

Moving forward with Surveillance of NCDs in the English-speaking Caribbean

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Outline of Presentation

- Implementing risk factor surveillance
 - Prevailing risk factors
- Implementing NCD surveillance
- Plan for providing feedback for prevention and control of chronic diseases in the sub-region



Commitment to Surveillance of NCDs

➤ Declaration of Port of Spain, September 2007

- *“That we will establish, as a matter of urgency, the programmes necessary for research and surveillance of the risk factors for NCDs with the support of our Universities and the Caribbean Epidemiology Centre/Pan American Health Organization (CAREC/PAHO);”*

Risk Factor Surveillance



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Implementing Risk Factor Surveillance in the Caribbean

- 6 countries completed National Risk Factor Surveys using the Pan Am STEPS methodology as a starting point for surveillance of RFs for chronic diseases:
 - 2005 Bahamas
 - 2007 Aruba
 - 2008 Barbados, Dominica, St. Kitts
 - Survey Reports Outstanding
 - 2009 British Virgin Islands
 - First country to use Electronic Methodology (E-STEPS)



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Implementing Risk Factor Surveillance in the Caribbean contd..

- Two countries completed National RF surveys using different methodologies and questionnaires
 - Jamaica (2001 & 2008) Lifestyle Survey- Tropical Medicine Research Inst.
 - Belize (2007) CAMDI Project

Implementing Risk Factor Surveillance in the Caribbean contd..

- Eight other countries trained in implementing RF surveys using Pan Am STEPS methodology and involved at various stages of the planning process
 - Anguilla
 - Bermuda
 - Curacao
 - Grenada
 - St. Lucia
 - St. Vincent and the Grenadines
 - Trinidad and Tobago
 - Turks and Caicos Islands

