The situation of noncommunicable diseases in the Pacific

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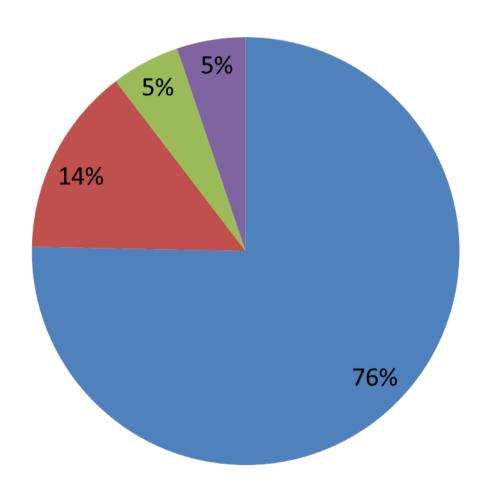
NCD crisis in the Pacific







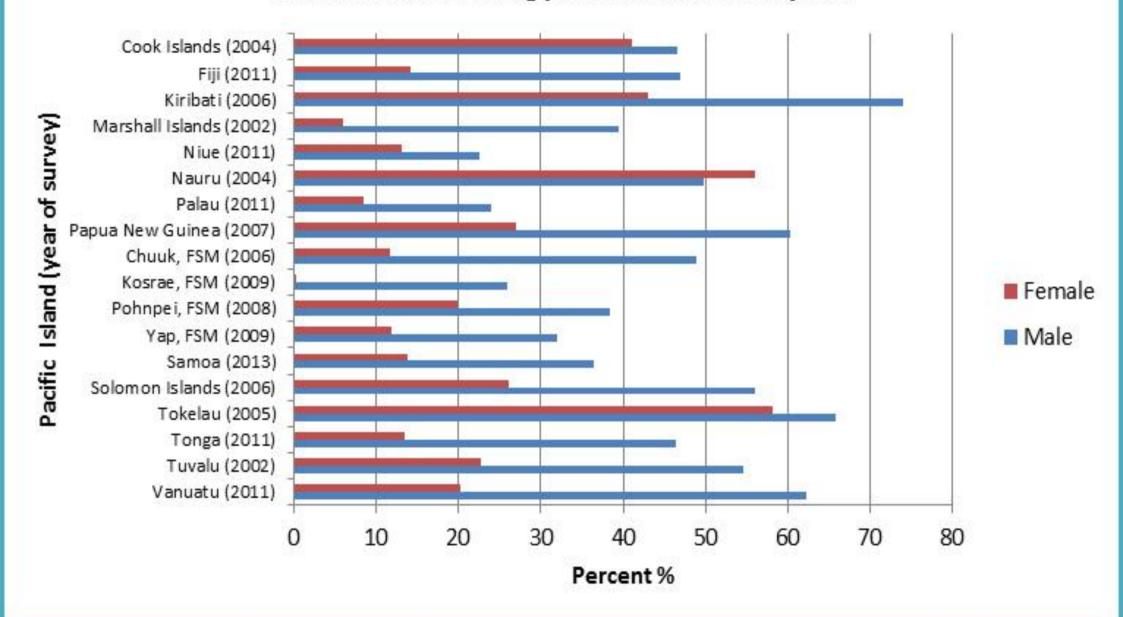
Causes of death in the Pacific



