American Heart Association
Epidemiology and Prevention Scientific Sessions 2014

Global Cardiovascular Disease Prevention

San Francisco, California  21 March  2014

Dr Shanthi Mendis
MD FRCP FACC
Senior Adviser, Noncommunicable Diseases
Noncommunicable Diseases and Mental Health Cluster
World Health Organization
Geneva, Switzerland
Disclosure

None
Global Cardiovascular Disease Prevention

Global cardiovascular disease burden and the role of prevention

Global NCD Action Plan 2014-2020 and cost effective interventions

Global targets and monitoring

Global mechanisms to facilitate coordination and UNGA review
17 million cardiovascular deaths every year, 89% in LMIC
14 million people die every year from NCDs between 30 and 70
Huge disparities in probability of death from NCDs between 30-70
### Per capita expenditure on health (International dollars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Number of countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 50 $</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 – 99</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100-499</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500-999</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000-1999</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;2000</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Noncommunicable Diseases - Global Milestones

2000: Global Strategy for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases

2002: WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control

2003: Global Strategy on Diet, Physical Activity and Health


2005: Global Strategy to Reduce the Harmful Use of Alcohol

2008: Global Strategy to Reduce the Harmful Use of Alcohol

2011: High-level Meeting on NCDs (New York, 19-20 September 2011)

WHO assignments to prepare a global Road Map for NCD Prevention and control
NCDs as a priority within the development agenda

Specific assignments that WHO has to deliver by 2014 including GAP and GMF
Global Cardiovascular Disease Prevención and Noncommunicable Diseases

**Main Noncommunicable diseases (NCDs):**
- Cardiovascular diseases (stroke, MI, hypertension, RHD)
- Cancers
- Diabetes
- Chronic respiratory diseases (COPD, asthma)

**Preventable Risk factors for noncommunicable diseases:**
- Tobacco use
- Unhealthy diet
- Physical inactivity
- Harmful use of alcohol
- Social determinants

![Table of Risk Factors]

[World Health Organization logo]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective 1:</th>
<th>Objective 2:</th>
<th>Objective 3:</th>
<th>Objective 4:</th>
<th>Objective 5:</th>
<th>Objective 6:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To strengthen international</td>
<td>To strengthen national capacity, leadership,</td>
<td>To reduce exposure to modifiable risk factors</td>
<td>To strengthen and reorient health systems to address</td>
<td>To promote and support national capacity for</td>
<td>To monitor trends and determinants of NCDs and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cooperation and advocacy to</td>
<td>governance, multisectoral action and</td>
<td>for NCDs through creation of health-promoting</td>
<td>prevention and control of NCDs through people-centered</td>
<td>high quality research and development for</td>
<td>evaluate progress in their prevention and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raise the priority accorded to</td>
<td>partnerships to accelerate country response</td>
<td>environments</td>
<td>primary health care and universal coverage</td>
<td>prevention and control of NCDs</td>
<td>control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCDs in the development agenda</td>
<td>for prevention and control of NCDs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and in internationally-agreed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>development goals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The Action Plan presents cost effective policy options to achieve these objectives
- The Action Plan provides a set of actions to be performed collectively by Member States, UN agencies, international partners and WHO
Very cost effective interventions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk factor/disease</th>
<th>Interventions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Tobacco use                 | • Raise taxes on tobacco
                                | • Protect people from tobacco smoke
                                | • Warn about the dangers of tobacco
                                | • Enforce bans on tobacco advertising                                        |
| Harmful use of alcohol      | • Raise taxes on alcohol
                                | • Restrict access to retailed alcohol
                                | • Enforce bans on alcohol advertising                                        |
| Unhealthy diet and physical inactivity | • Reduce salt intake in food
                                | • Replace trans-fat with polyunsaturated fat
                                | • Promote public awareness about diet and physical activity (via mass media) |
| CVD and diabetes            | • Provide counselling and multidrug therapy (including blood sugar control for diabetes mellitus) for people with medium-high risk of developing heart attacks and strokes (including those who have established CVD)
                                | • Treat heart attacks (myocardial infarction) with aspirin                    |
| Cancer                      | • Hepatitis B vaccine
                                | • VIA for cervical cancer                                                    |
Cost of scale-up

For all LMIC, US$ 11.4 billion per year on average

- Population-based measures: US$ 2 billion per year
  - < US$ 0.20 - <$ 0.50 per head

- Individual-based measures: US$ 9.4 billion per year
  - < US$ 1.00 - US$ 2.50 per head
Global Cardiovascular Disease Prevention

- Prevention as an integral component of multisectoral national NCD action plans
- Political commitment, human & financial resources
- Multisectoral collaboration of non-health Ministries
Global Monitoring Framework
9 targets for 2025

- Raised BP: 25% reduction
- Diabetes/Obesity: 0% increase
- Physical inactivity: 10% reduction
- Tobacco use: 30% reduction
- Salt/sodium Intake: 30% reduction
- Harmful use of alcohol: 10% reduction
- Premature mortality: 25% reduction
- Essential medicines & technologies: 80% coverage
- Treatment to reduce risk of heart attacks and strokes: 50% coverage
Assess process of implementation of action plans 2016, 2018, 2021

Assess progress in attaining targets

2010 baseline
### Other assignments given to the WHO Secretariat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mandate</th>
<th>Assignment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WHA66.10</td>
<td>Develop draft terms-of-reference for a <strong>global coordination mechanism</strong> for the prevention and control of NCDs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHA66.10 and E/2013/L.23</td>
<td>Develop draft terms-of-reference for the <strong>UN Interagency Task Force on NCDs</strong>, including a division of tasks and responsibilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A/RES/66/2</td>
<td>Report on the <strong>progress achieved</strong> in realizing the commitments included in the Political Declaration on NCDs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Implementation of the UN political declaration on NCDs

Global Coordination Mechanism on NCDs

How will it help country action?
Provides governments with information on which international partners are providing what kind of support and where?

Member States

UN Organizations

Non-State actors
Implementation of the UN Political Declaration

UN interagency taskforce on NCDs

The Task Force will be convened and led by the WHO and report to the Economic and Social Council through the Secretary-General

How will it help country action?

Provides governments additional resources and technical assistance to mobilize sectors beyond health
UN General Assembly progress report on NCDs

How will it help Country action?

To help governments in raising the priority accorded to NCDs on the national and global agendas

- Report by the United Secretary-General and the WHO Director-General to the United Nations General Assembly on progress achieved in realizing the commitments made in the UN Political Declaration on NCDs (December 2013)

**The report underscores:**
- Progress made in WHO global assignments
- Progress made in countries
- Preparations needed for the UN General Assembly "NCD Review 2014"
Summary

Global Cardiovascular Disease Prevention

- Prevention in multisectoral national NCD action plans
- Political commitment, human and financial resources
- Multisectoral collaboration of non-health Ministries
- Very cost effective interventions are available: Population-wide + individual-based
- 1-4% of total current spending on health for scale-up
- Monitoring to attain targets
Thank you