- 2nd National RF Survey
 - Bahamas

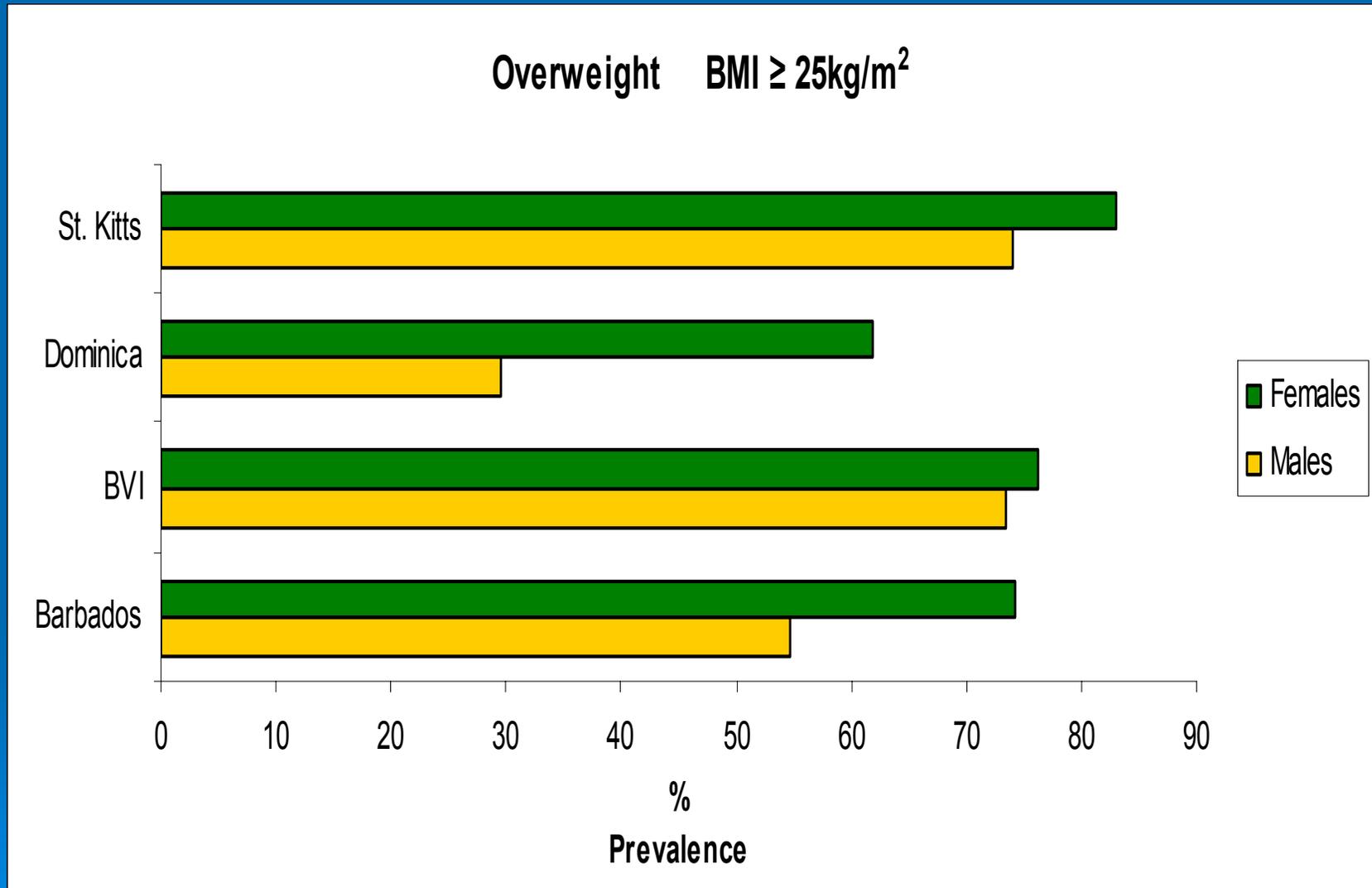
Risk Factors for Chronic Diseases



