

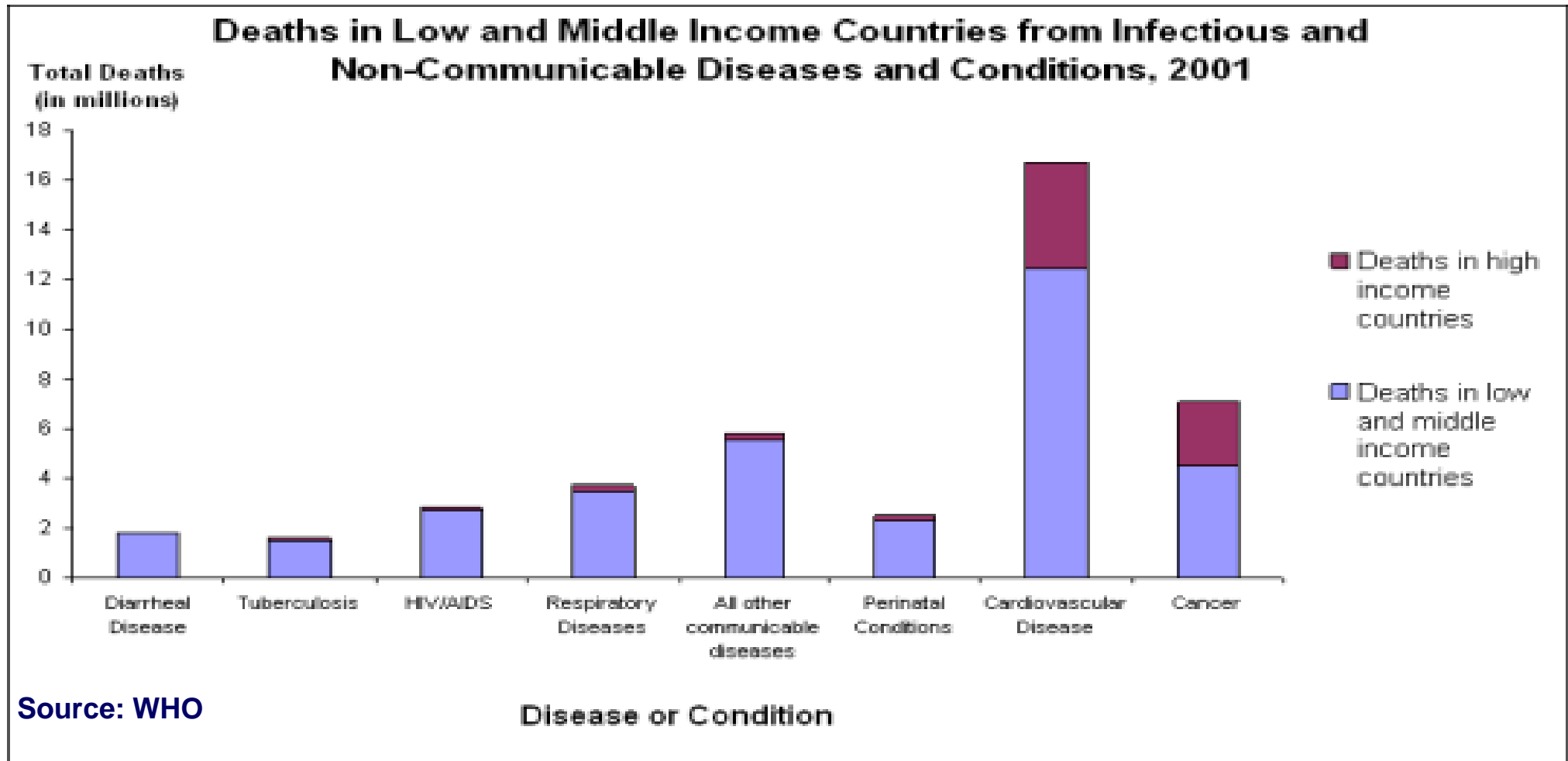
# UN Summit on Non-communicable diseases: falling short of targets?