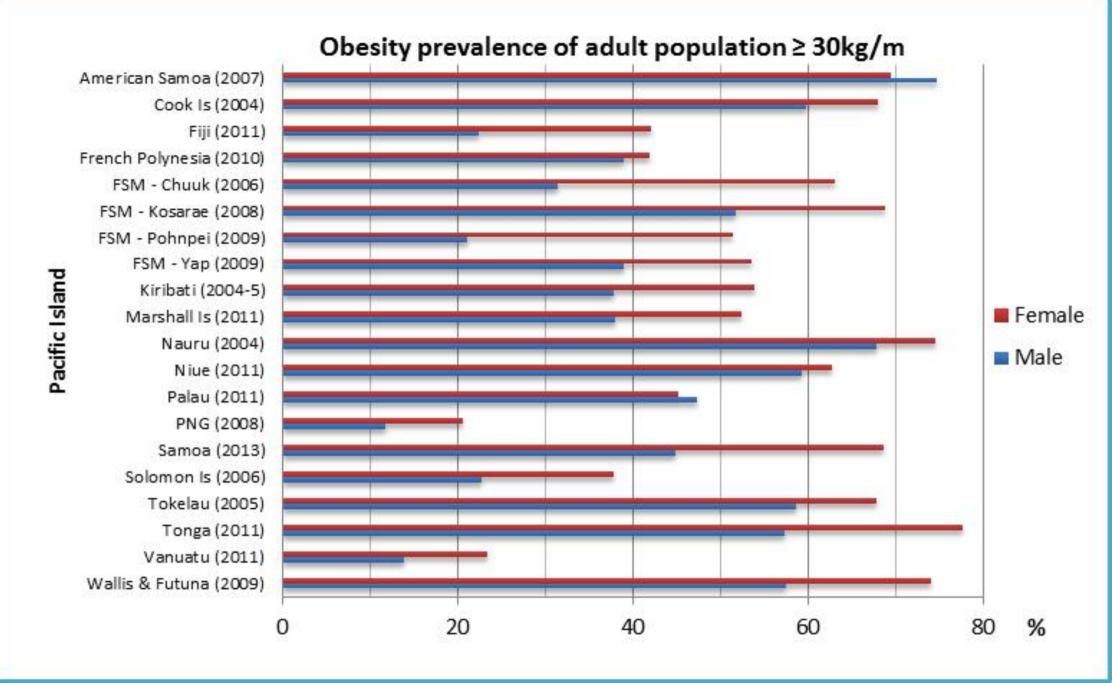
- Noncommunicable diseases
- Communicable diseases
- Injury, poisoing and accidents
- Other



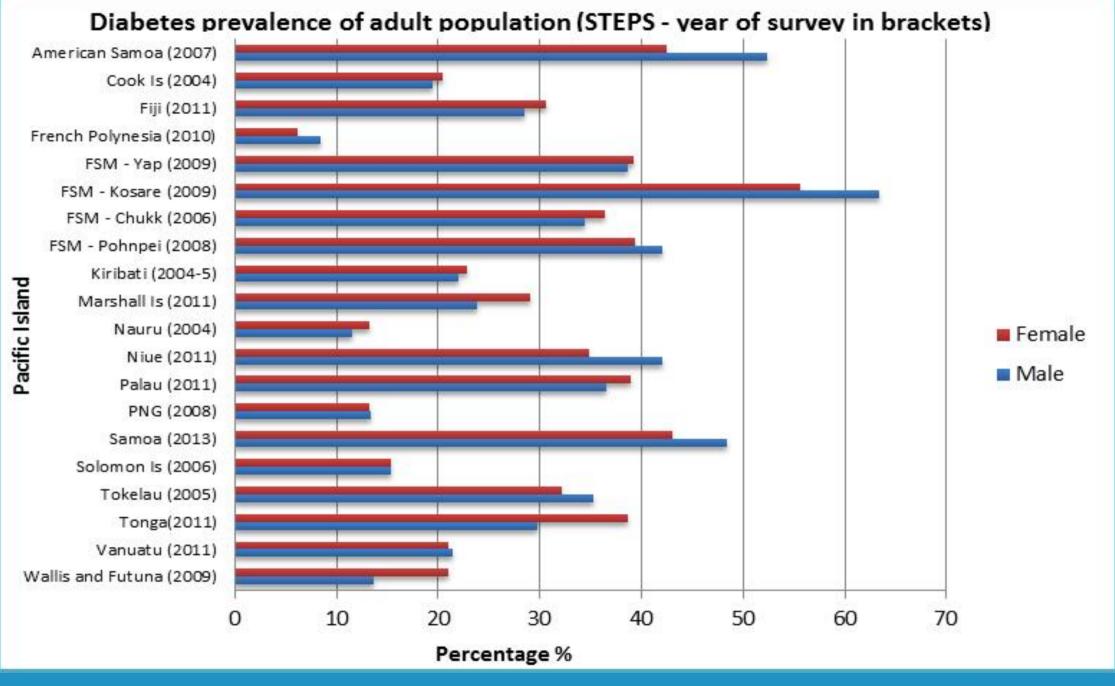
Current adult smoking prevalance, various years







