



Noncommunicable Diseases: Regional Plan of Action and Commitments to Strengthen NCD Management

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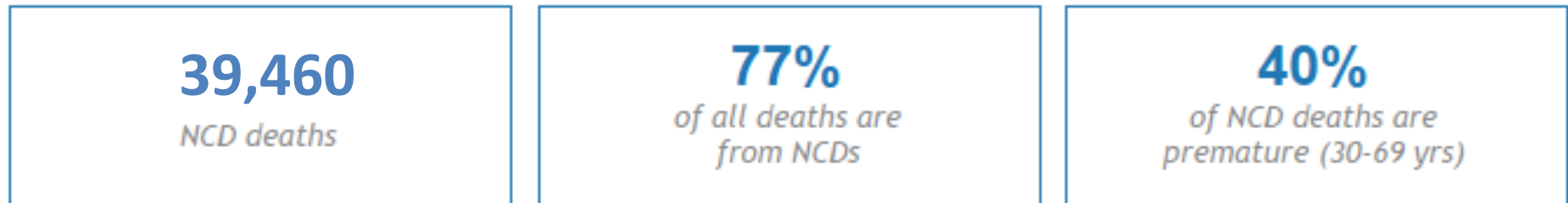
Unit of Noncommunicable Diseases

Department of Noncommunicable Diseases and Mental Health

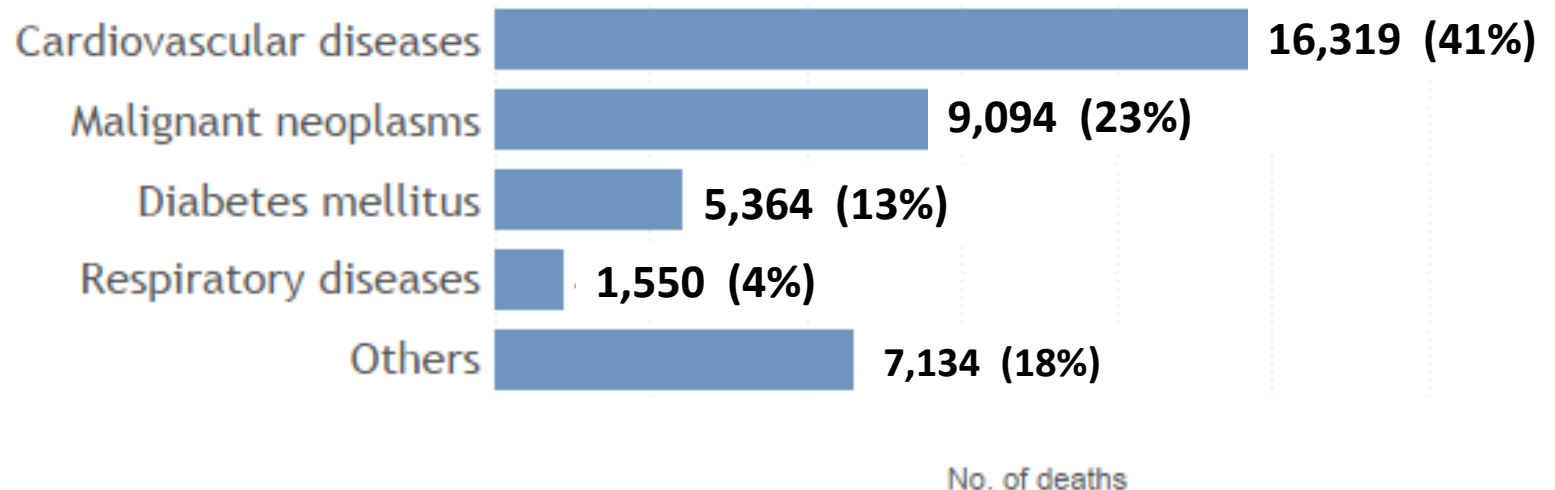
February 2017 Meeting on Improving Access to NCD Medicines in the Caribbean

