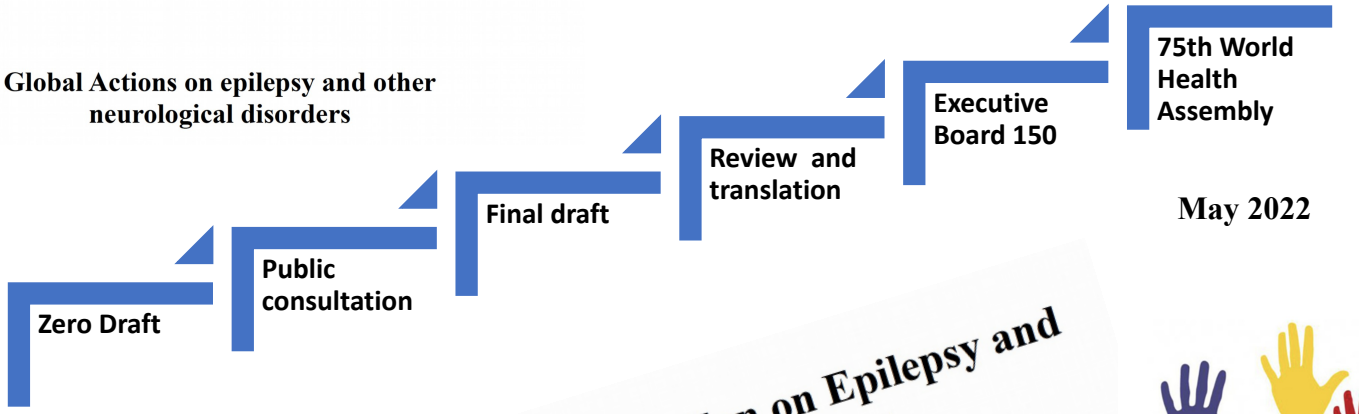
SEVENTY-THIRD WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY
Agenda item 11.6

A73/A/CONF./2
9 November 2020

ANNEX 7

DRAFT INTERSECTORAL GLOBAL ACTION PLAN ON EPILEPSY AND OTHER NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS 2022–2031

Global Actions on epilepsy and other neurological disorders



Jan 2021

May 2022

Intersectoral Global Action Plan on Epilepsy and Other Neurological Disorders 2022 – 2031

Discussion paper 05/03/2021

https://unctad.org/civil-society

Intersectoral Global Action Plan on Epilepsy and Other Neurological Disorders 2022 – 2031

Overall aim

The goal of the intersectoral global action plan on epilepsy and other neurological disorders 2022–2031 is to reduce the **stigma, impact and burden of neurological disorders**, including their associated mortality, morbidity and disability, and to improve the **quality of life** of people with neurological disorders, their **carers and families**.

In order to achieve the vision and goal defined above, the **prevention, treatment** and care of epilepsy and other neurological disorders should be strengthened, wherever possible, utilizing **entry points** and **synergies** to achieve the best results for all.

Intersectoral Global Action Plan on Epilepsy and Other Neurological Disorders 2022 – 2031

Main objectives

- ✓ Raise **policy prioritization** and strengthen **governance**
- ✓ Provide effective, timely and responsive **diagnosis, treatment and care**
- ✓ Foster **research** and **innovation** and **information systems**
- ✓ Implement strategies for **promotion** and **prevention**
- ✓ Strengthen the **public health approach** to epilepsy

Intersectoral Global Action Plan on Epilepsy and Other Neurological Disorders 2022 – 2031

Guiding Principles

- ✓ **People-centered** primary healthcare and universal health coverage
- ✓ **Integrated** approach to care
- ✓ **Evidence-based** practice
- ✓ **Life-course** approach
- ✓ **Intersectoral** action
- ✓ **Empowerment** of persons with neurological disorders
- ✓ Gender, **equity** and human rights

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Neurology

CORRESPONDENCE | VOLUME 17, ISSUE 3, P204, MARCH 01, 2018

The advocacy role of the World Federation of Neurology

Wolfgang Grisold • Mohammad Wasay

Published: March, 2018 • DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/S1474-4422(18)30051-6

The mission of the World Federation of Neurology (WFN) is to foster brain health worldwide

World Federation of Neurology
Fostering quality neurology and brain health worldwide