**“ ...we must remember health is an outcome of all policies...”**

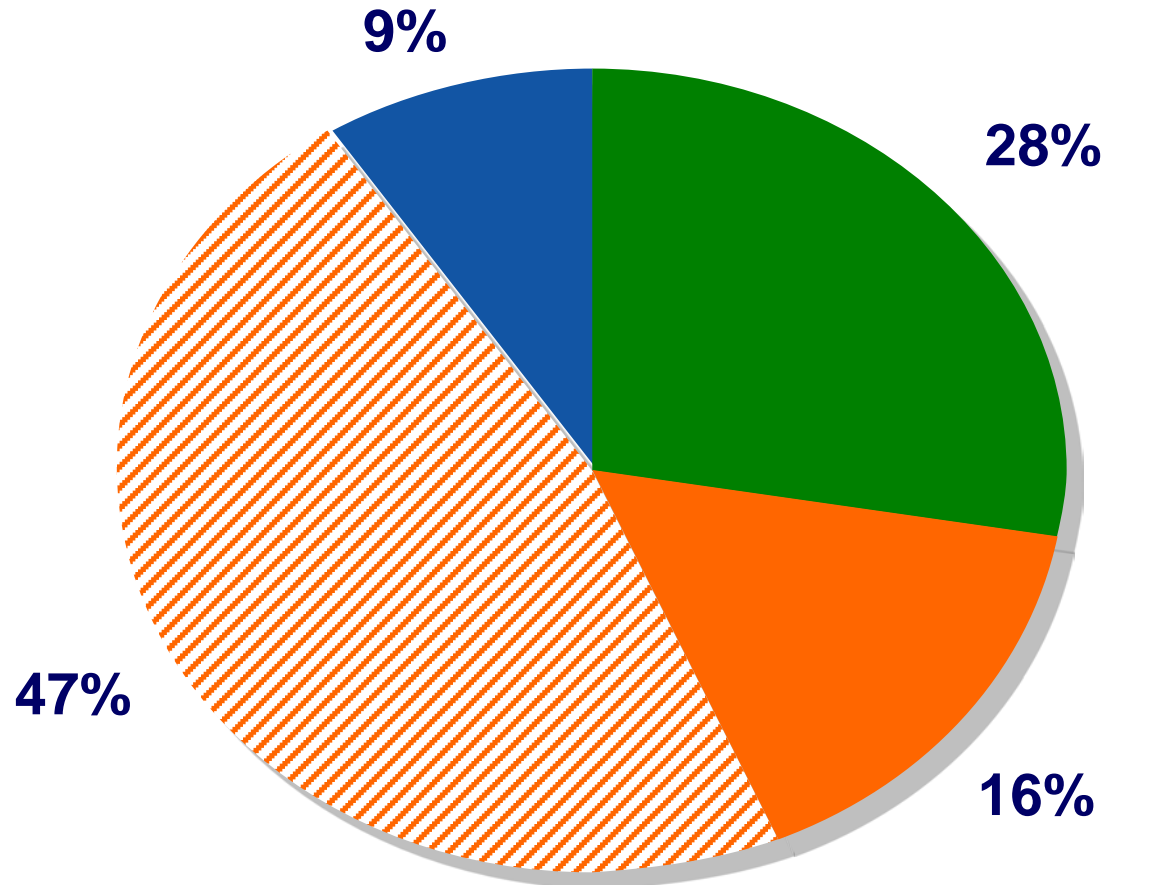
**– Ban Ki Moon**



# Non-communicable diseases: increasing burden in all countries



# Estimated total deaths, 2008: 36 million



■ Communicable, maternal, perinatal and nutritional conditions

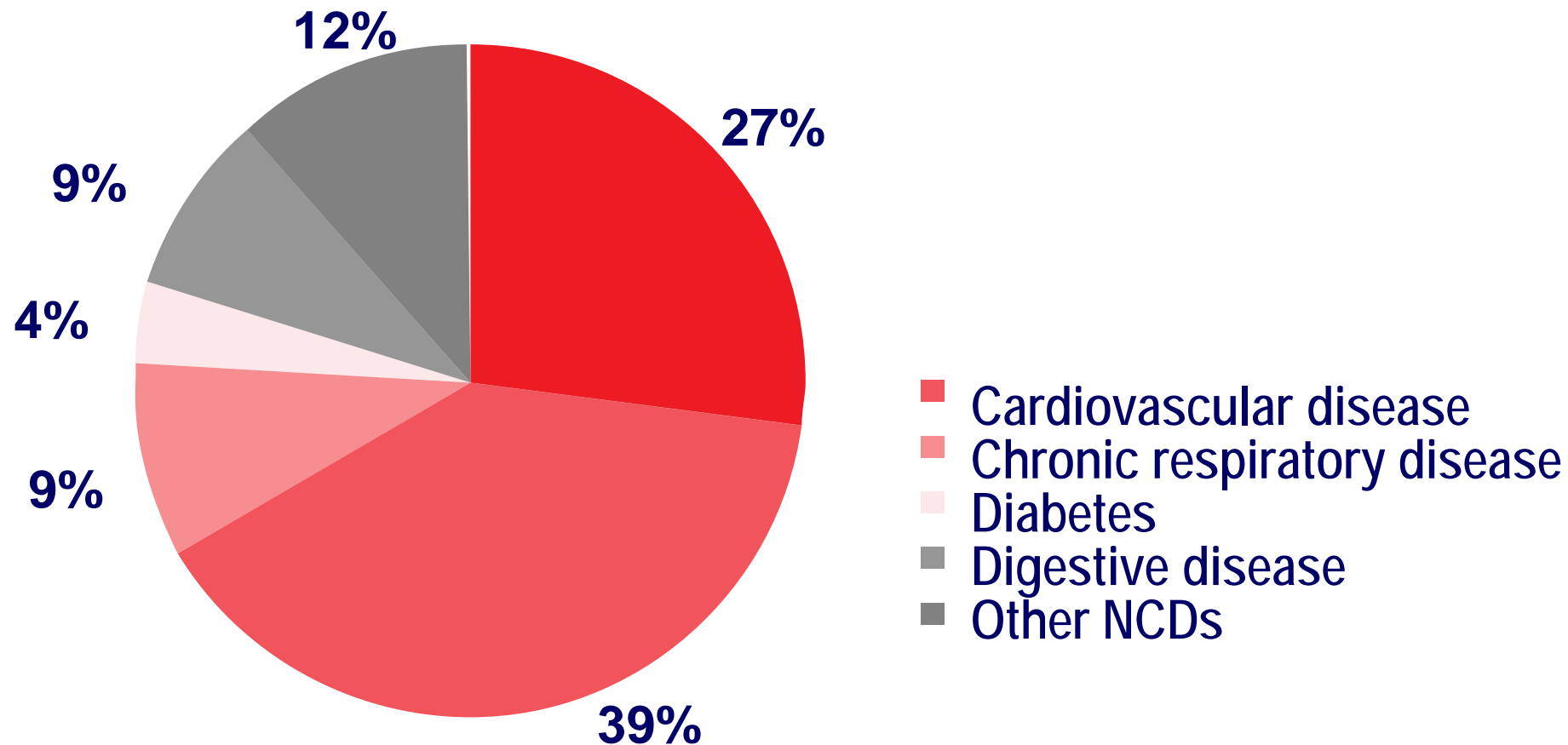
■ NCDs < 60

▨ NCDs > 60

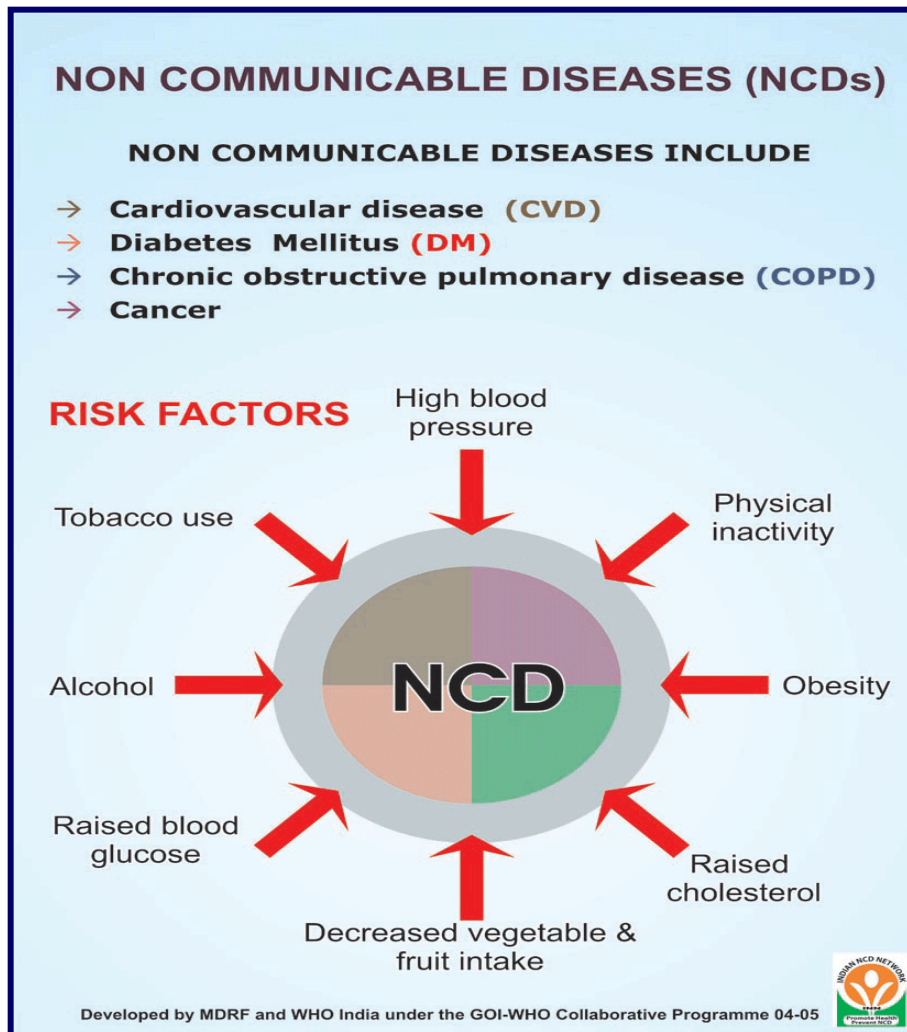
■ Injuries

2008 estimates

# NCD mortality under age 70 years, world-wide



# Risk factors for non-communicable diseases



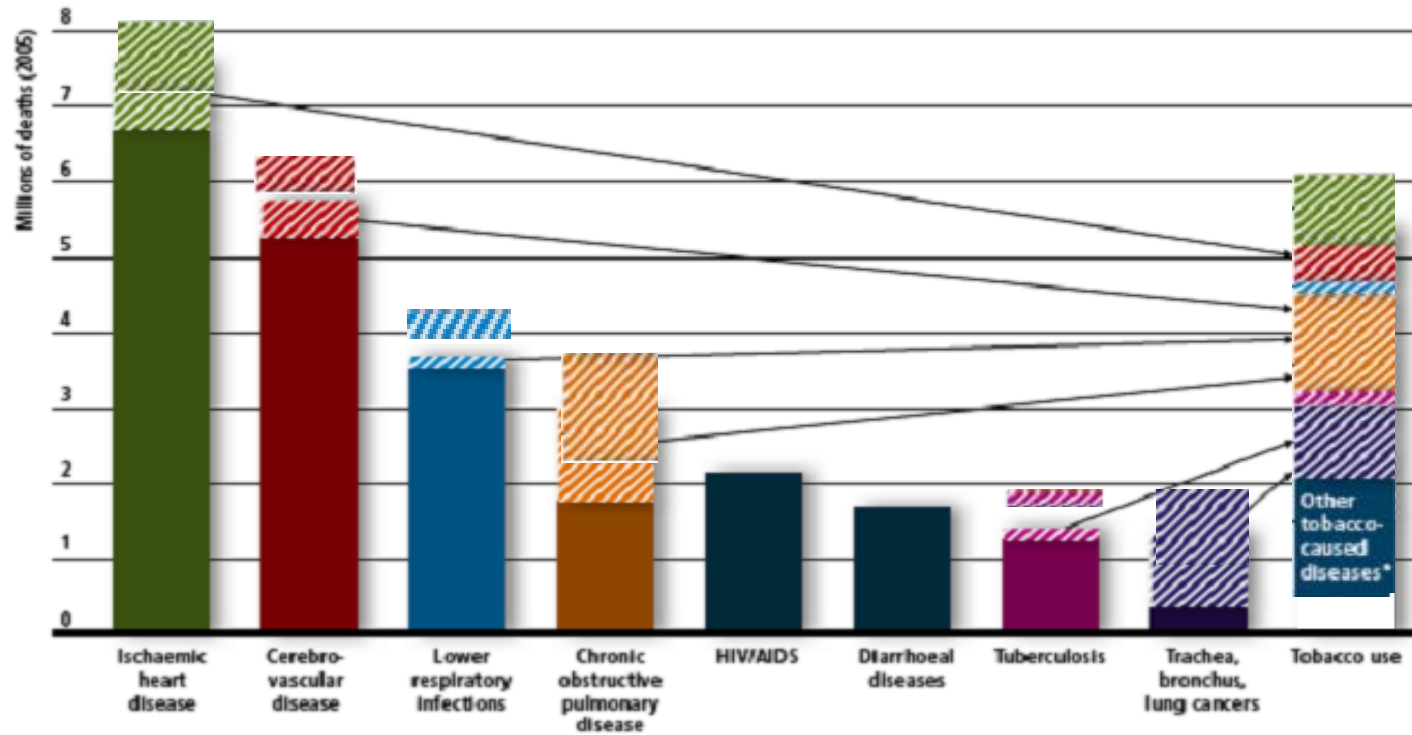
# Non-communicable diseases: complex interactions

|                          |                          | Modifiable causative metabolic/physical risk factors |           |                |                 |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|-----------|----------------|-----------------|
|                          |                          | Obesity  | Raised BP | Raised glucose | Abnormal lipids |
| Noncommunicable diseases | Heart disease and stroke | ✓  | ✓         | ✓              | ✓               |
|                          | Diabetes                 | ✓  | ✓         | ✓              | ✓               |
|                          | Cancer                   | ✓  |           | ✓              | ✓               |

