# **INSTRUCTIONS TO PREPARE FOR THE SESSION** Exchanging experiences and developing the National Monitoring Framework for NCDs

#### **Objectives of the session:**

Share experiences and present country capacity to monitor NCDs to develop a National NCD monitoring framework

[This template was developed to guide countries participants to assess their capacity to monitor NCDs. It is presented in 3 areas:

data sources available, capacity to report on the NCD Monitoring Framework and identifying gaps and priorities]

[Relevant links are included in this template to facilitate your review and preparation for this presentation – feel free to use but you are not limited to it – feel free to add information that you may find it necessary to share, just be aware of the time allocated to present which is 10 min per country]. [The information presented in this ppt will be used to develop a Country Monitoring Framework for NCDs].

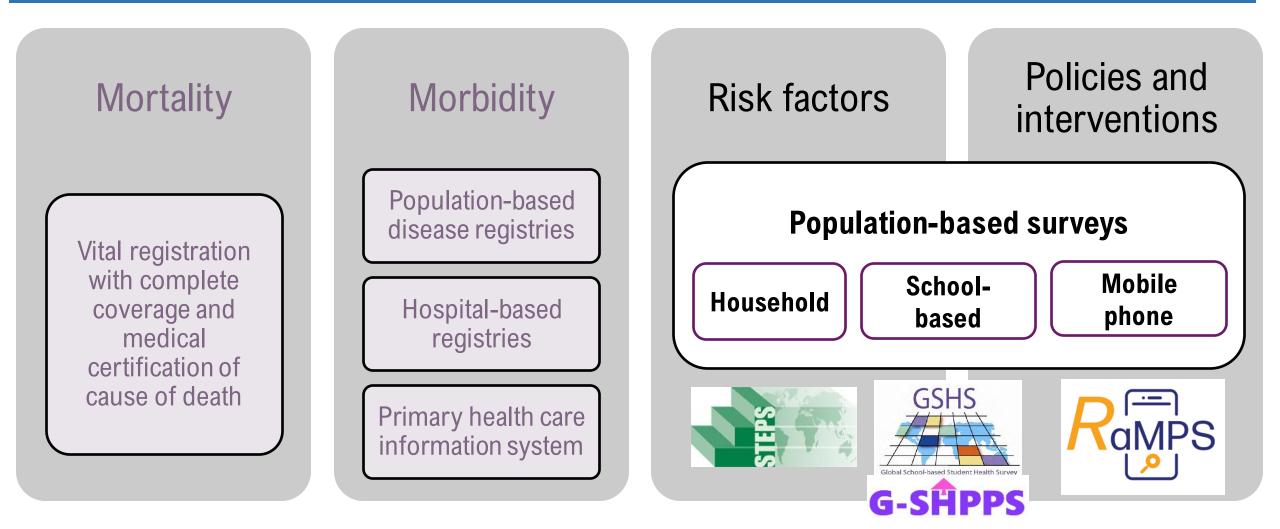
In case there are doubts please contact <u>malcolmt@paho.org</u> (Taraleen Malcom) and <u>caixetro@paho.org</u> (Roberta Caixeta) – See you soon!

# **National Capacity to Monitor NCDs**

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#### **KEY DATA SOURCES FOR NCDs**



[Here you can see the main data sources for NCDs. To establish a Monitoring Framework for NCDs it is important to produce data specially from healthcare facility and using population-based surveys. In the next slides you are invited to review your country capacity to monitor NCDs through this main data sources]

## I Data availability: Population-based surveys

<b>Survey name</b> [Please enter all the surveys country have done related with NCDs and their Risk Factors]	Round(s)/Year(s)	Future round planned
STEPS survey [If similar to STEPS add the information here]	2011	TBD
Global School-based Student Health Survey(GSHS)[Add information if here is there is a similar survey to GSHS]	2017	TBD
Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS)[Add information here if there is a similar survey to GYTS]	ND	
Rapid Mobile Phone Survey (RaMPS) [Add information here if there is a similar survey to RaMPS]	ND	

[ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: Information related with the STEPwise approach to NCD risk factor surveillance (STEPS), GSHS. GYTS available at: <u>https://www.who.int/teams/noncommunicable-diseases/surveillance/systems-tools/steps;</u> RaMPS information available at: <u>https://www.paho.org/en/enlace/ramps-rapid-mobile-phone-survey</u>]