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Overweight

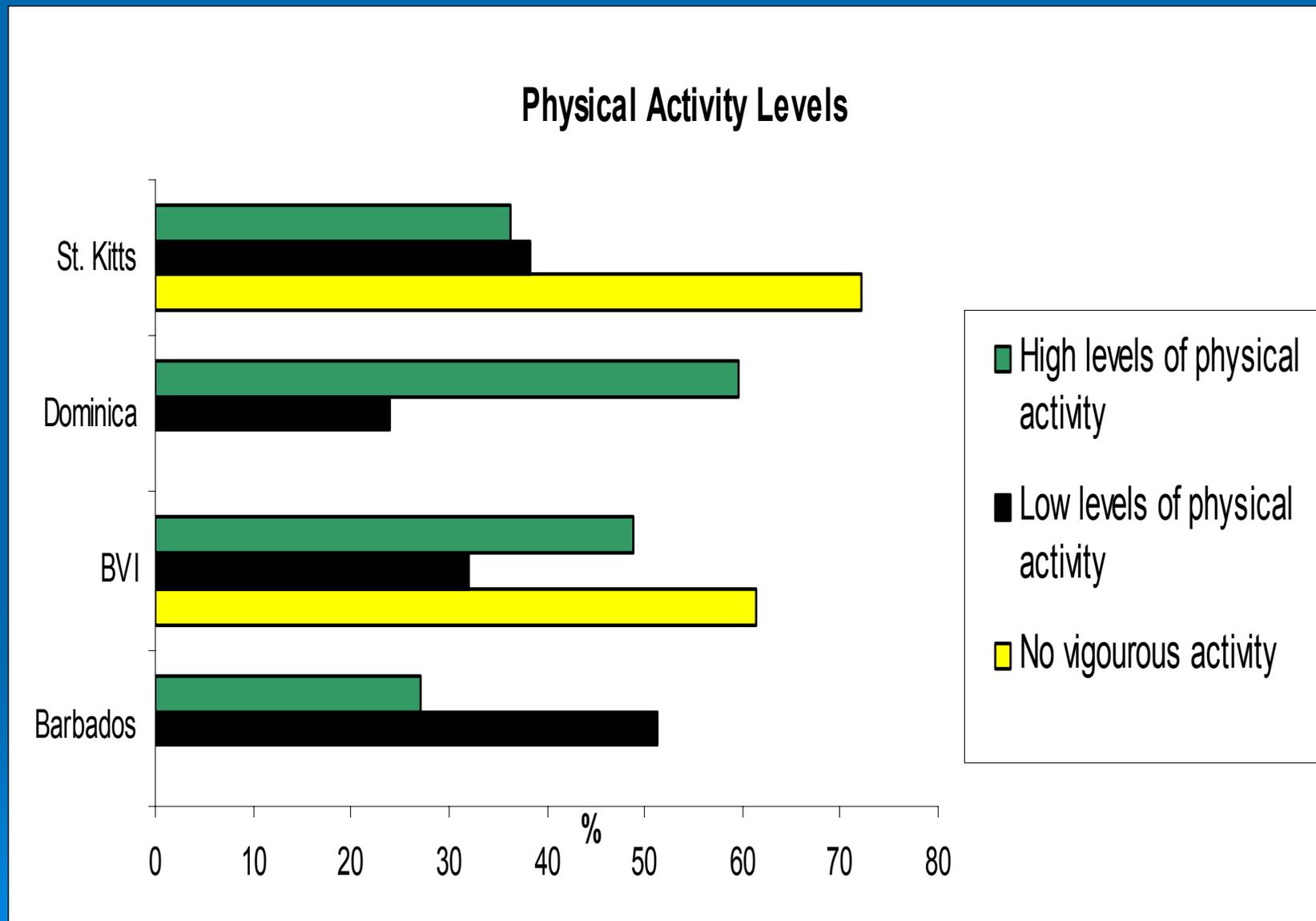
Overweight BMI $\geq 25\text{kg/m}^2$