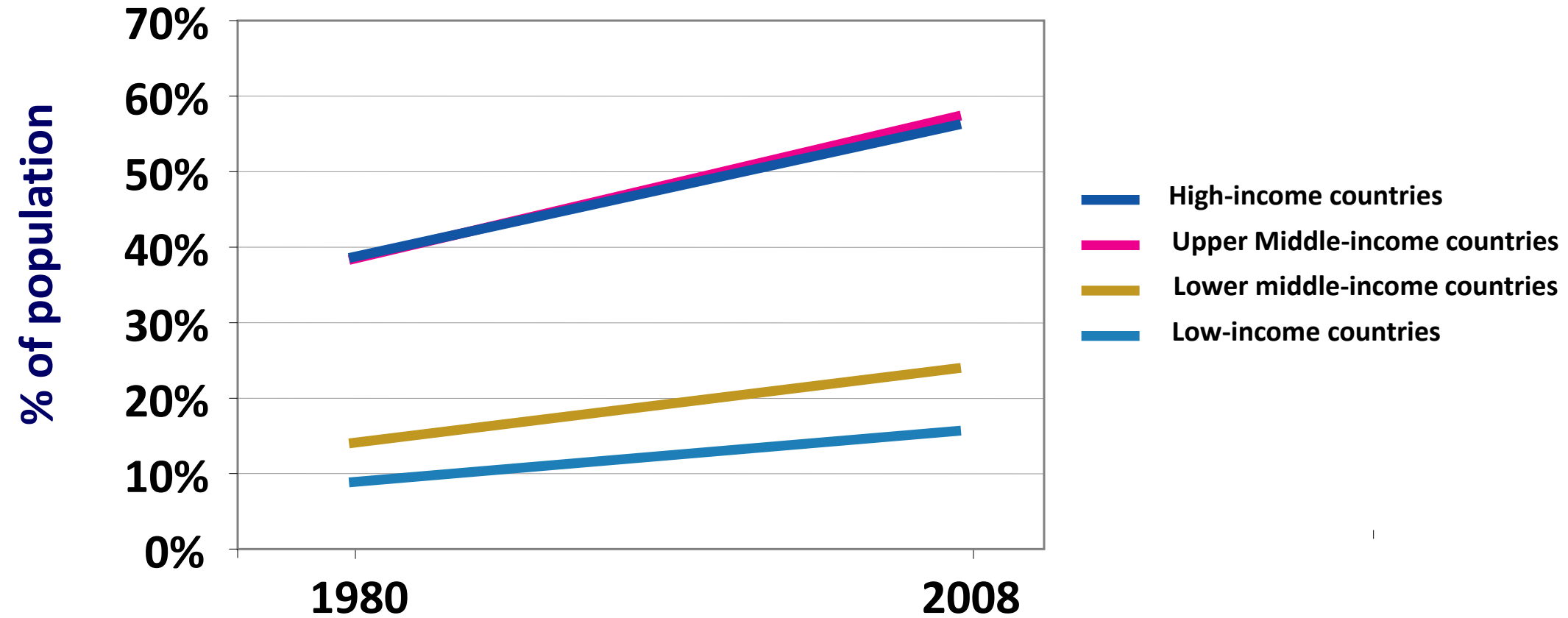
**Tobacco use: over 1 billion smokers worldwide**

