



A new approach to assessing the health benefit from obesity interventions in children and adolescents: the assessing cost-effectiveness in obesity project

The assessing cost-effectiveness in obesity (ACE-Obesity) project was launched in 2004 by the Department of Human Services in Victoria, Australia with the aim of helping policymakers through the provision of evidence on the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of a selected number of obesity prevention interventions. The aim of this study was to (i) provide an overview of the assessing cost-effectiveness in obesity approach and associated methods to calculate the likely impact of interventions on BMI and DALYs and (ii) to provide the health benefit results for 13 obesity interventions modelled for the Australian population of children and adolescents.

Out of the thirteen studied interventions, the intervention with the biggest population impact was the 'Reduction of TV advertising of high fat and/or high sugar foods and drinks to children.' Specifically, this resulted in savings of approximately 400 000 total BMI units or 37 000 total DALYs.

Reference: Haby MM, Vos T, Carter R, et al. A new approach to assessing the health benefit from obesity interventions in children and adolescents: the assessing cost-effectiveness in obesity project. *Int J Obes.* 2006;30:1463-1475. doi:[10.1038/sj.ijo.0803469](https://doi.org/10.1038/sj.ijo.0803469)

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