The burden of NCDs in the Caribbean

3 out of 4 people die from an NCD



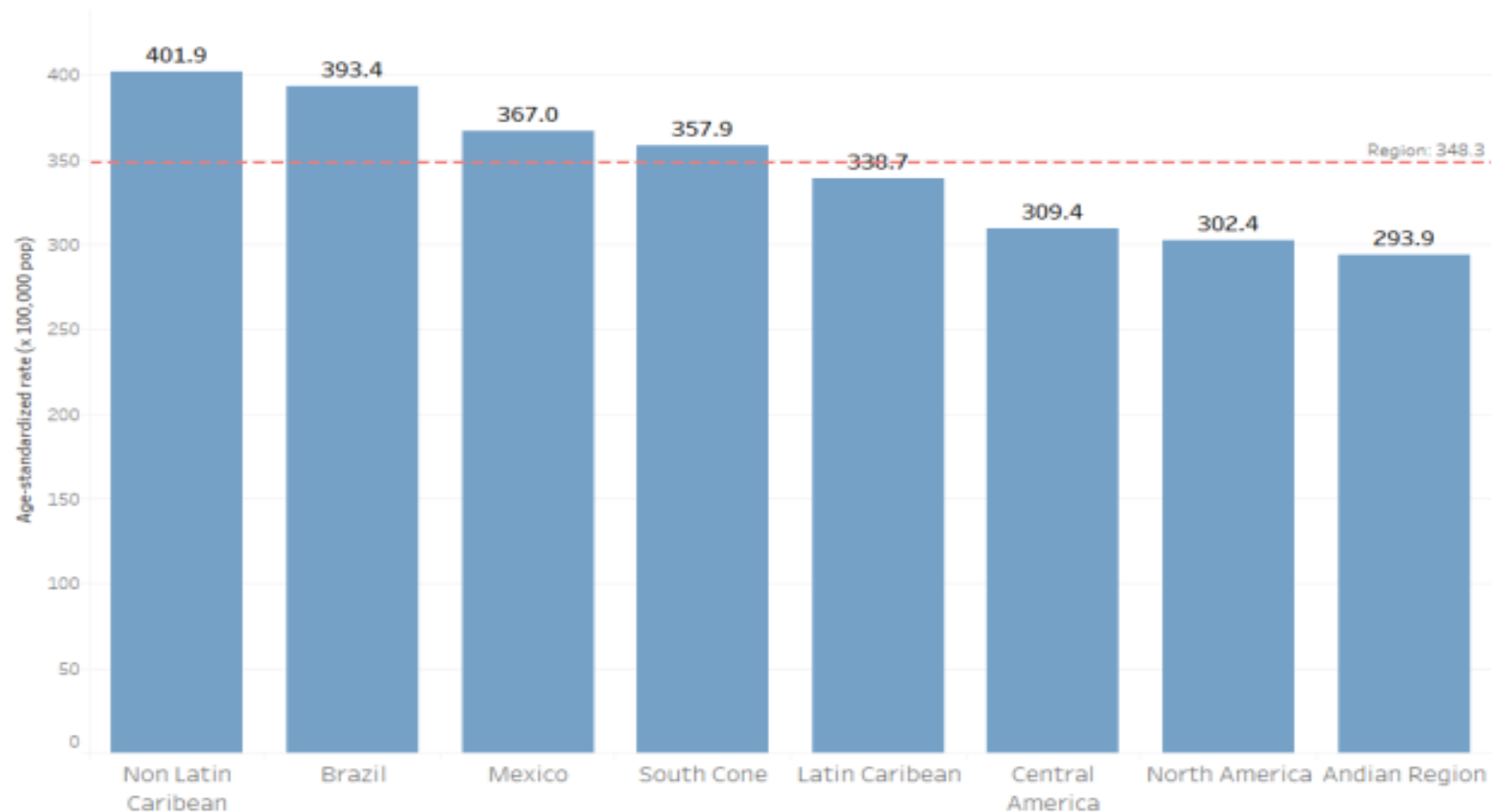
Causes of death by type of NCD:



Note: Estimated deaths based on registered deaths by National Vital Statistic System, 2012
Source: Regional Mortality Information System. Pan American Health Organization (PAHO/WHO)

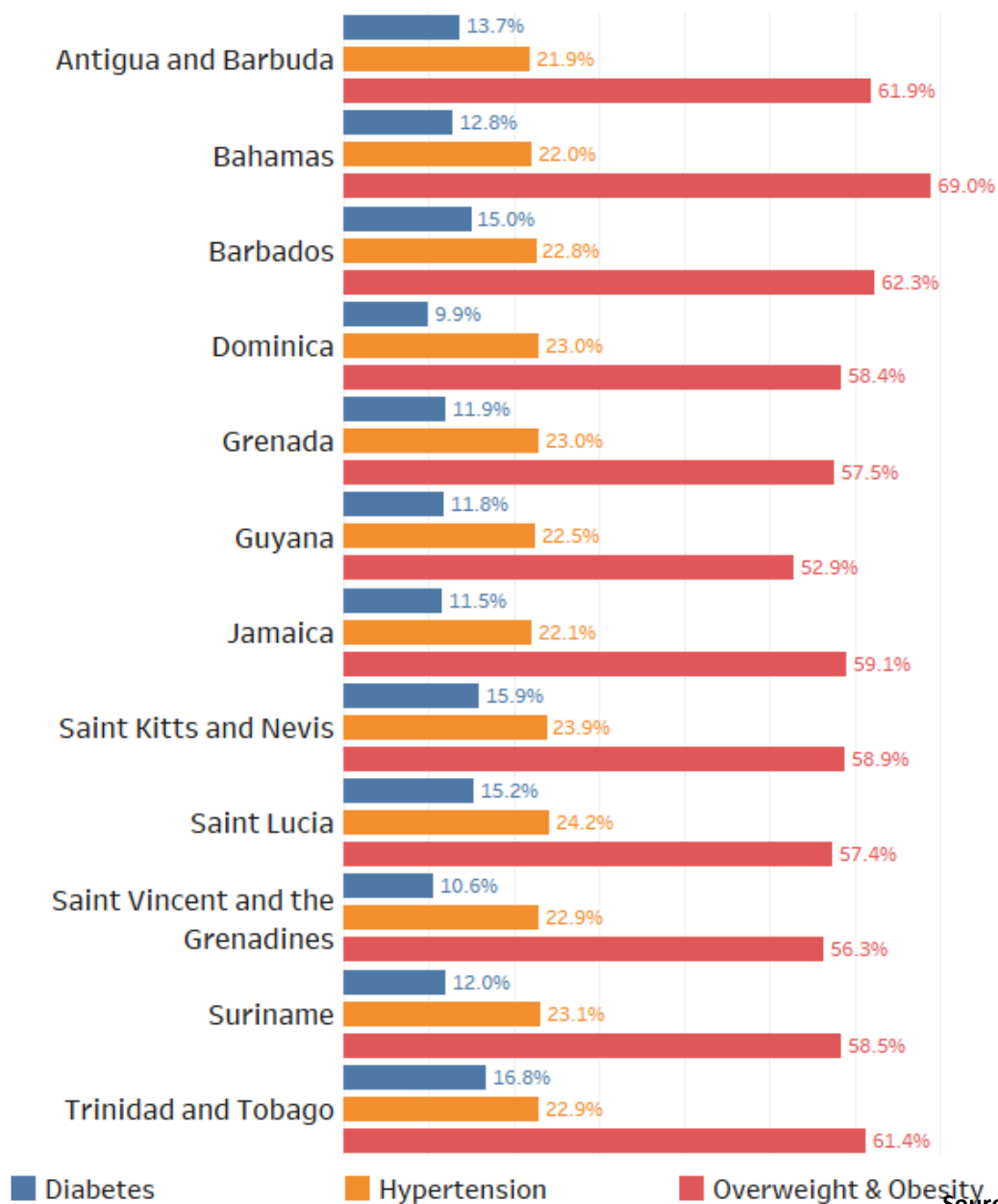
Caribbean has the Highest Death Rates from NCDs