#### C for American (Maria Health)

# I Data availability: Healthcare Facility Information System

indicate the existence of a standardized system for RECORDING PATIENT LEVEL data that includes NCD status and risk factors in the following PUBLIC facilities

	Primary Health Care Centres	Secondary healthcare facilities/hospitals	Tertiary care facilities / Hospitals
i) Does a standardized system for <u>recording patient level</u> data that includes NCD status and risk factors exist? [Response options: Yes, No or 'Don't know]	No	No	No
ii) Which topics are covered? [List for each of the levels: Cancers, Cardiovascular Diseases, Hypertension, Diabetes, NCDs Risk Factors (specify it), list other NCDs, Disabilities, Rehabilitation]	NA	NA	NA
iii) What type of system is it? [Paper-based, Electronic, Mixed (describe) or Don't Know]	NA	NA	NA
iv)What is the coverage of the system? [Response options: <25% of facilities; 25% to 50% of facilities, more than 50% of facilities to 75% of facilities, more than 75% of facilities, Don't know]	NA	NA	NA
v) Does your country have a patient unique identifiers as part of the information system? [Response options: Yes, fully implemented, Yes, partially implemented, Not available	No	No	No

Results from the last Country Capacity to Respond to NCDs, 2021. More information available at: https://www.paho.org/en/enlace/country-capacity-survey-results-tool

# I Data availability: Healthcare Facility Information System

Indicate the existence of a DISEASE REGISTRY for recording patient level data that includes NCD Status and risk factors in the following PUBLIC facilities

	Primary Health Care Centres	Secondary healthcare facilities/hospitals	Tertiary care facilities / Hospitals
v) Does your country have a <u>disease registry</u> ? [Describe if you have a registry that covers the main NCDs (Diabetes, Hypertension,Câncer, Cardiovascular disease and Chronic Respiratory disease in each healthcare, when it is applied]	Yes	No	Yes- Cancer
vi)What is the coverage of the disease registry? [Response options applies to each disease registry. If there is a disease registry for all/main NCDs report it: <25% of facilities; 25% to 50% of facilities, more than 50% of facilities to 75% of facilities, more than 75% of facilities, Don't know]	100%	No	100%
vii) Are the patient information systems in primary health care centres & hospitals interoperable? [does one system cover both types of facilities or can information be passed between two systems? Response options: Yes, No, Don't know]	No	No	No
vii) Can private facilities access or share data with this system? [Response options: Yes, No, Don't Know]	No	No	No
vi) Has an assessment ever been done to review the quality of the data collected by this system? [Response options: Yes (describe), No, Don't Know]	Yes – some facilities have routine audits	Yes – some facilities have routine audits	Don't know

Results from the last Country Capacity to Respond to NCDs, 2021. More information available at: https://www.paho.org/en/enlace/country-capacity-survey-results-tool

### I NCD Monitoring Framework – Global Monitoring Framework

	Targe	t	Indicators	Data Source	Baseline value	Data source/Year	Target deadline value	Data source/Year	Country Target
Mortality & morbidity		33% reduction	1. Unconditional probability of dying between ages of 30 and 70 from NCDs	Vital registration	22%	PAHO/2019	Decrease by 25%		2025
Mor Mor			2. Cancer incidence by type of cancer	<b>Cancer registry</b>					
		20% reduction	3. Alcohol per capita consumption (APC)	Adm system	40%	STEPS/2011			
			4. Heavy episodic drinking	Household/School- based Survey					
			5. Alcohol use disorders	N/A					
Behavioral risk factors		15% reduction	6. Insufficient physically activity adolescents	Household/School- based Survey	45%	STEPS/2011			
3ehaviora	K		7. Insufficient physically activity adults	Household Survey	45%	STEPS/2011	Improve by 20%		2025
		30% reduction	8. Salt/sodium intake per day	Household Survey			Reduce by 5%		2025
		30% reduction	9. Tobacco use adolescents	School-based Survey	30%	STEPS/2011			
Povio	w the NC	Do oppositiontions	10. Tobacco use adults and definitions to identify the indicator and establ	Household Survey	21%	STEPS/2011	Decrease by 10%		2025

https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/noncommunicable-diseases-global-monitoring-framework-indicator-definitions-and-specifications]