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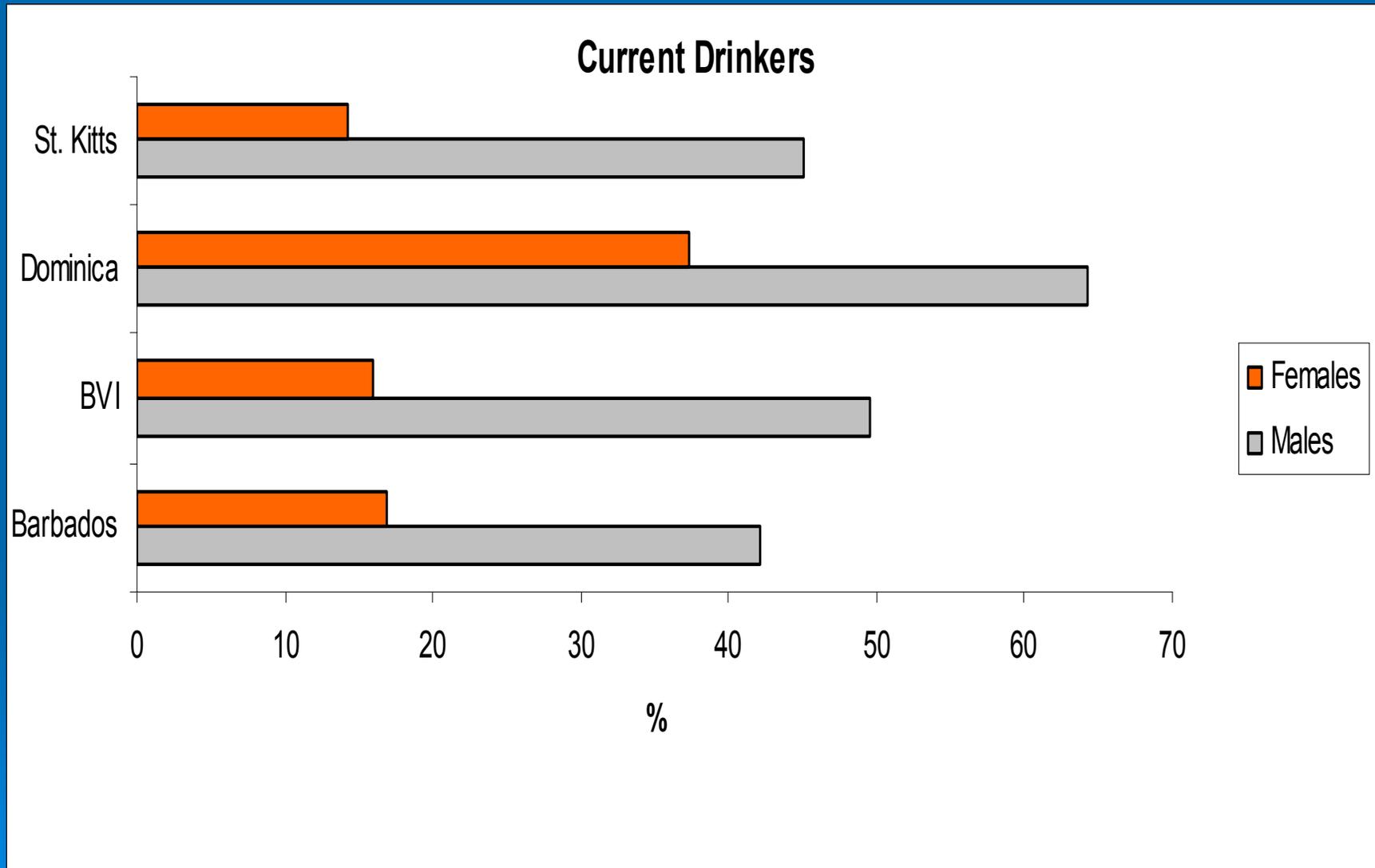
Sedentary Lifestyles