Age-standardized mortality rates (per 100,000 pop) from four major NCDs
Sub-regions of the Americas, 2013



Source: Estimates from NMH Monitoring and Surveillance Team based on corrected deaths from the Regional Mortality Database, Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), 2016

Population Affected by NCDs



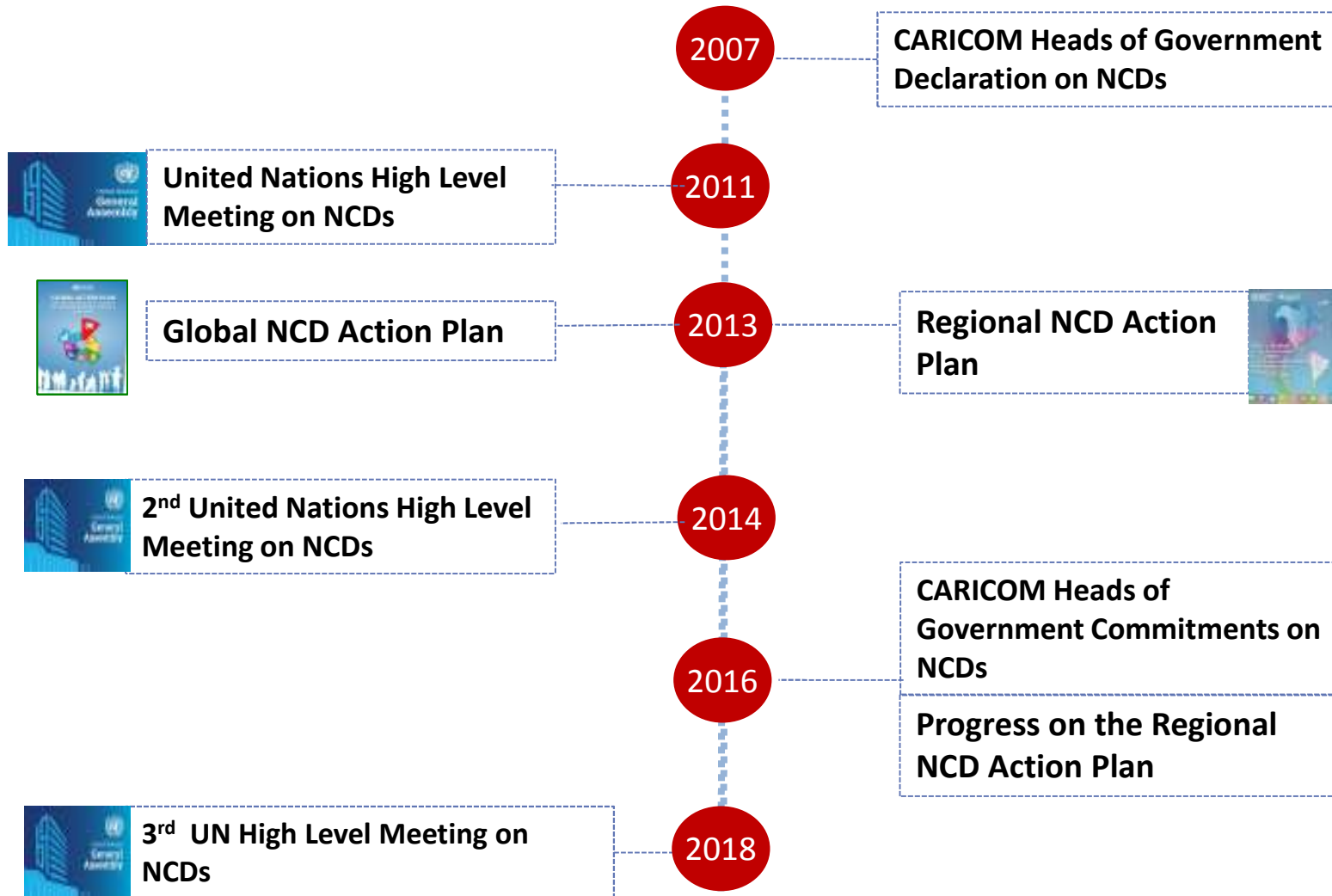
Economic Impact of NCDs: The Case of Jamaica

