

Chronic Disease Prevention & Control in the Americas



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Pan American Health Organization
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Editor-in-Chief: James Hospedales; *Associate Editors:* Silvana Luciani, Enrique Pérez-Flores; *Editorial Staff:* Pilar Fano, Pedro Ordúñez, Suzanna Stephens; *Copy Editor:* Donna Eberwine

World No Tobacco Day 31 May

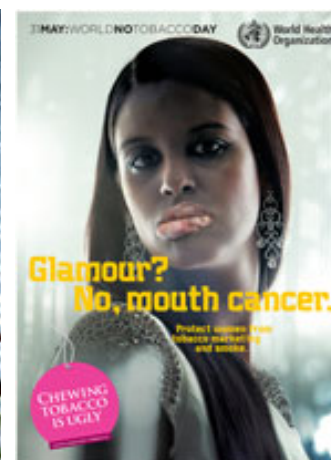
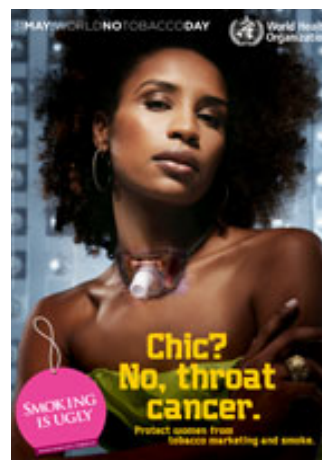
May 31 was designated as *World No Tobacco Day* (WNTD) by WHO Member States in 1987 to stress the importance of fighting the tobacco epidemic and reducing the preventable death and diseases it causes. Each year, a specific theme is highlighted. Materials and activities focused on the theme are designed to raise awareness of the dangers of using tobacco, the business practices of tobacco companies, what WHO is doing to fight the tobacco epidemic, and what people around the world can do to claim their right to health and healthy living and to protect future generations.

WORLD
NO TOBACCO
DAY 31 MAY

This year's theme: gender and tobacco, with an emphasis on marketing to women

Controlling the epidemic of tobacco among women is an important part of any comprehensive tobacco control strategy. *World No Tobacco Day 2010* was designed to draw particular attention to the harmful effects of tobacco marketing aimed at women and girls. The 2010 campaign highlights the need for the nearly 170 Parties to the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to ban all tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship in accordance with their constitutions or constitutional principles.

Women comprise about 20% of the world's more than 1 billion smokers. However, the epidemic of tobacco use among women is increasing in some countries. Women are a major target of opportunity for the tobacco industry, which needs to recruit new users to replace the nearly half of current users who will die prematurely from tobacco-related diseases.



Official 2010 WNTD Posters:

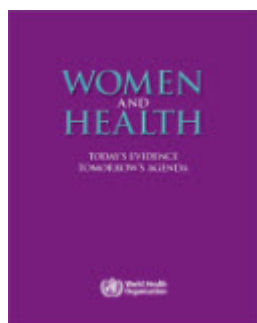
WHO, English & French | PAHO, Spanish & Portuguese

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Especially troubling is the rising prevalence of tobacco use among girls. The new WHO report *Women and health: today's evidence, tomorrow's agenda* points to evidence that tobacco advertising increasingly targets girls. Data from 151 countries show that about 7% of adolescent girls smoke cigarettes as opposed to 12% of adolescent boys. In some countries, almost as many girls smoke as boys.



World No Tobacco Day 2010 gives overdue recognition to the importance of controlling the epidemic of tobacco among women. As WHO Director-General Margaret Chan wrote in the aforementioned report, “protecting and promoting the health of women is crucial to health and development – not only for the citizens of today but also for those of future generations.”

The WHO Framework Convention for Tobacco Control (FCTC), which took effect in 2005, expresses alarm at “the increase in smoking and other forms of tobacco consumption by women and young girls worldwide.”

Although the World No Tobacco Day 2010 campaign focuses on tobacco marketing to women, it also takes into account the need to protect boys and men from the tobacco companies' tactics. As WHO said in its 2007 report, *Gender and tobacco control: a policy brief*, generic tobacco control measures may not be equally or similarly effective in respect to the two sexes ... [A] gendered

perspective must be included ... It is therefore important that tobacco control policies recognize and take into account gender norms, differences and responses to tobacco in order to ... reduce tobacco use and improve the health of men and women worldwide.”