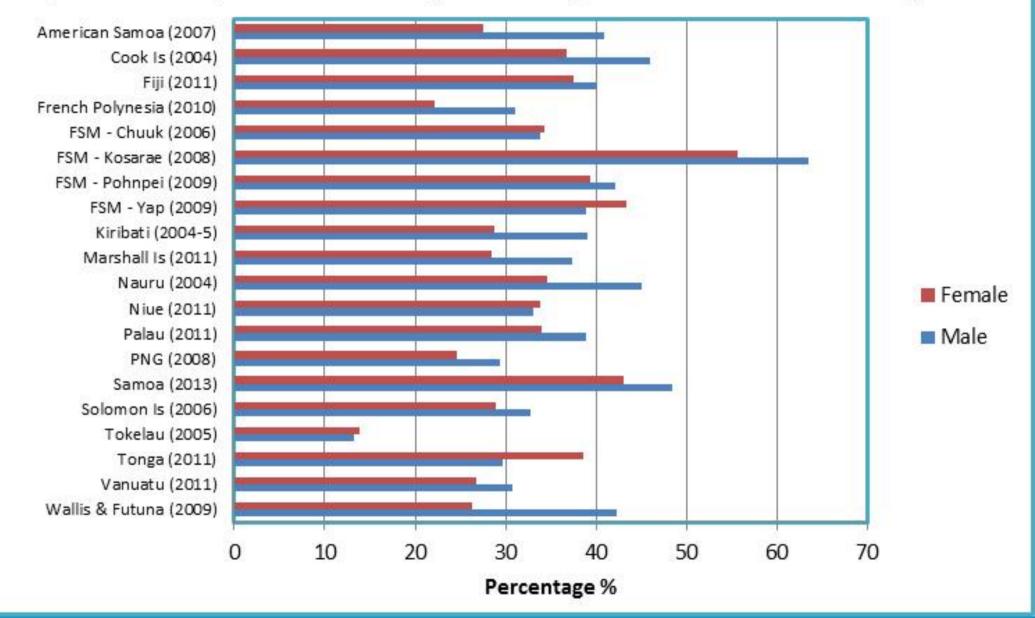






Pacific Island

Raised blood pressure (SBP ≥ 140 and/or DBP ≥ 90 mmHg or currently on medication for raised BP)





Consequences of NCD crisis

- 1 in 10 Diabetes Mellitus patients have an amputation
 - ∼1 per day in Fiji
 - Kiribati the highest amputation rates in the world
- Diabetes retinopathy is the leading cause of adult blindness
 - Total blindness at 30yrs
- Weak economies can't cope with the burden
 - Serious macro and micro-economic challenges
- Great social and human costs
 - Children don't go to school
 - Women leave work





Figure 1. The causation pathway for chronic diseases

UNDERLYING DETERMINANTS

Globalization Urbanization Population ageing Social determinants

COMMON RISK FACTOR

Unhealthy diet
Physical inactivity
Tobacco and alcohol use
Air pollution
Age (non-modifiable)
Heredity (non-modifiable)

INTERMEDIATE RISK FACTOR

Raised blood sugar Raised blood pressure Abnormal blood lipids Overweight/obesity Abnormal lung function

DISEASES

Cardiovascular disease
(Heart disease and stroke)
Cancer
Diabetes
Chronic respiratory disease

Source: Adapted from Preventing Chronic Disease: a Vital Investment. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2005.

Environment

- Policy & legislation
- Built Environment
- Partnership

Lifestyle

- Behavioural
- Communication
- Built environment

Clinical

- Screening
- Treatment
- Acute & chronic care

Advocacy

and

Surveillance

Whole of govt

Health System





The way forward is clear

- Tobacco free Pacific 2025
 - Legislation and enforcement (FCTC compliance)
 - Tobacco taxation
- Double-burden malnutrition
 - Salt reduction
 - Obesity prevention
 - Tackle micronutrient deficiency and anaemia
- Package of Essential NCD interventions (PEN)
 - Strengthening primary health care to better address
 NCD crisis
- NCD monitoring and surveillance across age groups







Key challenges

- Turn high-level political commitment into action on the ground
- Develop effective multisectoral approaches
- Build appropriate in-country institutional and human resource capacity to take action
- Establish effective monitoring and surveillance mechanisms
- Mobilize resources





Thank you







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