About Education Resources Publications Membership

WORLD FEDERATION OF NEUROLOGY

WORLD BRAIN DAY
Brain Health for All

WORLD BRAIN DAY 2022 IS DEDICATED TO BRAIN HEALTH

JOIN THE WFN IN PROMOTING BRAIN HEALTH FOR ALL

World Federation of Neurosurgical Societies

ABOUT WFNS | FOUNDATION | CLINICAL RESOURCES | CALENDAR | NEWS | CONTACT

Connecting the Neurosurgical World

BOGOTÁ 2022
Colombia
XVII WORLD CONGRESS OF NEUROSURGERY
WFNS

March 13 - 18, 2022 NEW DATES wfns2022.com

Asian and Oceanian Association of Neurology

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History
Executive Committee
Statute and By Laws
AOAN Delegate
AOAN Committee

Future Conferences

AOCN-IANCON 2022

Abstract submission
NOW OPEN!

Last date for abstract submission is
30th April 2022

SONA

Society of Neuroscientists of Africa

SONA Membership Conferences & Events Grants IBRO ARC Hall of Fame Gallery
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SONA

SONA is The Society of Neuroscientists of Africa.

- It is a non-profit organisation registered in Nairobi, Kenya in 1993
- Functions as the umbrella organisation for the regional and national neuroscience societies and groups in Africa
- A member society of the International Brain Research Organization (IBRO)
- Aim is to promote research, teaching and advocacy in Neuroscience in Africa and hold an International conference every two years.

African Academy of Neurology

Home About Contact

HOME OF AFRICAN NEUROLOGY

The Mission of AFAN is to represent and unify all African neurologists through their National Neurological Societies and promote best neurological practice, and foster training in Neurology

*Colleagues are welcome to to contact us with regional news, upcoming events, related content etc. Together, we shall achieve all the aims we set!

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EFNA
EUROPEAN FEDERATION OF NEUROLOGICAL ASSOCIATIONS

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Our partners: EBC European Brain Council · ean the home of neurology · EPF European Patients Forum · NCD Alliance · EU Health Coalition

IBE International Bureau for Epilepsy

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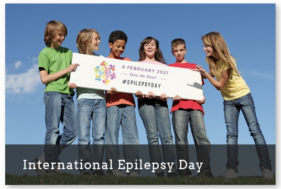

ILAE International League Against Epilepsy

MULTILINGUAL CONTENT

About ILAE | Guidelines | Congresses | Regions & Countries | Journals | Patient Care | Education | Research

Welcome to the International League Against Epilepsy

The world's preeminent association of health care professionals and scientists working toward a world where no person's life is limited by epilepsy

2022 ILAE Journal Prizes

Congratulations to the 2022 ILAE journal award recipients!

- *Epilepsia* Clinical Science Prize: **Margherita Contento**
- *Epilepsia* Basic Science Prize: **Carmen De Caro**
- *Epilepsia Open* Clinical Science Prize: **Barbora Benova** and **Hanna Mai Hulshof**
- *Epilepsia Open* Basic Science Prize: **Morgan Sturgeon**
- *Epileptic Disorders* Educational Prize: **Ludovica Maria Piscitello**

Learn more about ILAE awards

Crisis in Ukraine Response & Resources

GLOBAL ADVOCACY
Action for Epilepsy!

ILAE Young Epilepsy Section

IBE International Bureau for Epilepsy

About Publications Initiatives Global Advocacy News Donate

IBE in Africa

There are approximately 10 million people living with epilepsy in Africa where epilepsy is greatly misunderstood, deeply stigmatized, dramatically underfunded and most often ignored by the health care system. Over 75% of people in Africa with epilepsy live in rural and semi-urban areas where treatment is nearly non-existent. Knowing that there are affordable drugs and effective, low-cost programs, it is especially egregious that people with epilepsy in Africa continue to suffer.