- \$17 billion:** estimated loss in GDP in Jamaica due to NCDs and mental health conditions (2015 - 2030)
- 106%:** of Jamaica's GDP in 2013
- 3.9%:** annual GDP reduction (2015-2030)
- 18 times:** Jamaica's total health spending in 2013

Source: unpublished 2016 study on the economic impact of NCDs and mental health, conducted by the School of Public Health, Harvard University, and PAHO.












Political Support for NCDs



Global NCD Targets

for 2025

Mortality & Morbidity	Risk Factors					National Systems Response		
	BEHAVIORAL			BIOLOGICAL				
								
25% reduction	10% reduction	10% reduction	30% reduction	30% reduction	25% reduction	0% increase	50% coverage	80% coverage
Premature mortality	Harmful use of alcohol	Physical inactivity	Salt/sodium intake	Tobacco use	Raised blood pressure	Diabetes & obesity	Drug therapy (heart attacks & strokes)	Essential meds. & basic tech.

NCD Time Bound Commitments



By 2015:

Set **national NCD targets** for 2025 or 2030 and monitor results



By 2015:

Develop a national multisectoral **NCD action plan**



By 2016:

Implement the "best buy" interventions to **reduce NCD risk factors**



By 2016:

Implement the "best buy" interventions to **strengthen health systems to address NCDs**



Pan American
Health
Organization



World Health
Organization
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR THE
Americas

PAHO Regional NCD Plan of Action

2013-2019

GOAL: 15% reduction in premature NCD mortality by 2019

OBJECTIVE 1: *Create multisectoral policies and partnerships*

- Integrate NCD policies into **sectors outside of health**
- Develop or revise the **national NCD plans**
- Include NCDs in **universal health coverage**

OBJECTIVE 2: *Reduce the prevalence of NCD risk factors*

- Reduce **tobacco use** and exposure to second hand smoke
- Reduce **harmful use of alcohol**
- Promote **healthy eating**
- Promote **active living**

PAHO Regional NCD Plan of Action

2013-2019

OBJECTIVE 3: Improve coverage, access and quality of care for NCD management

- Improve **quality of care** (eg. Chronic Care Model)
- Increase access to essential **medicines and technologies**
- Implement effective **interventions** for NCD screening, treatment and control, including palliative care

OBJECTIVE 4: Strengthen NCD surveillance and research

- Improve NCD and of risk factor **surveillance systems**
- Improve the **utilization of data** for planning, monitoring and evaluation

Progress with NCD Commitments



Source: National Country Capacity Survey, 2015. PAHO/WHO. Updated July 2016

WHO Best Buys for NCD Management

Cardiovascular diseases and diabetes

- **Drug therapy for hypertension control and diabetes control**
- **Total risk approach and counselling for those who have had a heart attack or stroke and those with high risk of CV event in next 10 years**
- **Aspirin for acute myocardial infarction**

Cancer

- **Liver cancer prevention** by hepatitis B vaccination
- **Cervical cancer prevention** by vaccination against human papillomavirus of 9–13 year old girls and by screening women aged 30-49 years
- **Breast cancer screening** with mammography, every 2 years for women aged 50-69 years
- **Colorectal cancer treatment** with surgery, chemotherapy, radiotherapy