# Tobacco as a risk factor for death

## TOBACCO USE IS A RISK FACTOR FOR SIX OF THE EIGHT LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE WORLD

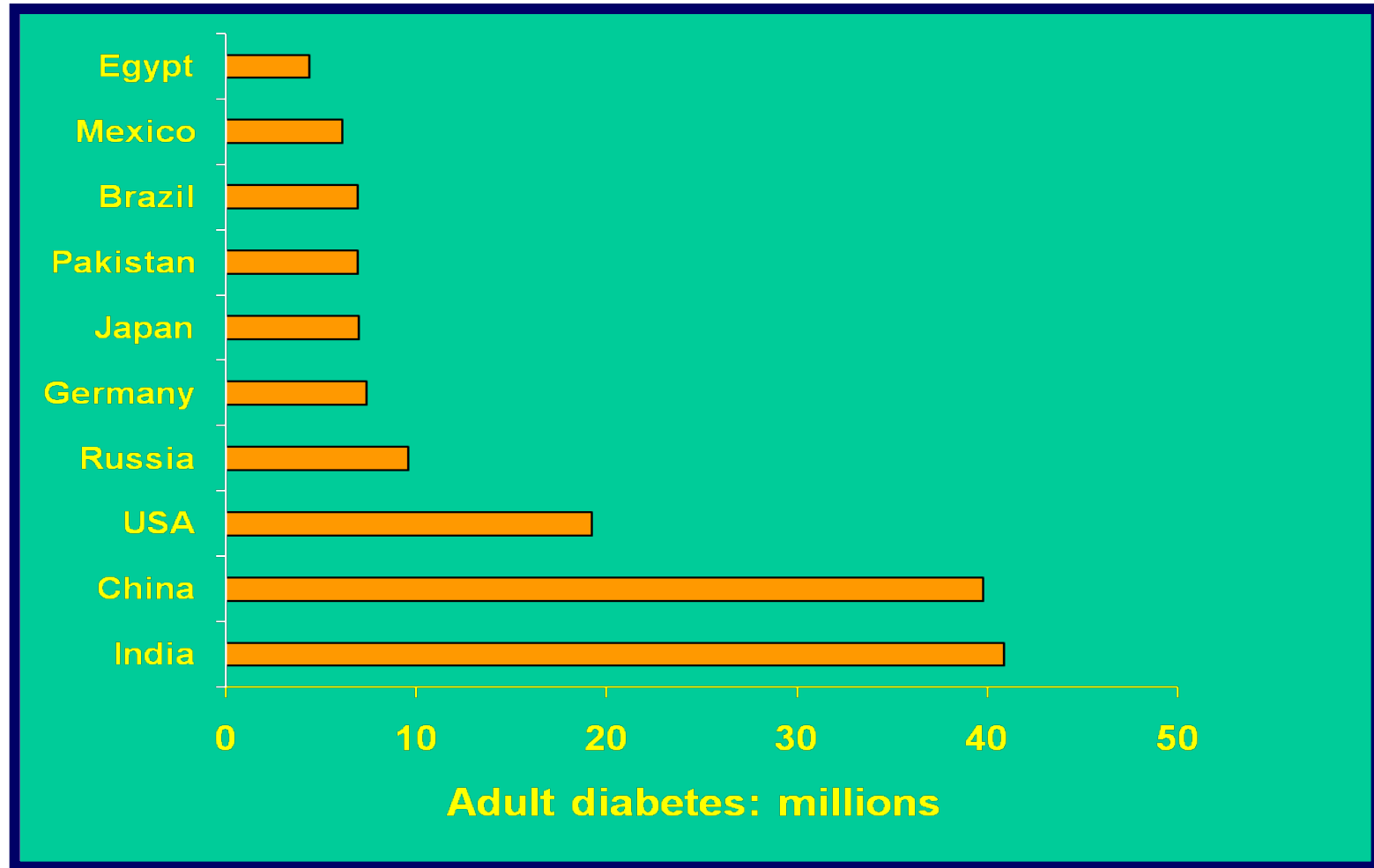


# Percentage of population overweight, 1980 - 2008





# Highest absolute numbers of persons with type 2 diabetes, 2007



Source: *Diabetes Atlas*, 3rd edition, IDF 2006

# Diabetes, a non-communicable disease with high mortality

FIGURE 2.7

Deaths attributable to diabetes as a percentage of all deaths (20-79 years) by region, 2010

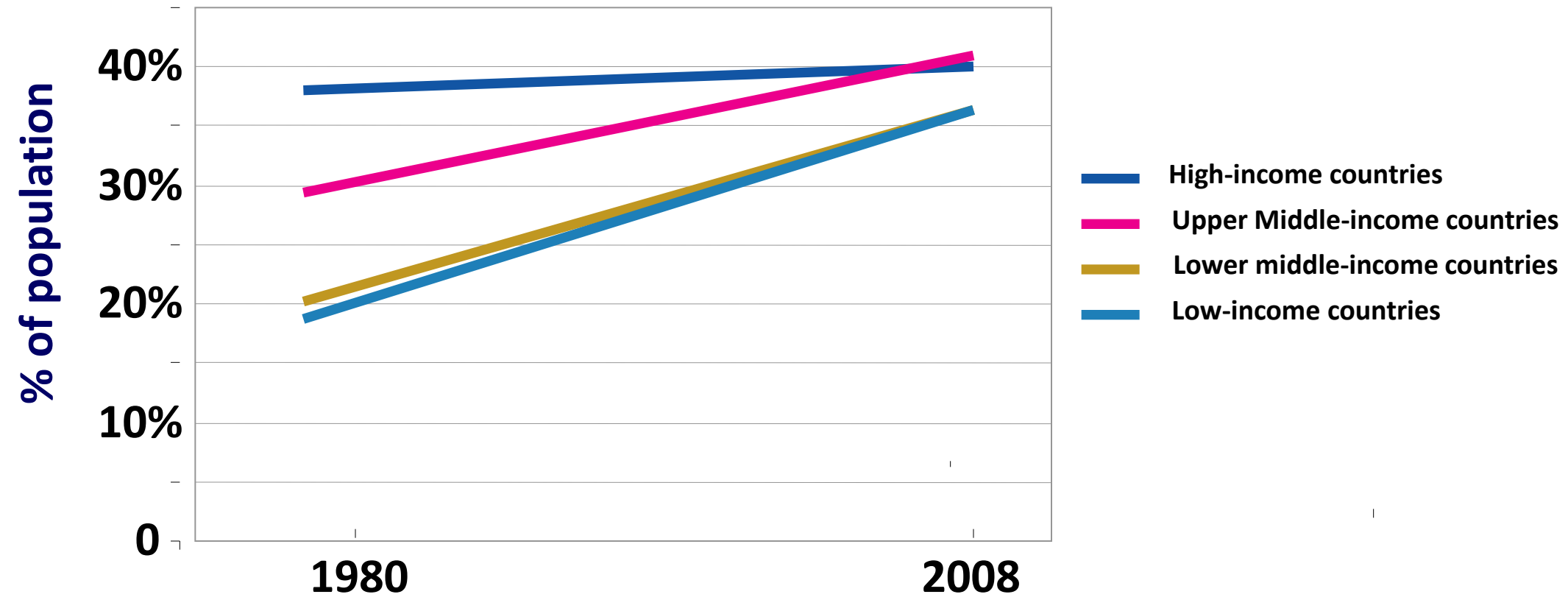
NAC  
SEA  
ME

Diabetes-related mortality as percentage of all deaths (%)

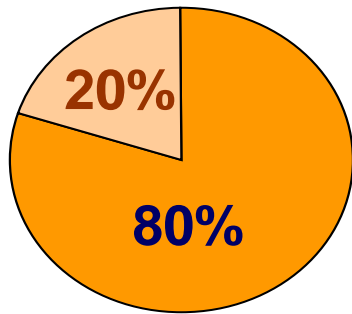
IDF Diabetes Atlas, 4<sup>th</sup> ed. © International Diabetes Federation, 2009