In another 2007 report, *Gender and tobacco control: sifting the evidence*, WHO commented, “Both men and women need full information about the sex-specific effects of tobacco use...equal protection from gendered advertising and marketing and the development of sex-specific tobacco products by transnational tobacco companies [and] gender-sensitive information about, and protection from, second-hand smoke and occupational exposure to tobacco or nicotine.”

The WHO Framework Convention recognizes “the need for gender-specific tobacco control strategies,” as well as for the “full participation of women at all levels of [tobacco control] policy-making and implementation.”

On World No Tobacco Day 2010, and throughout the following year, WHO will encourage governments to pay particular attention to protecting women from the tobacco companies' attempts to lure them into a lifetime of nicotine dependence. By responding to WHO's call, governments can reduce the toll of fatal and crippling heart attacks, strokes, cancers and respiratory diseases that have become increasingly prevalent among women.



Tobacco use could kill one billion people during this century. Recognizing the importance of reducing tobacco use among women, and acting upon that recognition, would save many lives.



SMOKING IS UGLY

World No Tobacco Day
is in facebook
Join us!



See the **NEW**
Pictorial health warnings database

Restrictions Urged on Cigarette Makers' Efforts to Lure Women into Smoking Addiction

To help protect women from the lethal effects of smoking, countries in the Americas should promptly implement tobacco control measures, including the total prohibition of publicity, promotion, and sponsorship by tobacco companies and protection against exposure to second-hand smoke, PAHO Director Dr. Mirta Roses said today.

Speaking at a special event, "Smoking is Ugly: How the Tobacco Industry Deceives Women," Dr. Roses urged adoption of the measures in the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, noting that eight countries in the Americas are now smoke-free: Canada, Colombia, Guatemala, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uruguay. "Others such as the United States, Argentina, and Brazil have advanced at the level of some states and provinces, and large cities as such as Mexico City, São Paulo, and New York are also now smoke-free." Countries are termed "smoke-free" if they have legally banned smoking in all workplaces and public spaces.

Dr. Roses added, "However, a great deal still remains to be done, and on **World No Tobacco Day**

we appeal for the prohibition of all forms of publicity, promotion, and sponsorship of tobacco products, prohibitions on smoking in all public places and the workplace, and the need to take into account gender perspective in implementing the tobacco control policies.

Ambassador Nancy G. Brinker, founder of the Susan G. Komen for the Cure Foundation, in the keynote speech at today's event, said, "As globalization brings iPhones, movies, and fashion to the developing world, it also brings the dangers of destructive lifestyles and the lies of tobacco companies in need of new female customers. I know these lies because I heard them all—smoking makes you stylish or attractive or independent. No on all counts—smoking kills, plain and simple. It's stupid. It costs money. It hurts you and your families."



Ambassador Brinker
with PAHO Director,
Dr. Mirta Roses

This year's *World No Tobacco Day* campaign aims to counter tobacco industry efforts to convince women that smoking can improve their image. Of the over 5 million people who die each year from tobacco use, approximately 1.5 million are women. Unless urgent action is taken, by 2030 tobacco use could kill more than 8 million people, of whom 2.5 million would be women. Approximately three-quarters of these female deaths would occur in the low- and middle-income countries that are least able to absorb such losses. Every one of these premature deaths would have been avoidable.



Although fewer women than men around the world use tobacco, current trends suggest that in many countries, girls

and young women are cigarette makers' most promising potential growth market. A recent international study on smoking among young people found that in half of 151 countries surveyed, roughly as many girls smoked cigarettes as boys, and in some countries, more girls smoked than boys. In contrast, smoking by men is in slow decline in many countries.

Ambassador Brinker told participants at today's observance, "Whether it's a cigarette or a water pipe, tobacco doesn't discriminate . . . it is an equal opportunity killer. Tobacco companies, on the other hand, do discriminate, seeking to exploit development and attack where our defenses are weak. They see which countries make tobacco control a priority and which ones don't. They know exactly what we do, that tobacco use is growing fastest in low-income countries, which is why we must redouble our efforts where the battle is being fought."

