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Health challenges of the 21st century - Empirical essays on the health and economic burden of non-communicable diseases and climate change in Southeast Asia

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PROPOSITIONS

accompanying the dissertation

Health challenges of the 21st century – Empirical essays on the health and economic burden of non-communicable diseases and climate change in Southeast Asia

by

Manuela Katharina Fritz

1. Good health – as a commodity of the human capital stock – is a major determinant as well as consequence of economic development and growth.
2. Non-communicable disease (NCD) prevention programs in Southeast Asia achieve the greatest effects if they focus on educational aspects and screening uptake. (Chapter 2)
3. To reap the benefits of NCD prevention, the rapid change in the structure of the disease burden in Southeast Asia needs to be accompanied by a change in the alignment of health policies and health care system priorities. (Chapter 2)
4. The majority of meta-analyses neglect pre-existing differences at baseline between treatment and control populations. (Chapter 2)
5. Climate change will exacerbate the NCD burden in Indonesia and comes with a high economic cost for the Indonesian national health insurance scheme. (Chapter 3)
6. Women are more prone to suffer from heat-related health issues. (Chapter 3)
7. Social media – in particular Facebook – can serve as an efficient and cost-effective instrument to increase type 2 diabetes awareness and encourage risk screening activities in Indonesia. (Chapter 4)
8. Informative and shocking advertisements are most effective in encouraging viewers to search for information related to type 2 diabetes. (Chapter 4)
9. “The pleasures of life are worth nothing if one is not alive to experience them.” (David Cutler, Angus Deaton and Adriana Lleras-Muney (2009). *The Determinants of Mortality*.)
10. “Taking the logarithm of a variable always helps. I don’t know why, it just does.” (Student’s wisdom in my econometrics class.)