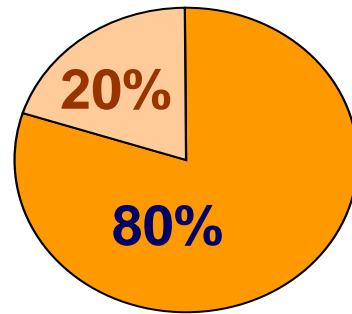
# Hypertension, 1980 - 2008



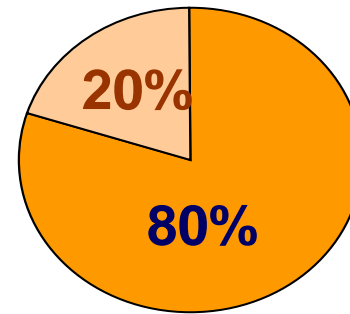
# Prevention of NCDs is possible



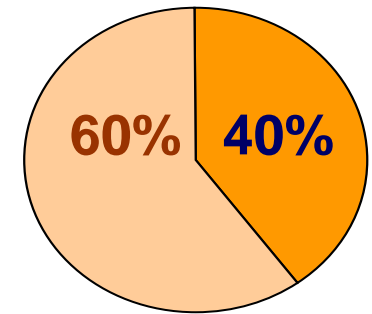
Heart disease



Stroke



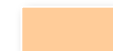
Type 2 diabetes



Cancer



preventable



not preventable

# Most cost-effective interventions to prevent NCDs

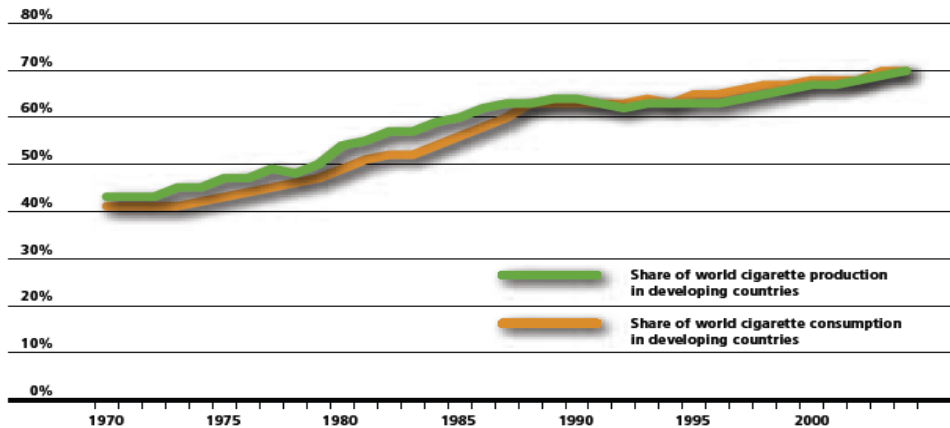
| Condition           | Interventions   |
|---------------------|---|
| Tobacco use         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Raise taxes on tobacco</li> <li>- Protect people from tobacco smoke</li> <li>- Warn about the dangers</li> <li>- Enforce bans on smoking in public places</li> </ul> |
| Alcohol use         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduce alcohol consumption</li> <li>- Increase taxes on alcohol</li> <li>- Enforce bans on alcohol advertising</li> </ul>  |
| Physical inactivity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduce salt intake in food</li> <li>- Replace trans fat with polyunsaturated fat</li> <li>- Promote public awareness about diet and physical activity</li> </ul>     |

**Vaccination: hepatitis B (liver cancer), HPV cervical cancer)**

# Tobacco marketing target of cigarette manufacturers: developing countries

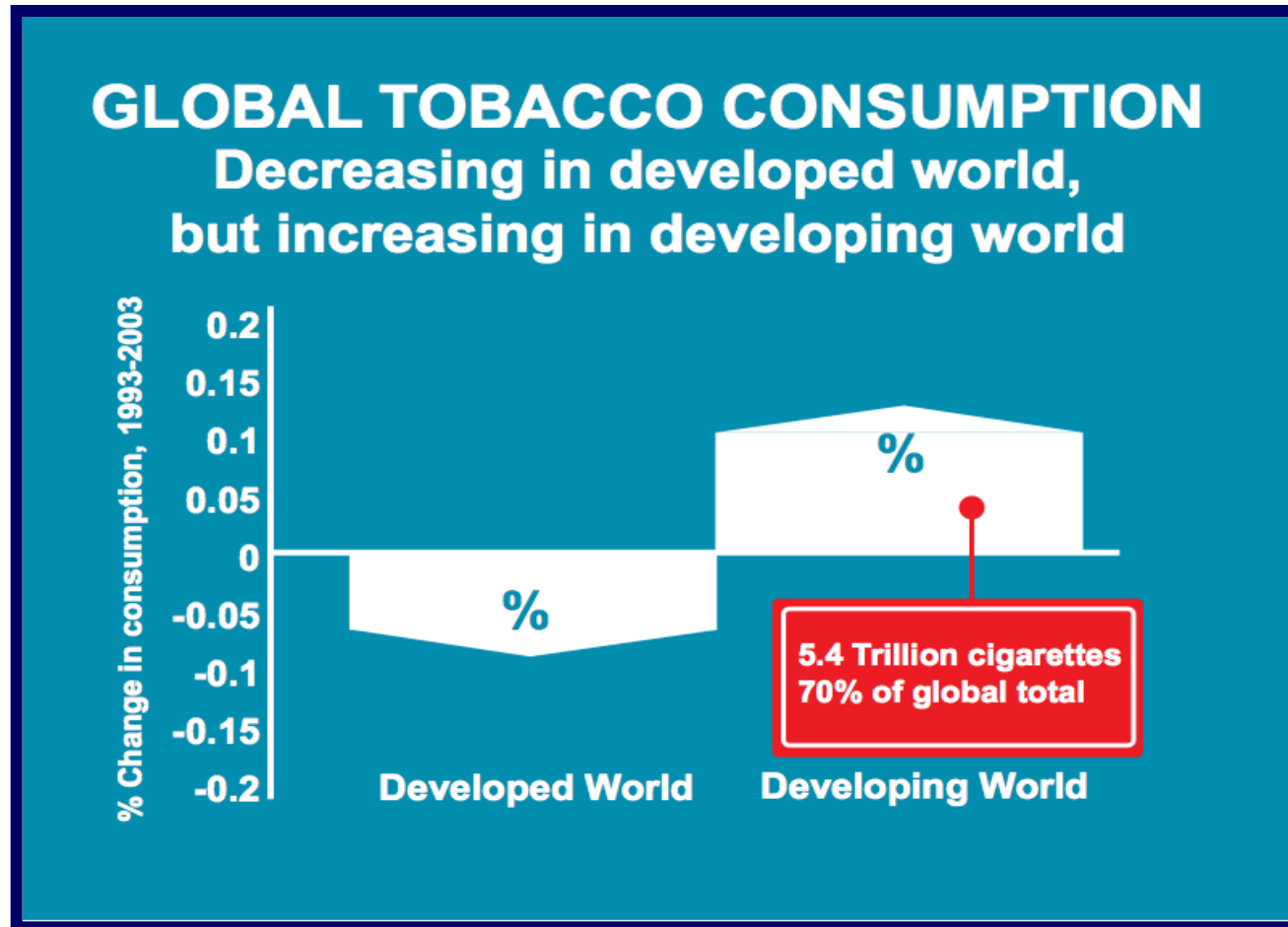
## A SHIFTING EPIDEMIC THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY REACHES NEW MARKETS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Share of cigarette production and consumption in developing countries