She added, "Almost every trend is working against low- and middle-income nations. By the year 2030, these countries will bear 70 percent of the global cancer burden. That's not just a burden of grief; it's a heavy drag on a society's prospects for growth, prosperity and a future of hope. Low-income households spend over 10 percent of the family budget on tobacco . . . 10 percent. That's money that could be spent on food, clothing, education, or shelter."

Dr. Adriana Blanco, PAHO's regional advisor on tobacco control, noted that in some countries, the bigger threat to women is from exposure to the smoke of others, particularly men. Worldwide, of the 600,000 deaths caused every year by second-hand smoke, 64 percent occur in women.

To lure women into smoking, tobacco companies spend millions of dollars on marketing campaigns that associate smoking with power and independence, sexual attractiveness, or weight control.

The tobacco industry constantly and aggressively seeks new users to replace the ones who quit and the current users – up to half – who will die prematurely from cancer, heart attack, stroke, emphysema or other tobacco-related disease.

World No Tobacco Day 2010 focuses on the harm that tobacco marketing and smoke do to women. At the same time, it seeks to make men more aware of their responsibility to avoid smoking around the women with whom they live and work.

The WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, in effect since 2005, acknowledges "the increase in smoking and other forms of tobacco consumption by women and young girls worldwide" and explicitly recognizes "the need for gender-specific tobacco control strategies."

Figures show that less than 9 percent of the world's population is covered by comprehensive advertising bans, and 5.4 percent is covered by comprehensive national smoke-free laws.



Tobacco kills up to half of its users. The annual death toll of more than five million could rise to more than eight million by 2030 unless urgent action is taken to control the tobacco epidemic. More than 80% of the world's one billion smokers live in low- and middle-income countries. Total consumption of tobacco products is increasing globally, though it is decreasing in some high-income and upper middle-income countries.

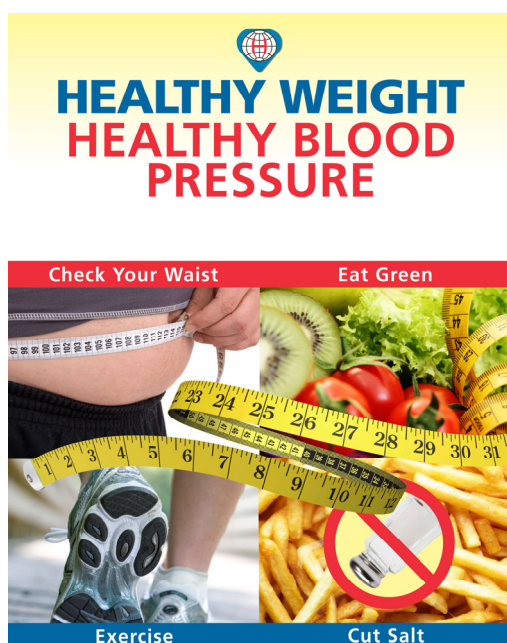
World Hypertension Day 17 May

Once again, World Hypertension Day was celebrated, with campaigns sponsored by PAHO and the [World Hypertension League](#). PAHO produced a bilingual poster/banner and display and the WHL produced a poster, brochures, and a fact sheet—all accessible via the links shown.

The slogan for this year's campaign is:

"Healthy Weight, Healthy Blood Pressure"

- ➔ Check Your Waist
- ➔ Eat Green
- ➔ Exercise
- ➔ Cut Salt



Initiated by the World Hypertension League

**WORLD
HYPERTENSION
DAY**

MAY 17, 2010



PAHO Launches Translation of Hypertension Guidelines

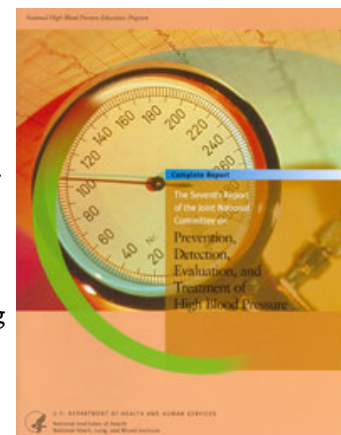
On the occasion of World Hypertension Day, PAHO launched a **Spanish** translation of hypertension guidelines into, in response to

JNC 7

requests by its Member States. The original English version is the **JNC 7 Complete Report: The Science Behind the New Guidelines, Prevention, Detection, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood Pressure**: The Seventh Report of the Joint National Committee, US National Institutes of Health / National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute (NIH/NHLBI).

