FACING THE CHALLENGE OF THE CNCD EPIDEMIC: The Global Situation & a Caribbean Perspective

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OVERVIEW OF PRESENTATION

• Some alarming facts on CNCD’s
• Confronting the Challenge:
  – Globally
  – Regionally
ALARMING FACTS

FACT FACT FACT FACT
• The World Health Organisation (WHO) estimates that over 35 million people per year die of chronic disease, which is about 60 per cent of all deaths, and double the number dying from all infectious diseases, maternal and perinatal conditions, combined.

• Non-communicable diseases are now responsible for 60 per cent of deaths worldwide, of which 80 per cent occur in low and middle-income countries, and that they are linked to poverty and represent a major threat to socio-economic development in the twenty-first century;

• Globally and in the Caribbean, the chronic diseases of concern are heart disease, stroke, cancer, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases. These are caused by biological factors such as high blood pressure, obesity, high blood sugar, and high blood cholesterol.
• In Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), chronic diseases are now the leading cause of premature mortality, accounting for nearly half of deaths of persons under 70 years, and for two out of three deaths overall.

• The Caribbean is the Region of the Americas worst affected by the epidemic of chronic disease.

• Chronic diseases contribute to almost 50 per cent of disability-adjusted life years lost in the Region.
• The chronic diseases of greatest importance in the Americas Region are: cardiovascular disease (including hypertension, ischaemic heart disease and stroke), cancer, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes.

• In the first decade of the 21st century, cardiovascular diseases are expected to claim 20.7 million lives in the Americas. Predictions for the next 20 years include a tripling of heart disease and stroke mortality in Latin America.

• Hypertension is one of the most important risk factors for heart disease and affects 8-30 per cent of the population.

• Cancer accounts for 20 per cent of chronic disease mortality and in 2002, there were an estimated 459,000 deaths due to cancer, a 33 per cent increase since 1990, with major increases projected to 2020. 35 million people in the Region are currently affected by diabetes, and the WHO forecasts an increase to 64 million by 2025.
• Heart diseases, stroke, cancer, diabetes are the main causes of death in the Caribbean.
• Over one billion people are overweight or obese in the world today.
• Tobacco consumption is the single leading risk for avoidable death in the Americas, causing over one million deaths each year. Approximately one-third of all deaths from heart disease and cancer can be attributed to tobacco.
• The societal costs of diabetes in Latin America and the Caribbean were estimated at $US65 billion in 2000.
LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH IN CARICOM COUNTRIES BY SEX 2004

**MALES**
- 1. Heart Disease
- 2. Cancers
- 3. Injuries & Violence
- 4. Stroke
- 5. Diabetes
- 6. HIV & AIDS
- 7. Hypertension
- 8. Influenza/Pneumonia

**FEMALES**
- 1. Heart Disease
- 2. Cancers
- 3. Diabetes
- 4. Stroke
- 5. Hypertension
- 6. HIV & AIDS
- 7. Influenza/Pneumonia
- 8. Hypertension

Source CAREC
• According to the World Bank, “the NCD deaths are expected to rise over the next 25 years essentially because projected epidemiological trends, that is, declining age-specific death rates will not be rapid enough to offset the effects of an older population structure”
Facing the Epidemic: Prevention and control of NCDs
Global Strategy for Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Disease (NCD)

- In 2000, the World Health Assembly called for a global strategy to prevent and control NCD. Most regions and around 70% of countries have now developed NCD strategies and policies.
- In 2005, WHO released the global report *Preventing chronic diseases: a vital investment* which proposed a global goal of a 2% annual reduction in chronic disease death rates worldwide, per year, over the next 10 years.
Supporting initiatives for the prevention and control of NCD

- Global Strategy on Diet, Physical Activity and Health
- Framework Convention on Tobacco Control.
- WHA58.22 Cancer prevention and control
- UN General Assembly 64th session Resolution
Resolution adopted by the General Assembly:- 64/ .... United Nations High Level Summit on Non-Communicable Diseases