Source: WHO

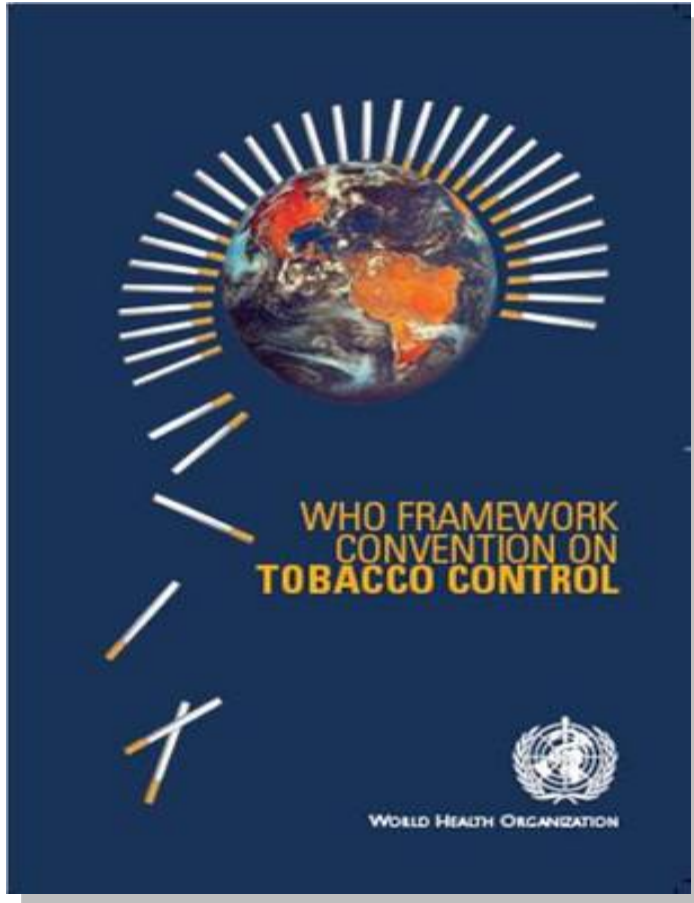
# Tobacco use increasing in developing countries



Source: WHO

# Global action: WHO framework convention on tobacco control

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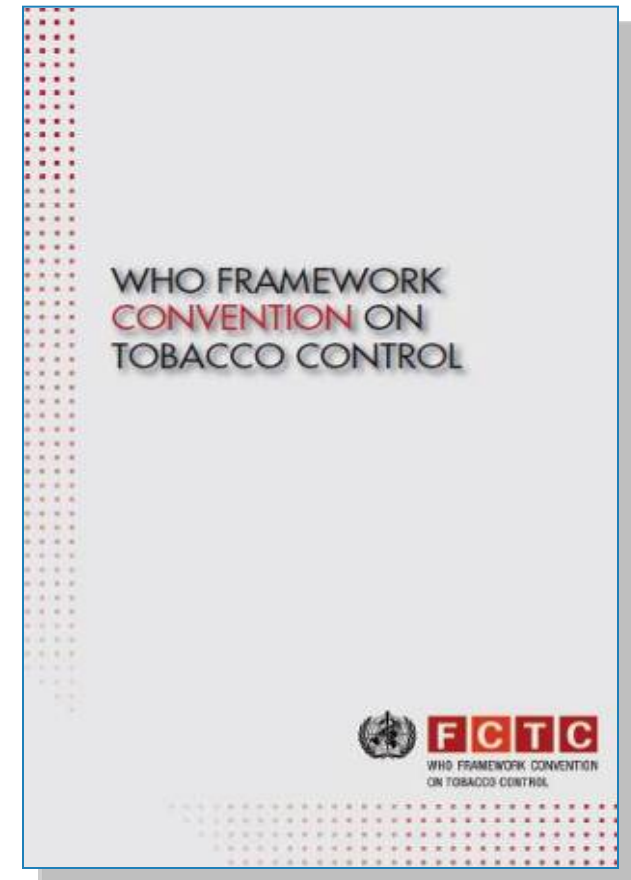
- 168 parties
- Entry into force 27 February 2005
- Creates international laws for:
  - Establishing tobacco control as a priority on the public health agenda
  - The adoption of sound tobacco control measures
  - Introducing a mechanism for firm country commitment and accountability



# Core package for interventions at the population level:

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- Price and tax measures to reduce the demand for tobacco (Article 6) and smuggling control (Article 15)
- Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke (Article 8)
- Packaging and labeling of tobacco products (Article 11)
- Ban of tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship (Article 13)
- Monitoring and evaluation (Articles 20, 21 and 22)