Chronic Respiratory Diseases

- Asthma symptom relief with inhaled salbutamol
- COPD symptom relief with inhaled salbutamol
- Asthma treatment using low dose inhaled beclometasone and short acting beta agonist

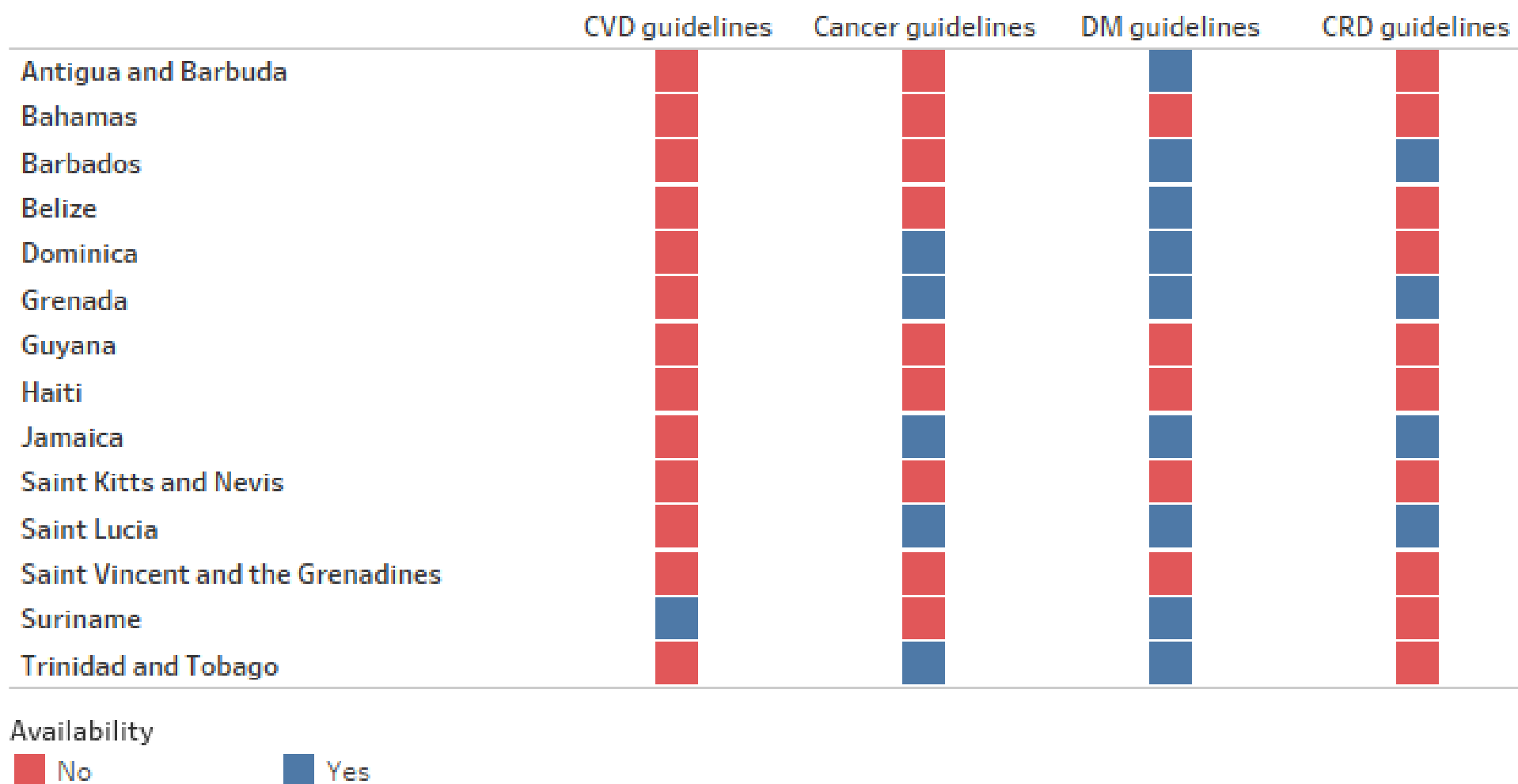
Time Bound Commitments: NCD Management

By 2016, strengthen health systems to address NCDs through people-centered primary health care and universal health coverage