This complete version of the updated guidelines for hypertension is written for health care professionals who want to understand the science behind the new recommendations on high blood pressure. The report focuses on new evidence, including a revised treatment algorithm, drug tables, and more, covering the full scope and significance of new findings on high blood pressure.

PAHO's Chronic Disease Project has kept up with the various guides disseminated since then, especially the **2007 Guidelines for the Management of Arterial Hypertension** from the the Task Force for the Management of Arterial Hypertension of the European Society of Hypertension and of the European Society of Cardiology, which appear in the *Journal of Hypertension* 2007, 25:1105–1187). PAHO also wishes to highlight the upcoming revised version of the guidelines published on this page, to be launched soon as **JNC 8**.



UNTackles Chronic Noncommunicable Diseases



On 13 May, WHO welcomed the adoption of the United Nations General Assembly resolution on the prevention and control of chronic noncommunicable diseases—mainly cardiovascular diseases, cancers, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes—which kill nearly 35 million people each

year, including almost 9 million before the age of 60.

The resolution seeks to halt the increasing trends in premature deaths from noncommunicable diseases worldwide.

“There is a sense of urgency,” said WHO Assistant Director-General Dr. Ala Alwan. “It will help us increase action to address the leading cause of death in the world. Tackling these diseases constitutes one of the major challenges for sustainable development in the twenty-first century.”

Introducing that draft on behalf of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the representative of Trinidad and Tobago said that noncommunicable diseases—such as diabetes, cardiovascular disease, cancer and chronic respiratory diseases—accounted for 60% of all deaths globally, but had not received the level of attention, coordination or funding that reflected their staggering mortality rate or socioeconomic impact. “Today, we begin the process of changing that oversight,” she said.

The resolution also calls on Member States and the international community to:

- ➔ convene a high-level meeting of the General Assembly in September 2011, with the participation of Heads of State and Government, on the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases;
- ➔ include next September at the High-level Plenary Meeting to review the Millennium Development Goals and hold discussions on the rising incidence and the socio-economic impact of noncommunicable diseases in developing countries; and
- ➔ request the UN Secretary-General to prepare a global status report on noncommunicable diseases, with a particular focus on the challenges faced by developing countries.

Chronic noncommunicable diseases are the leading cause of death for women in middle- and high-income countries and



the second-leading cause of death for women in low-income countries. Almost 90% of fatalities before the age of 60 occur in developing countries and can be largely prevented by reducing the level of exposure to tobacco use, unhealthy diet, physical inactivity and the harmful use of alcohol, and by improving early detection of breast and cervical cancers, diabetes, and high blood pressure.

While noncommunicable disease death rates in many high-income countries have stabilized or declined in recent decades, research suggests noncommunicable disease deaths are increasing in all regions of the world. If trends continue unabated, deaths will rise to an estimated 41.2 million a year by 2015.

This recent initiative comes on the heels of the Ministerial Declaration adopted at the ECOSOC High-level Segment in July this year, which called for urgent action to implement the *Global Strategy for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases* and its related *Action Plan (français)* endorsed by the World Health Assembly in May 2008. The “Doha Declaration on Noncommunicable Diseases and Injuries” issued by the participants of the ECOSOC/UNESCWA/WHO Western Asia Ministerial Meeting, organized in May 2009.

The PAHO Chronic Disease Team is working on a “roadmap” towards the next UN high-level meeting.

Related Links

- ➔ United Nations General Assembly Resolution [A/RES/64/265](#) on the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases
- ➔ [Action Plan](#) for the Global Strategy for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases
- ➔ [NCDnet](#) - Global Noncommunicable Disease Network
- ➔ [Summary of discussions at ECOSOC](#) during 2009
- ➔ [Commission on Population and Development to Discuss Growing Burden of Non-Communicable Diseases](#) (9 April 2010)

On CARICOM's role

- **Press Conference** on General Assembly Decision to Convene Summit in September 2011 on Non-Communicable Diseases
- **Press Conference** on CARICOM Non-communicable Diseases Initiative
- **UN declares need to combat non-communicable diseases** (13 May 2010)
- **Caricom's historic UN event against diseases**



Trilingual Report on Implementation of International Breast Cancer Guidelines

Guidelines for International Breast Health and Cancer Control: Implementation, 2008



The Breast Health Global Initiative

This publication of the *Breast Health Global Initiative* (BHGI, of which PAHO and WHO are partners) for the first time details guidelines for low- and middle-income countries to implement breast cancer programs to detect and treat the most common disease among women worldwide. Other articles address breast pathology, radiation treatment, surgery, and treatment of locally-advanced cancer.

