Syndemics and Illinois

Graham Briggs, MS

State Epidemiologist

Illinois Dept. of Public Health

Graham.briggs@illinois.gov





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A 21st Century Approach to Public Health

Public Health 1.0

- Tremendous growth of knowledge and tools for both medicine and public health
- Uneven access to care and public health

Public Health 2.0

- Systematic development of public health governmental agency capacity across the United States
- Focus limited to traditional public health agency programs

Public Health 3.0

- Engage multiple sectors and community partners to generate collective impact
- Improve social determinants of health

Late 1800s 1988 IOM The Future of Public Health report Recession

Affordable Care Act 2012 IOM For the Public's Health reports



- Public Health should understand community level health issues and coordinate strategies with appropriate partners and the community
- Structured cross-sector partnerships to foster shared funding, services, and collective action
- Timely, actionable, measurable data shared routinely with partners and the community

Impact Social Determinants of Health



What is a syndemic?

A term invented to describe a set of linked health problems; two or more afflictions or epidemics interacting simultaneously and synergistically (together having a greater effect than would be expected by adding the effects of each); epidemic synergy contributing to excess burden of disease in a population - CDC



HIV and Tuberculosis Co-Infection

HIV infection changes the epidemiology of TB transmission and morbidity

About 10% of people infected with TB will ever develop symptoms and become infectious

For those infected with TB and HIV there is a 10% risk annually

• Much higher rate of infectivity in co-infected communities

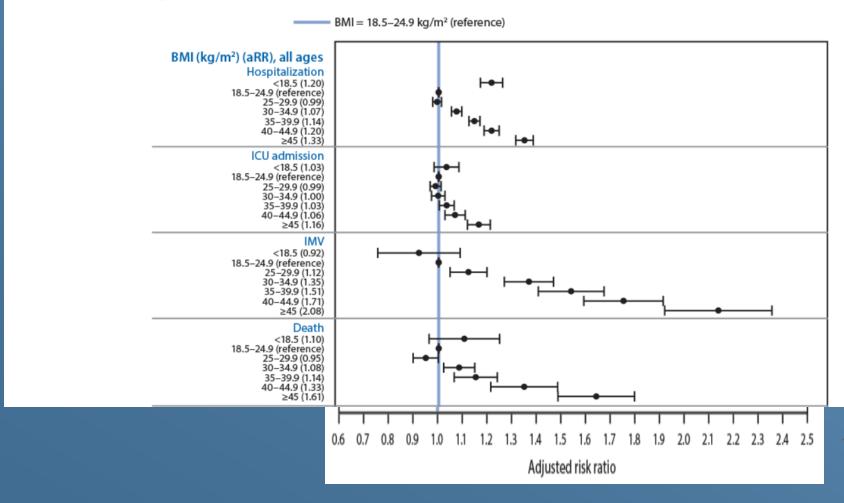
Treatment and tolerance/toxicity

Increased HIV load



COVID-19 and Obesity

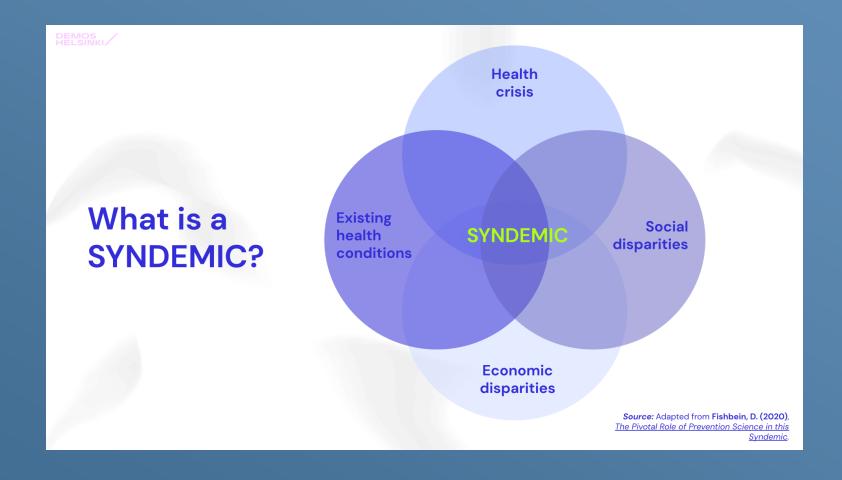
FIGURE 1. Association between body mass index (BMI) and severe COVID-19–associated illness* among adults aged ≥18 years, by age group — Premier Healthcare Special COVID-19 Release (PHD-SR), United States, March–December 2020§



Taken from MMWR: 3/12/21



A Syndemic is More Than Just Concurrent Infections



A Collaborative Approach to Health

Health is multi-factoral

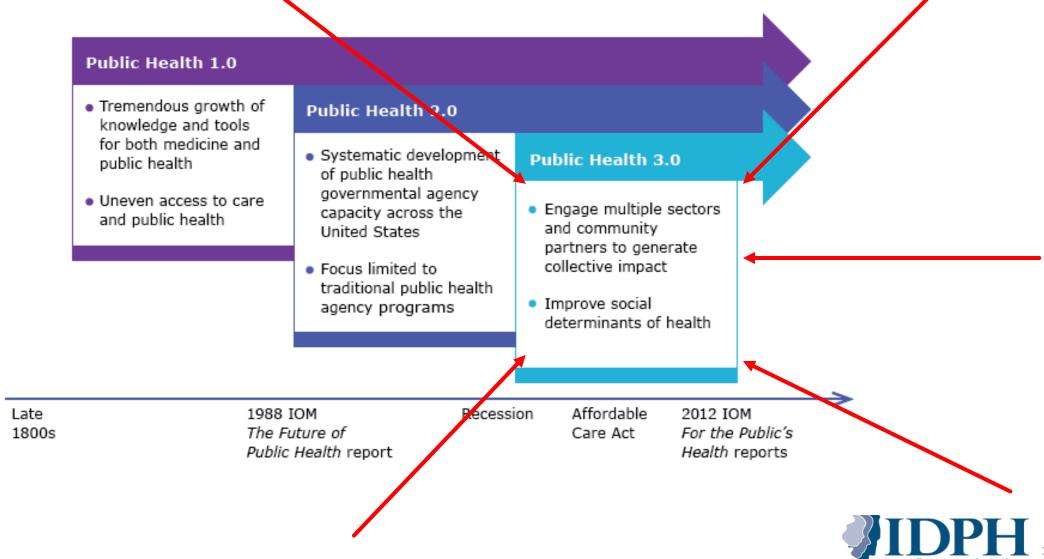
Stable housing, education level, income, race, zip code are examples of social drivers of health and contributors to syndemics

Addressing access, environment, and equity can reduce synergistic risk in communities

This type of strategy requires a coordinated approach to remove risk for individuals and wider communities



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It Takes a Village To Provide Access to Health For All



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