## I NCD Monitoring Framework – Global Monitoring Framework

	Targe	t	Indicators	Data Source	Baseline value	Data source/Year	Target deadline value	Data source/Year	Country Target
	<b>L</b>	25% reduction	11. Raised blood pressure and mean systolic blood pressure	Household/School- based Survey	26.7%	STEPS/2011	Decrease by 20%		2025
		0% reduction	12. Raised blood glucose/diabetes	Household/School- based Survey	20.5%	STEPS/2011	Decrease by 20%		2025
risk factors			13. Overweight and obesity in adolescents	School-based Survey	23%	CFNI/2010	Decrease by 12%		2025
3iological ri			14. Overweight and obesity in adults	Household Survey	55.7%	STEPS/2011	Decrease by 10%		2025
Biolo			15. Mean proportion of total energy intake from saturated fatty acids	Household Survey					
			16. Less than five total servings (400 grams) of fruit and vegetables per day	Household Survey	91.5%	STEPS/2011			
			17. Raised total cholesterol and mean total cholesterol	Household Survey			Decrease by 20%		2025

[Review the NCDs specifications and definitions to identify the indicator and establish a baseline, target baseline, data source, country target. More information at: <a href="https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/noncommunicable-diseases-global-monitoring-framework-indicator-definitions-and-specifications">https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/noncommunicable-diseases-global-monitoring-framework-indicator-definitions-and-specifications]</a>

#### Noncommunicable disease facility-based monitoring guidance Framework, indicators, and application

A set of relevant, valid, and feasible standardized indicators to guide recording and reporting of health services data at the primary care level.

22 core indicators and 59 optional indicators for monitoring primary care essential interventions for CVDs including hypertension, as well as diabetes, asthma, COPD, breast cancer, cervical cancer, childhood cancer and other cancers.

Countries can use this framework to strengthen monitoring for NCDs by leveraging existing national health information systems, particularly routine health facility reporting systems and health facility survey systems.

[Review the indicators presented in the Noncommunicable Disease Facility-based monitoring guidance. <u>https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240057067</u> and provide the information on what indicators you have and what are the ones you need to integrate in your system.

#### Noncommunicable disease facility-based monitoring guidance

Framework, indicators, and application

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ONCOMMUNICABLE DISEASE FACILITY-BAS

Hypertension and cardiovascular diseases	Status
C1-Availability of hypertension core medicines	present
C2-Availability of cardiovascular disease core medicines	present
C3-Availability of a functional blood pressure measuring device	needed
C4-Blood pressure control among people with hypertension	present
01-Assessment of cardiovascular disease risk among people aged 40 years and over using WHO CVD risk charts	present
O2-Screening for hypertension among people aged 18 and over as part of routine service	needed
O3-Hypertension detection from opportunistic screening	needed
O4-Assessment for chronic kidney disease among people newly diagnosed with hypertension	needed
O5-Blood pressure control among people with hypertension (follow-up)	present
06-Availability of trained staff who are providing services for hypertension management	present
07-Completeness and timeliness of reporting of health facilities	needed
08-Facilities receiving supervision visit	needed
09-Loss to follow-up	needed
Total of indicator currently monitoring	6
Total of indicators country plan to integrate into the healthcare facility information system	13

Diabetes	Status
C1-Availability of diabetes core medicines	Needed
C2-Availability of plasma glucose testing	Needed
C3-Availability of Hemoglobin A1c testing	Needed
C4-Glycaemic control among people with diabetes	Present
01-Pharmacological treatment among people with diabetes	Needed
02-Statin therapy among people with diabetes	Needed
03-Pharmacological treatment for chronic kidney disease among people with diabetes	Needed
O4-Pharmacological treatment for hypertension among people with diabetes	Needed
O5-Assessment for diabetic chronic kidney disease among people with diabetes	Needed
O6-Assessment for diabetic foot among people with diabetes	Needed
07-Referral for retinopathy screening among people with diabetes	Needed
08-Glycaemic control among people with diabetes (follow-up)	Present
09-Chronic kidney disease among people with diabetes	Present
O10-Lower-limb amputation among people with diabetes	Needed
O11-Blindness among people with diabetes	Needed
012-Availability of trained staff who are providing services for diabetes management	Needed
O13-Completeness and timeliness of reporting of health facilities	Needed
014-Facilities receiving supervision visit	Needed
O15-Loss to follow-up	Needed
Total of indicator currently monitoring	3
Total of indicators country plan to integrate into the healthcare facility information system	19