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Alcohol Use

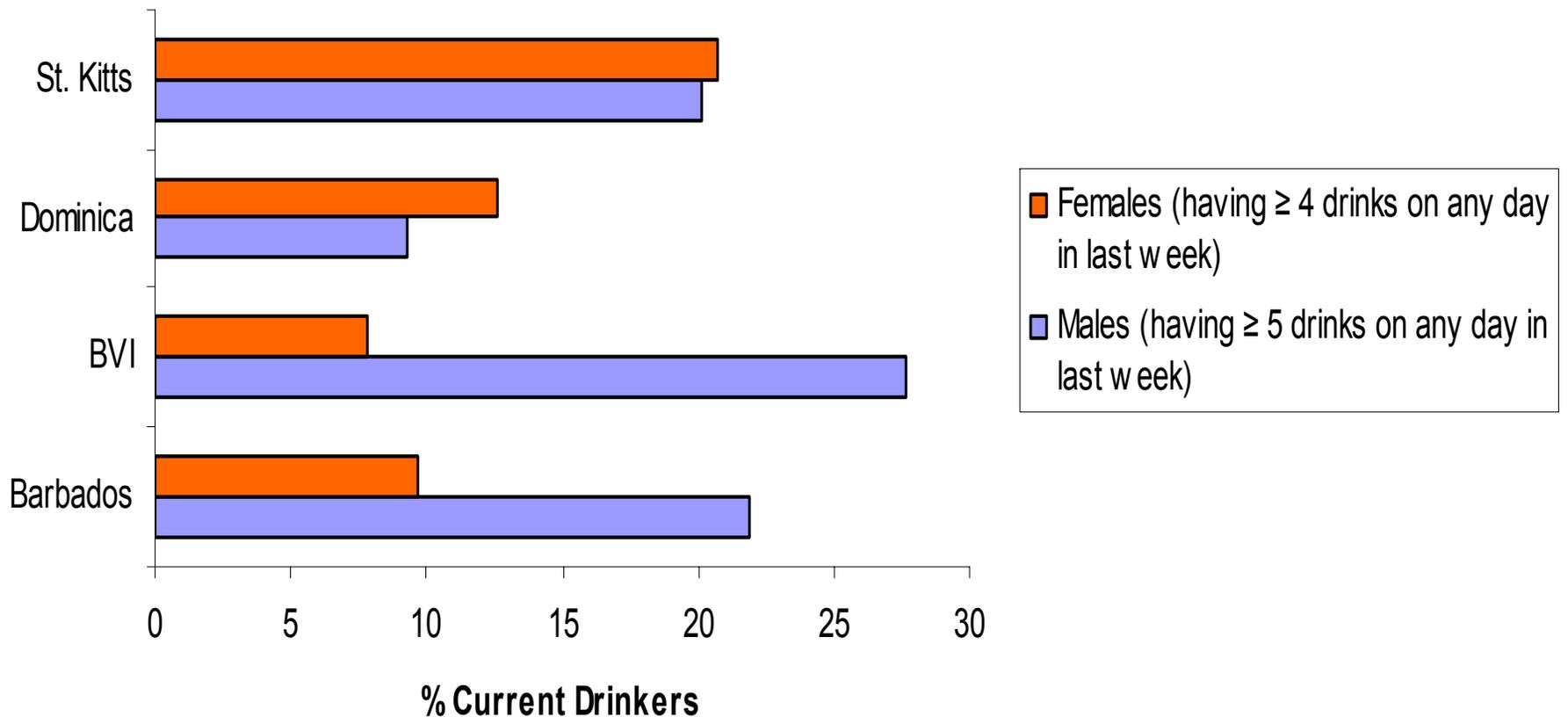


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Alcohol Abuse

Harmful Alcohol Use- Binge Drinking

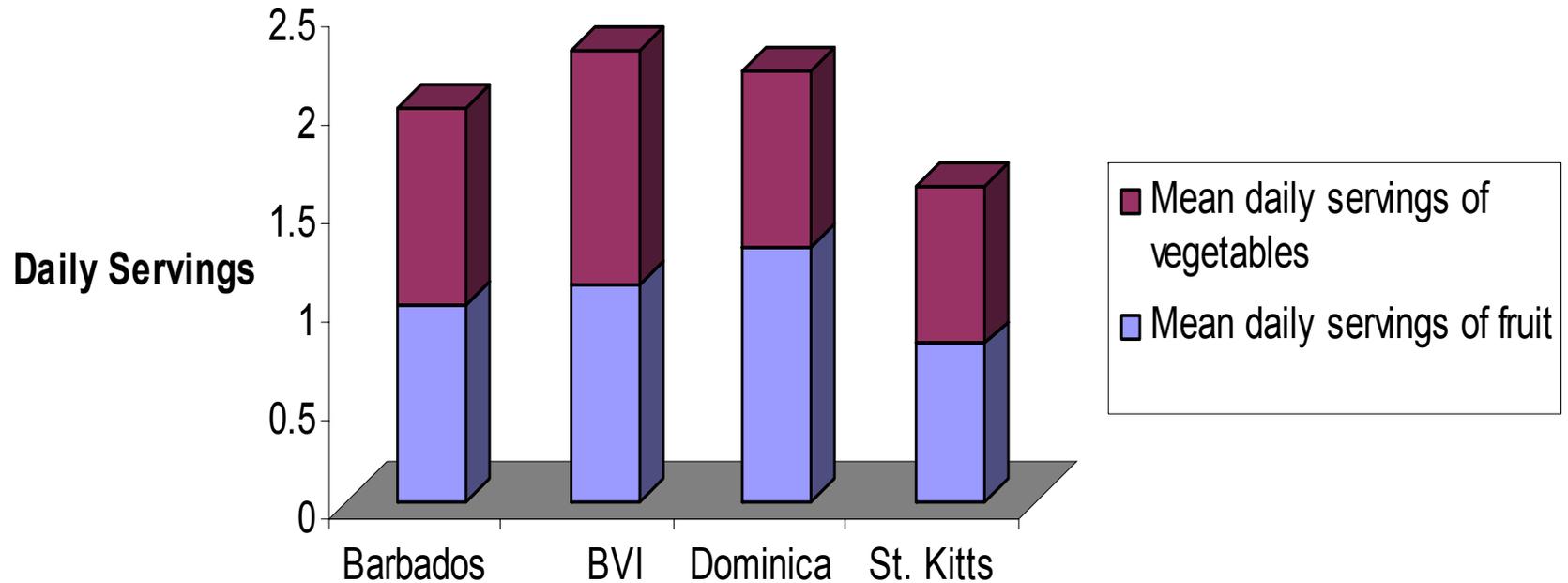


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Fruits and Vegetables in the Diet

