



## ADDITIONAL RESOURCES COMPILED BY OUR VOLUNTEER TEAM

### Scientific Publications

Carrillo-Balam, G., Cantoral, A., Rodríguez-Carmona, Y., & Christensen, D. L. (2020). [Health-care coverage and access to health care in the context of type 2 diabetes and hypertension in rural Mexico: a systematic literature review](#). *Public Health*, 181, 8–15. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.puhe.2019.11.017>

*Uses the anticipated additional burden placed on the Mexican health system by diabetes mellitus Type 2 as a starting point to review coverage and usage of healthcare.*

Barquera, S., Campos-Nonato, I., Aguilar-Salinas, C., Lopez-Ridaura, R., Arredondo, A., & Rivera-Dommarco, J. (2013). [Diabetes in Mexico: Cost and management of diabetes and its complications and challenges for health policy](#). *Globalization and Health*, 9(1), 1–9. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1744-8603-9-54>

*Reviews different sources of evidence to describe the multi-dimensional impacts of the diabetes epidemic on the healthcare system of Mexico.*

Álvarez-Sánchez, C., Contento, I., Jiménez-Aguilar, A., Koch, P., Gray, H. L., Guerra, L. A., ... Shamah-Levy, T. (2018). [Does the Mexican sugar-sweetened beverage tax have a signaling effect? ENSANUT 2016](#). *PLoS ONE*, 13(8), 1–18.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0199337>

*Quantitative analysis of the developments of sugar-sweetened beverage consumption in Mexico after the introduction of the tax. Concludes a beneficial effect that could be attributed in part to heightened awareness of the associated health risks due to a signalling effect of the public debate around the tax.*

Gómez, E. J. (2019). [Coca-Cola's political and policy influence in Mexico: Understanding the role of institutions, interests and divided society](#). *Health Policy and Planning*, 34(7), 520–528. <https://doi.org/10.1093/heapol/czz063>

*Analyzes the power struggles around the sugar tax of Mexico, and the respective roles of different stakeholders, including Coca Cola.*



### News Articles

[In Town With Little Water, Coca-Cola Is Everywhere. So Is Diabetes.](#) (NY Times, 2018)

*Describes the tensions in a Mexican town where inhabitants barely find water, while a Coca Cola bottling plant extracts around 300 000 gallons of water daily.*

[Coca-Cola country in southern Mexico – photo essay.](#) (The Guardian, 2019)

*Illustrates how the arrival of Coca Cola and its products has blended in to Mexican indigenous communities.*

[Mexico's sugar tax - did it make a difference?](#) (World Cancer Research Fund International, 2016)

*Summarizes the benefits of Mexico's sugar tax, as well as the potential for magnifying those benefits by combining it with a comprehensive obesity strategy.*

[Coca-Cola influences China's obesity policy, BMJ report says](#) (The Guardian, 2020)

*Illustrates the connections between Coca Cola funding and health research in China, resulting in a disproportionate focus on physical exercise as opposed to nutrition in the global obesity response.*

[When Jim Crow Drank Coke](#) (NY Times, 2013)

*Outlines how the political power of Coca Cola in the US intersected with racial discrimination in the 1940s, and how those dynamics are still present in today's political scene.*

[How Coca-Cola came to terms with its own water crisis](#) (Washington Post, 2018)

*Summarizes briefly how community activism in the Indian region of Kerala forced Coca Cola to acknowledge their responsibility for sustainable water usage.*

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