Chronic Respiratory Diseases	Status
C1-Availability of asthma core medicines	Present
C2-Availability of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease core medicines	Present
C3-Asthma control	Needed
C4-Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease control	Needed
O1-Availability of peak flow meter and mouthpiece	Needed
02-Asthma diagnosis using peak flow measurement	Needed
03-Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease diagnosis using peak flow measurement	Needed
04-Treatment among people with asthma	Needed
05-Treatment among people with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	Needed
O6-Emergency visit among people with asthma	Needed
07-Emergency visit among people with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	Needed
O8-Availability of trained staff who are providing services for asthma/chronic obstructive pulmonary	
disease management	Needed
09-Completeness and timeliness of reporting of health facilities	Needed
O10-Facilities receiving supervision visit	Needed
O11-Loss to follow-up	Needed
Total of indicator currently monitoring	2
Total of indicators country plan to integrate into the healthcare facility information system	15

Breast cancer	Status
C1 - Clinical breast evaluation for early diagnosis of breast cancer among women aged 30–49 years with signs and/or symptoms associated with breast cancer	Needed
C2 - Timeliness of referral for breast cancer diagnosis among women aged 30–49 years with signs and/or symptoms associated with breast cancer who had suspicious findings from clinical breast evaluation	Needed
O1- Referral for mammography screening among women aged 50–69 years	Needed
O2-Timeliness of breast cancer confirmatory diagnosis among women aged 30–49 years with suspicious findings from clinical breast evaluation	Needed
O3-Timeliness of breast cancer treatment among women aged 30–49 years with suspicious findings from clinical breast evaluation	Needed
04-Availability of trained staff who are providing clinical breast evaluation services	Needed
05-Completeness and timeliness of reporting of health facilities	Needed
06-Facilities receiving supervision visit	Needed
07-Loss to follow-up	Needed
Total of indicator currently monitoring	0
Total of indicators country plan to integrate into the healthcare facility information system	9

Cervical cancer	Status
C1-Availability of Human papillomavirus testing	Needed
C2-Cervical cancer screening with high performance test among women aged 30–49 years	Needed
C3-Cervical cancer screening among women aged 30–49 years	Needed
C4-Cervical cancer screening test positivity among women aged 30–49 years	Needed
01-Availability of Pap smear testing	Needed
02-Availability of visual inspection with acetic acid testing	Needed
O3-Cervical cancer rescreening among women aged 30–49 years	Needed
04-Pre-invasive cervical disease treatment among women aged 30–49 years	Needed
O5-Timeliness of referral for cervical cancer diagnosis among women aged 30–49 years with suspicious findings from cervical cancer screening	Needed
06-Availability of trained staff who are providing cervical cancer screening services	Needed
07-Completeness and timeliness of reporting of health facilities	Needed
O8-Facilities receiving supervision visit	NeededNeeded
09-Loss to follow-up	needed
Total of indicator currently monitoring	0
Total of indicators country plan to integrate into the healthcare facility information system	13

Childhood cancer	Status
C1-Clinical evaluation for early diagnosis of childhood cancer among children with signs and/or symptoms associated with childhood cancer	Needed
C2-Timeliness of referral for childhood cancer diagnosis among children with associated signs and/or symptoms of childhood cancer who had suspicious findings from clinical evaluation	Needed
01-Availability of trained staff who are providing services for early diagnosis of childhood cancers	Needed
O2-Completeness and timeliness of reporting of health facilities	Needed
O3-Facilities receiving supervision visit	Needed
04-Loss to follow-up	Needed
Total of indicator currently monitoring	0
Total of indicators country plan to integrate into the healthcare facility information system	6

## I Challenges and Opportunities

- [Describe what you identify as **the main challenges** related with:
  - Availability of data sources and indicators;
    - Paper based system
    - Lack Standardized data collection system
    - O Variability in data collected among RHAs→ important data being omitted
    - Data collation and analysis
    - $\circ$  Limited human resource capacity  $\rightarrow$  incomplete data

- Process to establish a National Monitoring Framework to monitor NCDs]
  - Limited resource allocation
    - Human
    - Infrastructure
    - Financial
  - o HCW resistance

- Describe what are the opportunities you identify that could be in place to overcome the challenges and what are the support needed from PAHO to improve countries capacity on NCD surveillance]
- Establishment of a NCD Director
- Establishment of National NCD Steering Committee to oversee implementation of NCD strategic plan
- Development of new National Strategic Plan for the prevention and control of NCDs
- Opportunity for training from the University of the West Indies
- Support
  - Resources
  - Access to appropriate monitoring platform