In 2015, the World Health Organization (WHO) General Assembly passed a landmark epilepsy resolution known as WHA68.20: Global burden of epilepsy and the need for coordinated action at the country level to address its health, social and public knowledge implications. This resolution is tremendously important in that it calls on all member countries to address epilepsy seriously by developing and implementing national plans of action. Despite this global declaration, none of the countries in Africa has developed an epilepsy national plan. There has been no political response nor has there been any financial investments in programs that could reduce the epilepsy treatment and

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PROGRAM IN GLOBAL SURGERY AND SOCIAL CHANGE
Harvard Medical School

Center for Global Health

The Global Brain Health Partnership

Overarching aim: To support countries in advancing their brain health agenda through the community of practice that is represented by *The Global Brain Health Partnership* using a systematic scientific approach.

Burden mapping

Resource mapping

Policy mapping

GBHP
THE GLOBAL BRAIN HEALTH PARTNERSHIP
PROGRAM IN GLOBAL SURGERY AND SOCIAL CHANGE Harvard Medical School × Global Brain Health Unit

Promotion of brain health

Prevention of disorders

Management of disorders

Needs assessment

Brain health policies

Envisioned outcomes (*work in progress*):

Leverage science and academia through the *The Global Brain Health Partnership* to:

- establish an equitable community of practice platform for open scientific exchange.
- contextualize implementation of brain health interventions accompanied by implementation science.
- support prioritization of brain health at the country level and provide a platform for sharing good practices and amplifying country voices.

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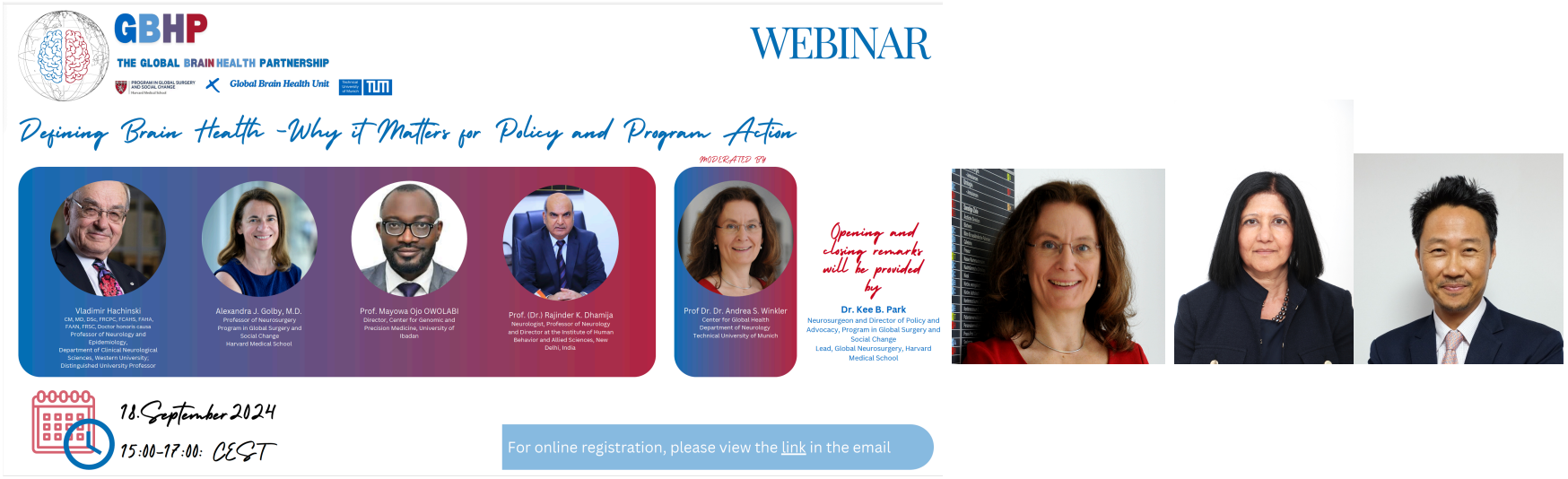

Who we are and what we represent:

- an interdisciplinary and multinational community of practice (scholars and clinicians from the fields of neurology, neurosurgery, and psychiatry, public health, as well as the broader social sciences, health policy, systems research, and health literacy)
- different sectors, including medicine and health, economy and education
- a diverse range of professions: physicians, residents, public health experts, nurses, and academics
- from the following regions: Africa, South-East Asia, South Asia, Latin America, Europe, and the US.

Our shared trait is that we are engaged and invested in evidence-based implementation of brain health to impact people, communities, and economies.

Thank you very much for your attention!