Download **full text** from BHGI website | [español](#) | [português](#)

Komen Global Health Alliance Launched

On 8 June 2010, *The Susan G. Komen Global Health Alliance* (KGHA) hosted its formal launch at the Newseum in Washington, DC.



The event brought together over 30 ministers of health from around the world, as well as foundations and global health leaders, such as the head of the United States Department of Health and Human Services, U.S. congressional delegates and senators, over 200 ambassadors, and chief executive officers (CEOs) of various corporations.



The Komen Global Health Alliance was created to fill an international void in preventing and treating chronic noncommunicable diseases (CNCDS), specifically women's cancers. It is currently looking for founding partners from the malaria, HIV, and women's health communities to ensure that CNCDS, specifically woman's cancers, are an important part of the global health agenda. The Komen Global Health Alliance will seek to highlight the important role that public-private partnerships can play in improving women's health, specifically in an integrated approach to treating and preventing women's cancer in the developing world.

Susan G. Komen for the Cure® currently has programs in over 50 countries. As the world's largest grassroots network of breast cancer survivors and activists, it uses these networks to empower women in all areas of their health.

Progress in the Countries

US Capital Adopts Healthy Schools Act

Statement on 13 May 2010 by Dr. Mirta Roses, Director of the Pan American Health Organization, on the "D.C. Healthy Schools Act"



I wish to congratulate the Council of the District of Columbia for its approval of the new D.C. Healthy Schools Act, a groundbreaking law that sets an example for cities, states, and countries throughout the Americas.



This commendable legislation aims to improve the nutritional quality of foods in D.C. schools and to cultivate healthy habits among students during the important years of childhood and adolescence. Among its key provisions are limits on fat and salt in foods served in schools, incentives to serve students more fruits and vegetables and locally produced foods, a ban on marketing of junk foods in schools, and requirements that more school time be spent on physical activity and education about healthy eating and lifestyles.



This legislation reflects the growing determination to battle the epidemics of overweight, obesity, and nutrition-related chronic diseases on the part of U.S. parents, educators, and public health advocates, including First Lady Michelle Obama. Schools are a key battleground in the fight to change unhealthy habits by making the right choice the easy choice.

In congratulating the D.C. City Council—and Councilmember Mary Cheh, who proposed the legislation—I also encourage Council members to exercise further leadership by giving positive consideration to the proposed tax on sugar-sweetened beverages. This modest tax would provide the necessary funds to implement the Healthy Schools Act and support other D.C. health initiatives, while providing an incentive for both adults and children to reduce their consumption of nutrient-poor, calorie-rich drinks. Studies show that consumption of these drinks is associated with increased body weight, poor nutrition, and displacement of healthier beverages such as water and milk. Moreover, reduced consumption of sugar-sweetened drinks has been shown to improve health.



Additional Coverage from The Washington Post

- ➔ [DC Council launching campaign against childhood obesity](#)
- ➔ [Next steps for healthful food in DCPS](#)



Paraguay Launches National Chronic Disease Plan



On 10 May the Directorate of Noncommunicable Diseases Surveillance of the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare of Paraguay (*Dirección de Vigilancia de Enfermedades No Transmisibles del Ministerio de Salud Pública y Bienestar Social / MSPBS*) launched its first national plan to fight chronic disease in the country. For more information (in Spanish), please consult the following links:

- [Declaran de interés institucional el Plan de acción de las enfermedades crónicas no transmisibles](#)
- [Lanzarán el Primer plan de acción para la prevención de enfermedades crónicas no transmisibles en nuestro país](#)
- [Realizarán el lanzamiento del Primer plan de acción para la prevención de enfermedades crónicas no transmisibles en Paraguay](#)

Acto de Lanzamiento

La Dirección de Vigilancia de Enfermedades No Transmisibles del MSP y BS, le invita al acto de lanzamiento del "Primer plan en enfermedades no transmisibles en el Paraguay", el día lunes 10 de mayo a las 19:30 horas en el Salón Espejos del Hotel Excelsior



Costa Rica Launches New Nutritional Guidelines

On May 14 Costa Rica's Intersectoral Commission on Nutritional Guidelines (Comisión Intersectorial de Guías Alimentarias / **CIGA**) launched its new guidelines, which will soon be accessible via their website.