# Global Strategy for the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases, 2008

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## Surveillance

Mapping the epidemic of NCDs



## Prevention

Reducing the level of exposure to risk factors



## Management

Strengthen health care for people with NCDs






# Framework for national response to non-communicable diseases

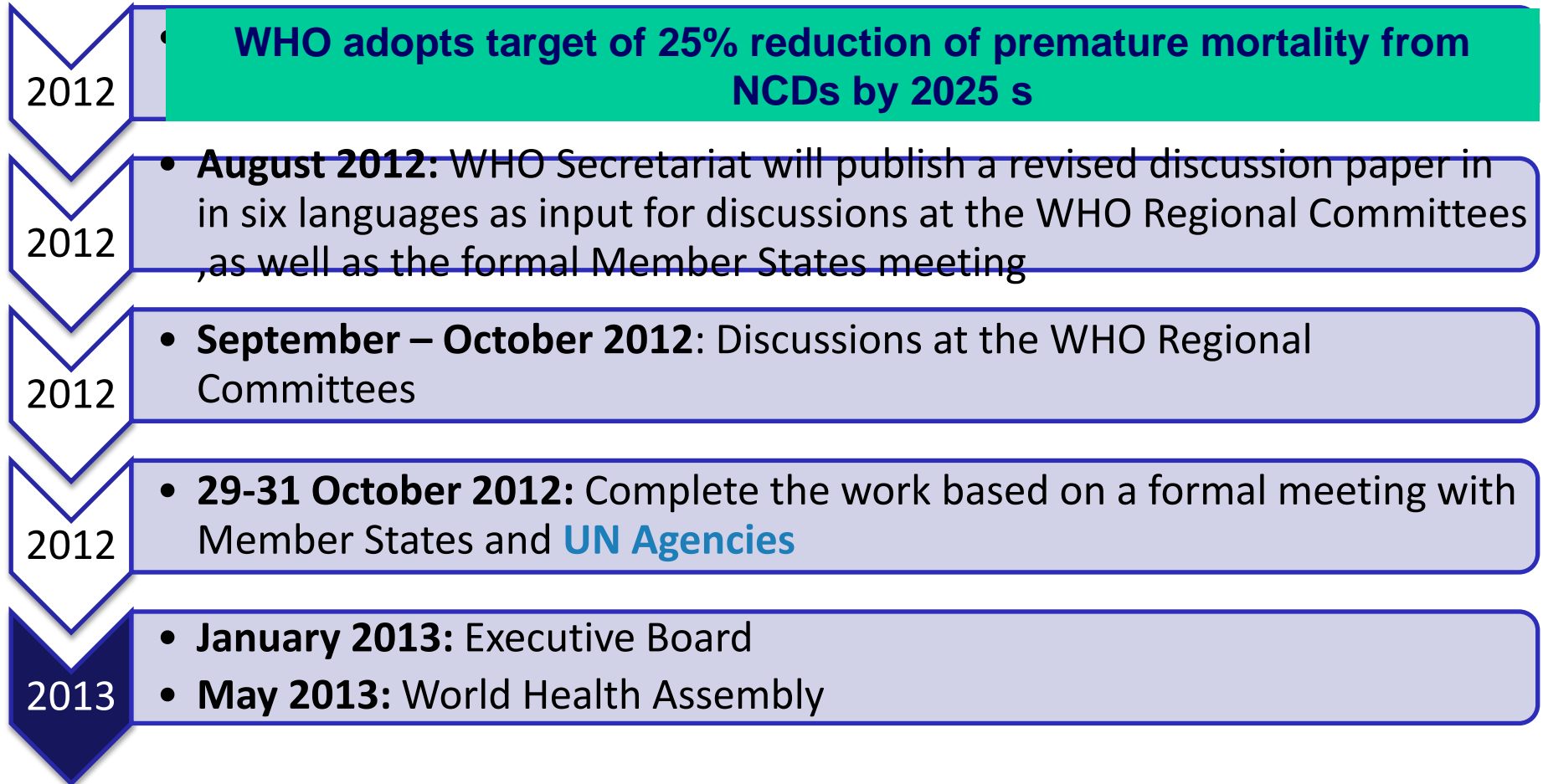
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- **Prevention: decrease exposure to risk factors:**
  - Behavioural risk factors: tobacco use, physical inactivity, harmful use of alcohol and unhealthy diet
  - Metabolic risk factors: raised blood pressure, overweight/obesity, raised blood glucose, and raised cholesterol.
- **Surveillance: focus on outcomes:**
  - Decrease mortality: NCD specific mortality
  - Decrease morbidity: cancer incidence and type
- **Management: provide support through health systems:**
  - infrastructure, policies and plans, access to key health care interventions and treatments, partnerships

# 19-20 September 2011, UN General Assembly resolution on non-communicable diseases

|   |  |
|---|--|
| United Nations  | A/RES/66/2   |
|  <b>General Assembly</b>   | Distr.: General<br>24 January 2012   |
| <hr/>   |  |
| Sixty-sixth session<br>Agenda item 117  |  |
| <b>Resolution adopted by the General Assembly</b><br><i>[without reference to a Main Committee (A/66/L.1)]</i>  |  |
| <b>66/2. Political Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the<br/>General Assembly on the Prevention and Control of<br/>Non-communicable Diseases</b>   |  |
| <i>The General Assembly</i><br><i>Adopts</i> the Political Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the General<br>Assembly on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases annexed to<br>the present resolution.  |  |
| <i>3rd plenary meeting<br/>19 September 2011</i>  |  |
| <b>Annex</b><br><b>Political Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the<br/>General Assembly on the Prevention and Control of<br/>Non-communicable Diseases</b>   |  |
| We, Heads of State and Government and representatives of States and<br>Governments, assembled at the United Nations on 19 and 20 September 2011, to<br>address the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases worldwide, with a<br>particular focus on developmental and other challenges and social and economic<br>impacts, particularly for developing countries,   |  |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Acknowledge that the global burden and threat of non-communicable diseases<br/>constitutes one of the major challenges for development in the twenty-first century,<br/>which undermines social and economic development throughout the world and<br/>threatens the achievement of internationally agreed development goals;</li><li>2. Recognize that non-communicable diseases are a threat to the economies of<br/>many Member States and may lead to increasing inequalities between countries and<br/>populations;</li><li>3. Recognize the primary role and responsibility of Governments in responding<br/>to the challenge of non-communicable diseases and the essential need for the efforts<br/>and engagement of all sectors of society to generate effective responses for the<br/>prevention and control of non-communicable diseases;</li></ol> |  |
| 11-45894<br>   | Please recycle  |

# WHO activities in support of UN resolution



# Summary

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- Non-communicable diseases are a major cause of death in all countries
- Risk factors that lead to non-communicable diseases include tobacco use, misuse of alcohol, unhealthy diet, lack of physical activity
- Prevention is possible and based on modification of risk factors through changes in lifestyle
- Government and global regulation has a place in prevention
- Mortality reduction target by 2025 has been adopted – outcome not yet clear