

University of Groningen

Economic evaluation of tobacco control in Asia

Tuvdendorj, Ariuntuya

DOI:
[10.33612/diss.155457815](https://doi.org/10.33612/diss.155457815)

IMPORTANT NOTE: You are advised to consult the publisher's version (publisher's PDF) if you wish to cite from it. Please check the document version below.

Document Version
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Publication date:
2021

[Link to publication in University of Groningen/UMCG research database](#)

Citation for published version (APA):

Tuvdendorj, A. (2021). *Economic evaluation of tobacco control in Asia: Dynamic population health impact assessment in Mongolia*. [Thesis fully internal (DIV), University of Groningen]. University of Groningen. <https://doi.org/10.33612/diss.155457815>

Copyright

Other than for strictly personal use, it is not permitted to download or to forward/distribute the text or part of it without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), unless the work is under an open content license (like Creative Commons).

The publication may also be distributed here under the terms of Article 25fa of the Dutch Copyright Act, indicated by the "Taverne" license. More information can be found on the University of Groningen website: <https://www.rug.nl/library/open-access/self-archiving-pure/taverne-amendment>.

Take-down policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

Downloaded from the University of Groningen/UMCG research database (Pure): <http://www.rug.nl/research/portal>. For technical reasons the number of authors shown on this cover page is limited to 10 maximum.

Propositions accompanying this thesis

ECONOMIC EVALUATION OF TOBACCO CONTROL IN ASIA **Dynamic population health impact assessment in Mongolia**

1. Effective anti-smoking policy could prevent millions of live years lost and save a fortune of future health care expenditures on tobacco-related diseases. (This thesis)
2. In the absence of effective prevention policies, costs associated with preventable non-communicable diseases will continue to rise as a direct consequence of increasing prevalence of lifestyle risk factors such as tobacco smoking. (This thesis)
3. Reducing unofficial patient referral pathways may lead to more efficient use of scarce healthcare resources. (Chapter 3)
4. A dynamic model is necessary to prioritize cost-effective tobacco control interventions, because it accurately predicts the changes in disease prevalence, incidence and mortality over time. (This thesis)
5. More epidemiological and costing studies are needed in an Asian setting to provide high-quality evidence regarding the cost-effectiveness of tobacco control policies. (Chapter 4)
6. Tobacco taxation at a sufficient level result in more health gains than any other non-tax tobacco control intervention in Mongolia. (This thesis)
7. Preventing youth to start smoking is a cost-saving intervention compared to current practice. (Chapter 6)
8. DALYs are like QALYs, but it's different. (adapted from Jan Barendregt)
9. Mathematics is the science which uses easy words for hard ideas. (Edward Kasner)
10. Do what you are passionate about. Make a decision and watch your life move forward. (#womeninscience)

Groningen, 2020
Ariuntuya Tuvdendorj