The section below in Spanish contains the section on dietary salt reduction, to give our readers an idea of how they have approached this relevant topic.



La Comisión Intersectorial de Guías Alimentarias tiene el agrado de invitarle al:

LANZAMIENTO DE LAS NUEVAS GUÍAS ALIMENTARIAS PARA COSTA RICA.

La Ministra de Salud hará una presentación sobre estas guías y se brindará un documento de las Guías Alimentarias a cada uno de los participantes.

Día: 14 de mayo 2010
 Hora: 9:00am a 11:00 am
 Lugar: Salón Milt del Hotel Balmoral



12. DISMINUYA EL CONSUMO DE SAL

Por qué?

- Una alimentación baja en sal reduce la presión arterial en personas hipertensas.
- Existe una posible asociación entre el consumo alto de sal y el cáncer gástrico
- Consumiendo menos sal, se puede evitar la pérdida de calcio en los huesos. Los huesos con más calcio tienen menor riesgo a osteoporosis.

Ideal

La cantidad de sal recomendada por persona por día es de una cucharadita rasa (5g), distribuida en todos los alimentos consumidos durante el día.

Sugerencias

- De sabor a sus alimentos agregando olores y condimentos naturales en lugar de usar sal o sazonadores.
- Elimine el salero de la mesa
- Consuma frutas sin agregarles sal
- Disminuya el consumo de alimentos altos en sal como son:
 Sopas de paquete; salsas china, soya e inglesa; cubitos concentrados; embutidos; hojuelas de plátano, papa y yuca tostadas; maní y otras semillas saladas, así como otros productos salados empaquetados y procesados



Mexico Launches National CNCD Council

In May, Mexico launched its National Council for the Prevention and Control of Chronic Noncommunicable Diseases. Half of the country's entire health budget has been allocated to fighting these illnesses.

The Secretariat of Health of Mexico, in its capacity as president of the council, headed its first plenary session, pledging half its budget to fight chronic noncommunicable diseases like diabetes and hypertension, and risk factors like obesity, and to stop their rapid growth. Costs related to chronic diseases will double over the next seven years, warned Secretary of Health José Ángel Córdova Villalobos. During the session, Córdova stated that the national health budget amounts to 380 billion pesos, of which 190 billion have been allocated to treat these illnesses.

He commented that diabetes care alone calls for an expenditure of (continue reading at upper right →)



34 billion pesos to the Mexican Social Security Institute and 20 million to the Secretariat of Health.

Not only are chronic diseases on the increase, he added, but they also have a negative impact on life expectancy, currently an average 75 years. "It is useless to increase a person's age if his or her final years are filled with suffering and complications," he commented.

In order to face the threat that these illnesses represent in Mexico, the National Council for the Prevention and Control of Chronic Noncommunicable was created, promoting innovative alternatives for interinstitutional work among different ministries, civil associations, and other agencies. Córdova detailed that the Council will work to fight ischemic heart disease, stroke, diabetes mellitus, hypertension, hypercholesterolemia, resistance to insulin, dyslipidemias, metabolic syndrome, and eating disorders.



These diseases are the main causes of disability, disease, and premature death and have a major impact on core operating expenses of the country's health systems, in

that their care requires a series of efforts from different institutions, as well as social mobilization to ensure inclusive and comprehensive solutions.

The Council is made up of the President, José Ángel Córdova Villalobos; the permanent coordinator, Armando Barriguete; the technical secretary, Miguel Ángel Lezana; 14 ministerial representatives from Treasuries and Public Credit, Social Development, Livestock, Rural Development, Fishing and Food, Public Education, Labor, and Social Welfare, as well as Social Security for both the general population and state employees, among others. Furthermore, representatives of the food industry can be called upon to assist in sessions when the subjects being discussed are related to their products.