- Recognising that the rapid rise of non-communicable diseases represents one of the major health challenges to global development, including, *inter alia*, the four most prominent non communicable diseases (NCDs), namely cardiovascular disease, cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and diabetes which are linked by common preventable risk factors, such as tobacco use, unhealthy diet and physical inactivity.
Recognising that the rapid rise of non-communicable diseases represents one of the major health challenges to global development, including, *inter alia*, the four most prominent non communicable diseases (NCDs), namely cardiovascular disease, cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and diabetes which are linked by common preventable risk factors, such as tobacco use, unhealthy diet and physical inactivity.
• Deeply concerned that non-communicable diseases are now responsible for 60 per cent of deaths worldwide, of which 80 per cent occur in low and middle-income countries, and that they are linked to poverty and represent a major threat to socio-economic development in the twenty-first century;

• Recognizing that strengthening public-health and health-care delivery systems, is critical to achieving internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;
1. Decides to convene a Special Summit of the General Assembly on Non-Communicable Diseases in 2011 for the purpose of:

- a) Highlighting the prevalence of NCDs in the international community and the need for a global response to the pandemic,
- b) Coordinating a global response to the prevalence of non-communicable diseases,
- c) Encouraging national and regional authorities to implement educational strategies on the prevention of non-communicable diseases,
- d) Promoting the involvement of the United Nations and its subsidiary organs in implementing public relations strategies to highlight the prevalence of non-communicable diseases and their prevention.
• 2. Invites the relevant United Nations subsidiary bodies to provide reports in preparation for the Conference
• 3. Invites the Secretary-General of the United Nations to inform all heads of State and Government of the adoption of the present resolution
• 4. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session, and subsequently every two years to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Commission, on the global status of addressing non-communicable diseases, with a particular focus on low- and middle-income countries
Regional CNCD Plan

• PRIORITY ACTION #1: RISK FACTOR REDUCTION AND HEALTH PROMOTION
  • 1. No tobacco, No harmful use of alcohol
  • 2. Healthy Eating (including Trans fat, fat, sugar)
  • 3. Salt reduction
  • 4. Physical Activity
  • 5. Integrated Programmes especially in Schools, Workplaces and Faith-Based Settings
#2: DISEASE MANAGEMENT

6. Scaling Up Evidenced-Based Treatment

#3: SURVEILLANCE

7. Surveillance, Monitoring and Evaluation

#4: PUBLIC POLICY and ADVOCACY, COMMUNICATIONS and PATIENT EDUCATION

8. Advocacy and Healthy Public Policy

9. Media and Social Communications

# 5: PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

10. Programme Management, Partnerships and Coordination

11. Resource Mobilization / Health Financing

12. Pharmaceuticals
CARMEN:

- Collaborative Action for Risk Factor Prevention & Effective Management of E NCDs

- A Network for Integrated Prevention & Control of Chronic Noncommunicable Diseases (CNCDs) in the Americas
What is CARMEN Network?

- CARMEN is an initiative of the Pan American Health Organization and aims to improve the health status of the populations in the Americas by reducing risk factors associated with noncommunicable diseases (NCDs).

This is attained through the development, implementation, and evaluation of policies, social mobilization and community-based interventions, epidemiological surveillance of NCD risk conditions, and preventive healthcare services.
Regional Strategy on an Integrated Approach to the Prevention and Control of Chronic Diseases Including Diet, Physical Activity, and Health

- Comprehensive
- Integrated
- Inter sectoral

Closely related to the Plan of Action on Nutrition in Health and Development 2006 - 2016
The Strategy uses four **lines of action**:

- Surveillance,
- Advocacy & policy,
- Health promotion & disease prevention, and
- Integrated management of chronic diseases & risk factors.

The **goal** is to prevent and reduce the burden of chronic diseases and risk factors in the Americas. The **target** is a 2% annual reduction in death rates from the major chronic diseases, over and above current trends, which will result in the lives of over three million people being saved over the next 10 years, thus enabling them to discharge their social and work-related responsibilities. Globally, WHO has set the target of preventing 36 million deaths over the next 10 years.
Caricom Heads Of Government Summit
15 September 2007

Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat

- Declaration of Port of Spain
- “Uniting to stop the Epidemic of Chronic Non-Communicable Diseases”
CNCDs – Everybody’s Business