Consumption of Fruit and Vegetables

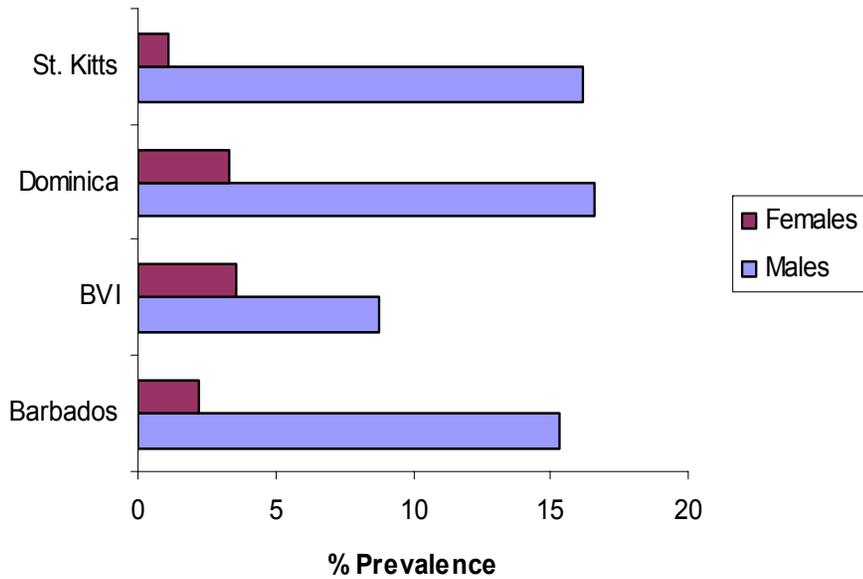


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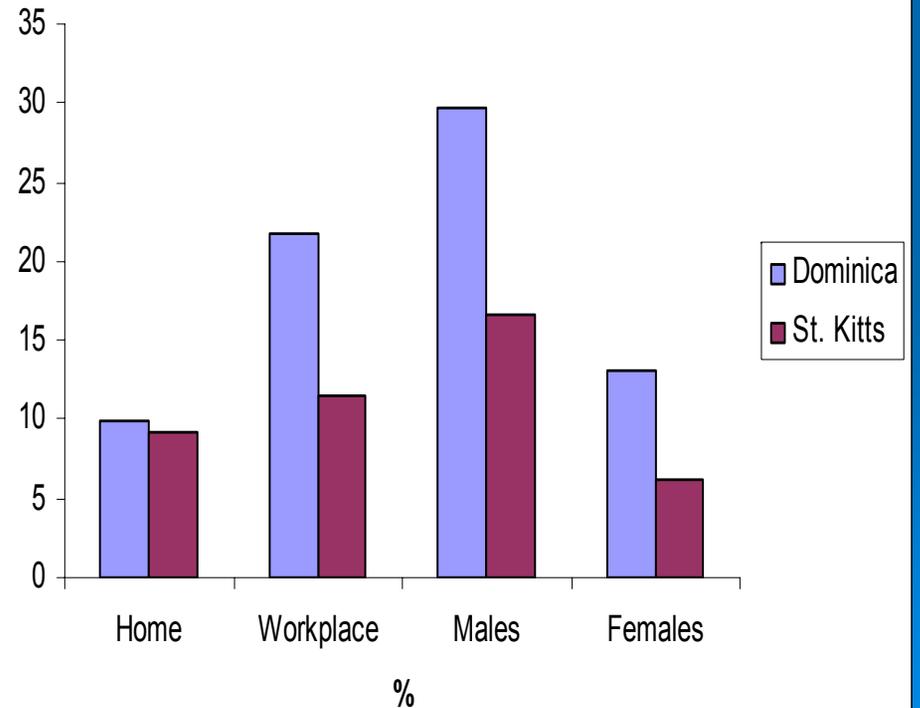
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Smoking