In this regard, the permanent coordinator of the Council, Armando Barriguete, reported that the council's main functions include creating a national chronic disease registry and conducting surveys, as well as formulating provisional drafts for official standards in Mexico on the subject and developing plans and educational programs. Creating the council is linked to different strategies currently being carried out to fight overweight and obesity, e.g. modified school breakfasts, guidelines for products being sold in school cooperatives, programs to promote fruit and vegetable consumption, and greater availability of drinking water in schools.

Finally, the PAHO/WHO representative in Mexico, Philippe Lamy, indicated that care of chronic noncommunicable diseases in Mexico poses a challenge for the country, and that Mexico's new council can serve as a model for other countries.

Source: [Press release No. 203](#) of the Secretariat of Health of Mexico, 12 May 2010. Translation by newsletter staff.

MERCOSUR Meeting on CNCD Surveillance

On 26–28 April 2010, in Buenos Aires, Argentina, MERCOSUR held the XXXIV Meeting of its working group No. 11 on Health of the Health Surveillance Commission's *ad hoc* Group on Surveillance of Noncommunicable Diseases (GANENT), attended by the delegations of



Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Chile as an Associated State.

Agenda

- ➔ Country presentations on their situation *vis-à-vis* chronic noncommunicable disease (CNCD) surveillance.
 - ✓ Recommendations on their capacity and necessary competencies for CNCD surveillance.
- ➔ Analysis and discussion of indicators for the surveillance of externally caused injuries.
- ➔ Review of indicators for CNCD surveillance and decision on their inclusion in the subregional analysis.
- ➔ Definition of social determinants and decision on their selection and inclusion in the subregional analysis.
- ➔ Development of agenda for the next meeting of the *ad hoc* group on CNCD surveillance.



More information and the meeting report and documentation (in Spanish) can be found at the [meeting website](#).

Press Links

- ➔ [Health Leaders Discuss Polio, Alcohol, Childhood Obesity At WHA](#) (report on World Health Assembly)
- ➔ [Who banned my soda pop?](#) (PAHO Advisor speaks on nutrition and other chronic disease risk factors)
- ➔ [2.5 Million People die annually because of Alcohol](#) (BreakingNewsOnline)



- Differences by Sex in Tobacco Use and Awareness of Tobacco Marketing (new report)
- World No Tobacco Day 2020 celebration photos (Facebook)
- World No Tobacco Day, May 31 2010: "Gender and tobacco with an emphasis on marketing to women" (PAHO website)
- Nancy Brinker, WHO Goodwill Ambassador for Cancer Control: Video
- Smoking ban for public buildings still a priority (Barbados)
- Turkeyen campus buildings now smoke free zones (Starbroek News)
- Restrictions Urged on Cigarette Makers' Efforts to Lure Women into Smoking ... (WNTD 2010)
- New Device, New Studies Hold Out Hope for Heart Patients (VOA News)
- Study issued on cell phones and brain cancer (on WHO Interphone Study Group)

- Low brain serotonin transporter levels in ecstasy users (Canada)
- Caricom's historic UN event against diseases (Jamaica)
- UN agency lauds Assembly resolution on non-communicable diseases (from UN website)
- Nancy Brinker, WHO Goodwill Ambassador for Cancer Control (video for WNTD)
- No exercise is 'worse than obesity' (WHO report)
- World No Tobacco Day is May 31, Focus is on Women (EMaxHealth)

STOP THE GLOBAL EPIDEMIC OF CHRONIC DISEASE

PROMOTE. PREVENT. TREAT. CARE



Chronic Disease Prevention and Control in the Americas

To subscribe, please write a request to Pilar Fano (fanopili@paho.org). Readers are invited to submit their contributions of 1-3 paragraphs on activities related to chronic disease in the Americas by sending them to Dr. James Hospedales (hospedaj@paho.org) with copies to Suzanna Stephens (stephens@paho.org) and Pilar Fano (fanopili@paho.org). Letters to the Editor should be addressed to Silvana Luciani (lucianis@paho.org). Instructions and criteria can be found on the homepage for this newsletter at the web link below:

http://new.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=66&Itemid=858&lang=en