Indicators :

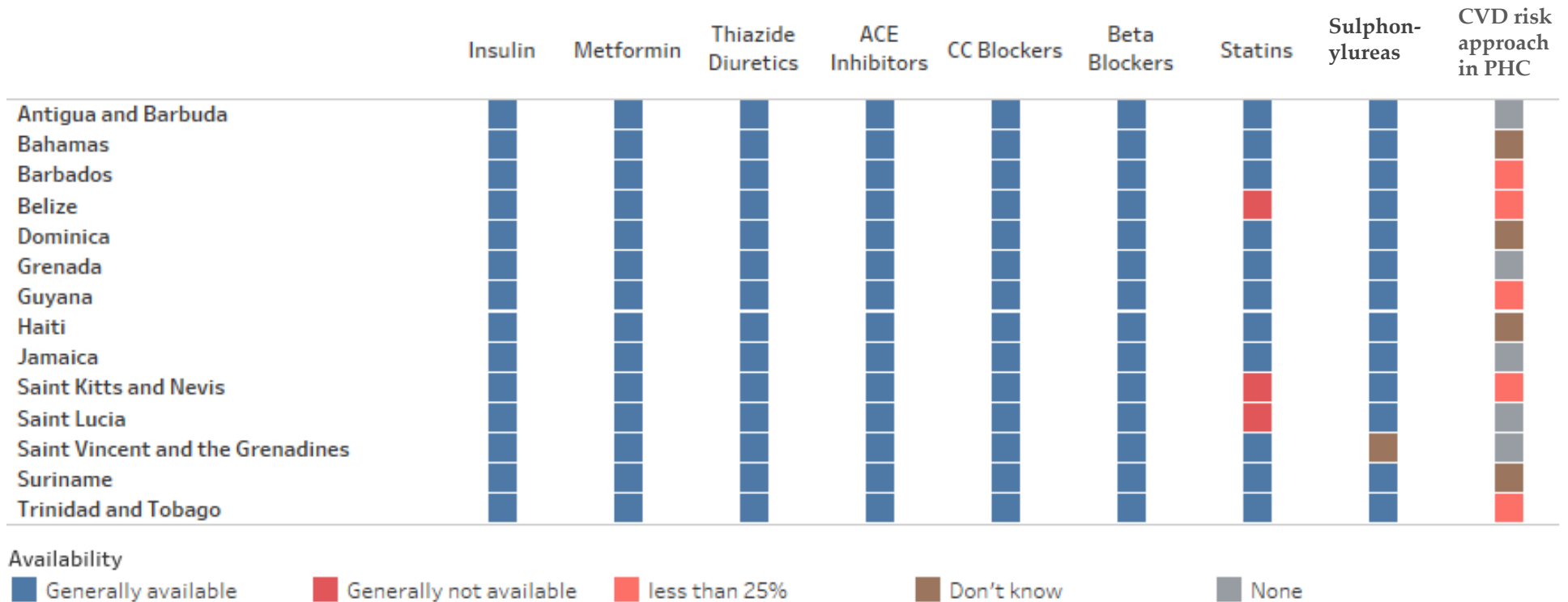
1. Evidence based guidelines for NCD management
2. Drug therapy, including glycemetic control for persons at high risk to prevent heart attacks

Progress with NCD Guidelines



Source: Country Capacity Survey, 2015. Pan American Health Organization (PAHO).

Progress with NCD Medicines



Source: Country Capacity Survey, 2015. Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)

CONCLUSIONS

- Strong political leadership in the Caribbean mobilized the global response to NCDs
- Yet, poor uptake of public health interventions to reduce NCD risk factors
- Progress towards NCD management, but needs to be prioritized
- Ongoing political will needed to sustain NCD commitments and public health gains