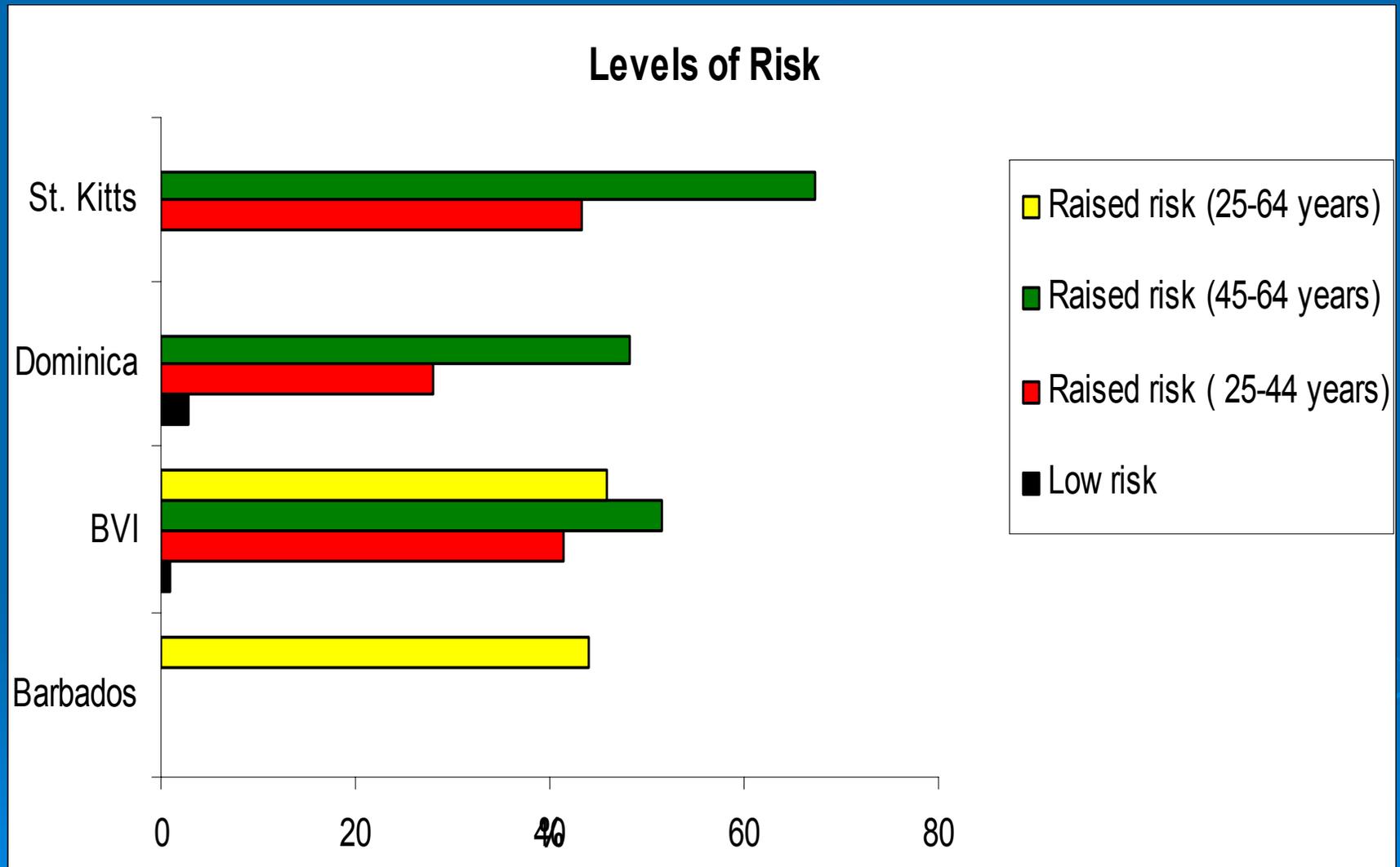
Current Smokers



Exposure to Secondhand Smoke



Risk for Development of Chronic Diseases in the Population



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Raised Risk \geq 3 risk factors

Implementing NCD Surveillance



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NCD Minimum Data Set Background

- 2002
 - Recommendation from CAREC Scientific Committee
- 2003
 - CAREC NCD Minimum Data Set Developed and Agreed (Epidemiologists Meeting)
- 2006
 - Regional Strategy and Plan on Action for Chronic Disease for the Americas
 - PAHO HQ agreed to use NCD Minimum Data Set developed by CAREC as starting point for developing NCD Minimum Data Set for Americas

Development of NCD Minimum Data Set for the Americas

- 2007- PAHO Inter-programmatic Chronic Disease Surveillance Working Group established
 - Representation from countries in the Americas
 - Agencies: PAHO, WHO, CAREC, PHAC, CDC
- (March 2007- June 2008) – NCD Minimum Data Set developed for the Region of the Americas
 - Stepwise approach - core, expanded and optional
 - 78 indicators
 - 57 Core Indicators



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Minimum Data Set for NCD Surveillance Components

- Mortality from/with selected NCDs (12 core indicators)
 - Age-standardized mortality rates per 100,000 population
 - PYLL (potential years of life lost) per 100,000
- Prevalence/incidence selected conditions (6 core indicators)
- Risk factors for chronic diseases :
 - Adult (17 core indicators) & Youth (8 core indicators)
- Health System Performance Indicators (19 indicators - 9 core)
- Socioeconomic and context indicators (16 indicators – 5 core)
- [..\NCD Infobase\NCD Reporting Form youth separate Sept 25 2009.xls](#)

Implementing Minimum Data Set for NCD Surveillance in the Caribbean

- August 2008 - Training to Pilot NCD Minimum Data Set
 - Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Cayman Islands and Dominica
- March 2009 - Meeting for Evaluation of the Pilot
- March-September 2009 – Revision of NCD Minimum Data Set based on outcome of Pilot
- October 2009 – Training for the Implementation of the Minimum Data Set in CAREC Member Countries
 - 18 countries participated (Epidemiologists & Focal Point)
 - Agreed start date for annual country reporting: May 2010

Plan for Feedback on NCD Surveillance in the Caribbean

- Integrated Surveillance System – Infobase
 - Caribbean CHARTS
 - Being developed to facilitate:
 - Country use of NCD information for planning and programming
 - Sub-Regional Reporting on POS Declaration
 - Advocacy

Outputs

- Country profiles
- Sub-Regional profiles
- Age-specific profiles
- Maps
- Ad-hoc queries

Chronic Disease Profile

Failure	2004-06	740	<u>337.3</u>	3	295.3	
Lung Cancer						
Deaths	2004-06	105	<u>52.3</u>	2	50.8	43.3
Incidence	2002-04	157	<u>84.4</u>	NA	71.4	
Percent of Adults who currently smoke	2002		18.9%	1	22.2%	12%
Colorectal Cancer						
Deaths	2004-06	25	<u>13.4</u>	1	15.6	13.7
Incidence	2002-04	86	<u>45.5</u>	NA	48.1	
Percent of Adults 50 and over who have ever had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy	2002		47.6%	4	52.6%	50%
Percent of Adults 50 and over who have had a blood stool test in past two years	2002		27.6%	4	33.5%	50%
Breast Cancer						
Deaths	2004-06	18	<u>19.8</u>	2	22.0	21.3
Incidence	2002-04	80	<u>95.1</u>	NA	111.3	
Prostate Cancer						
Deaths	2004-06	22	<u>20.3</u>	2	20.2	28.2
Incidence	2002-04	111	<u>133.6</u>	NA	129.2	
Cervical Cancer						
Deaths	2004-06	2	<u>3.2</u>	3	2.6	2.0
Incidence	2002-04	4	NA	NA	9.2	
Percent of adult (18+) women who have had a pap test in past three years	2002		77.5%	4	82.2%	90%



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Thank You for Your Kind Attention



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