

Global Initiative For Treatment of major chronic diseases

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Cardiovascular Diseases



World Health
Organization

Global Initiative For Treatment of major chronic diseases

- **Rationale**
- **Objectives**
- **Processes / activities**
- **Expected outcomes**



Rationale

Mortality

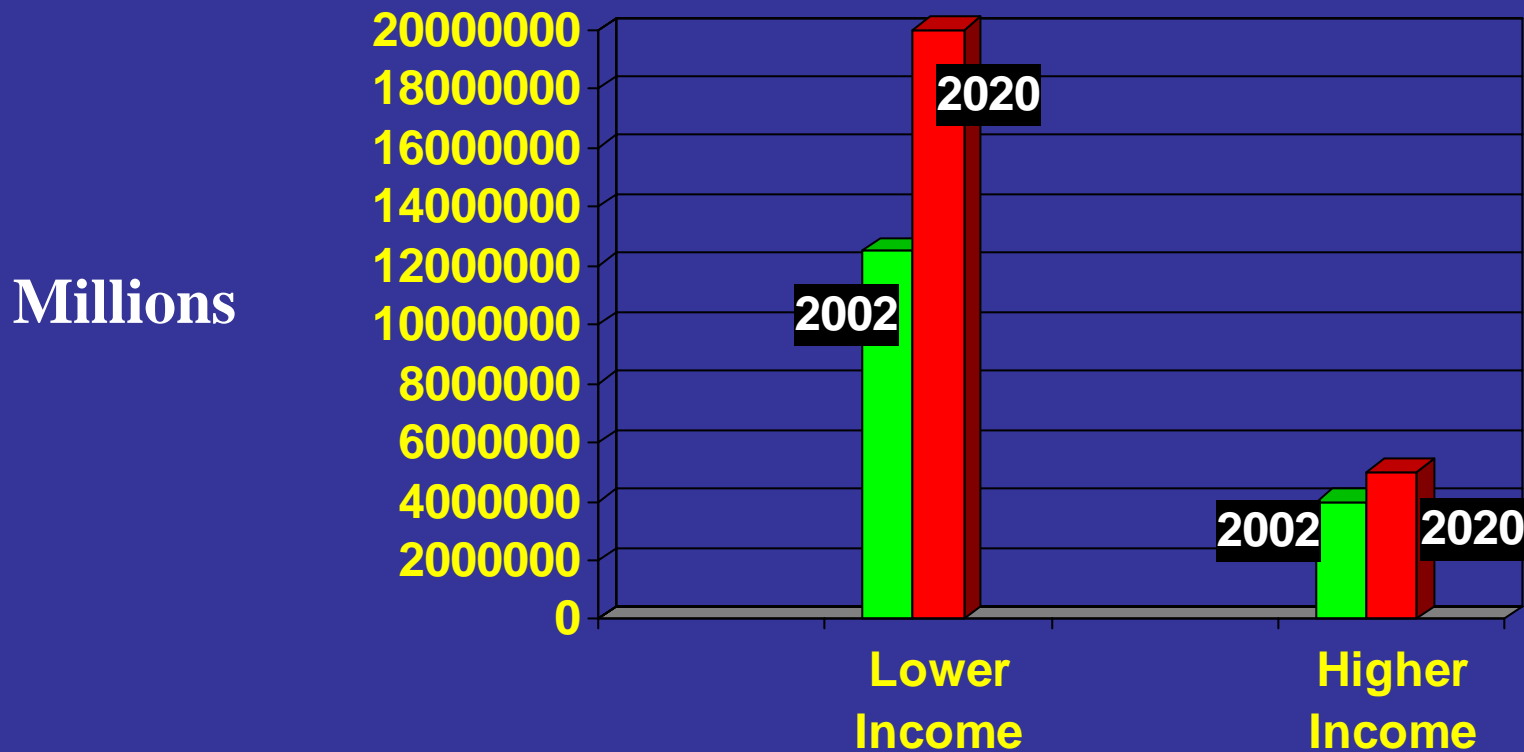
- CVD 16.7 million
- Diabetes 0.98 million
- CRD 3.7 million
- Cancer 7.0 million

42% of NCD burden

- CVD
- Diabetes
- CRD
- Cancer



Number of Cardiovascular Deaths Projected to 2020



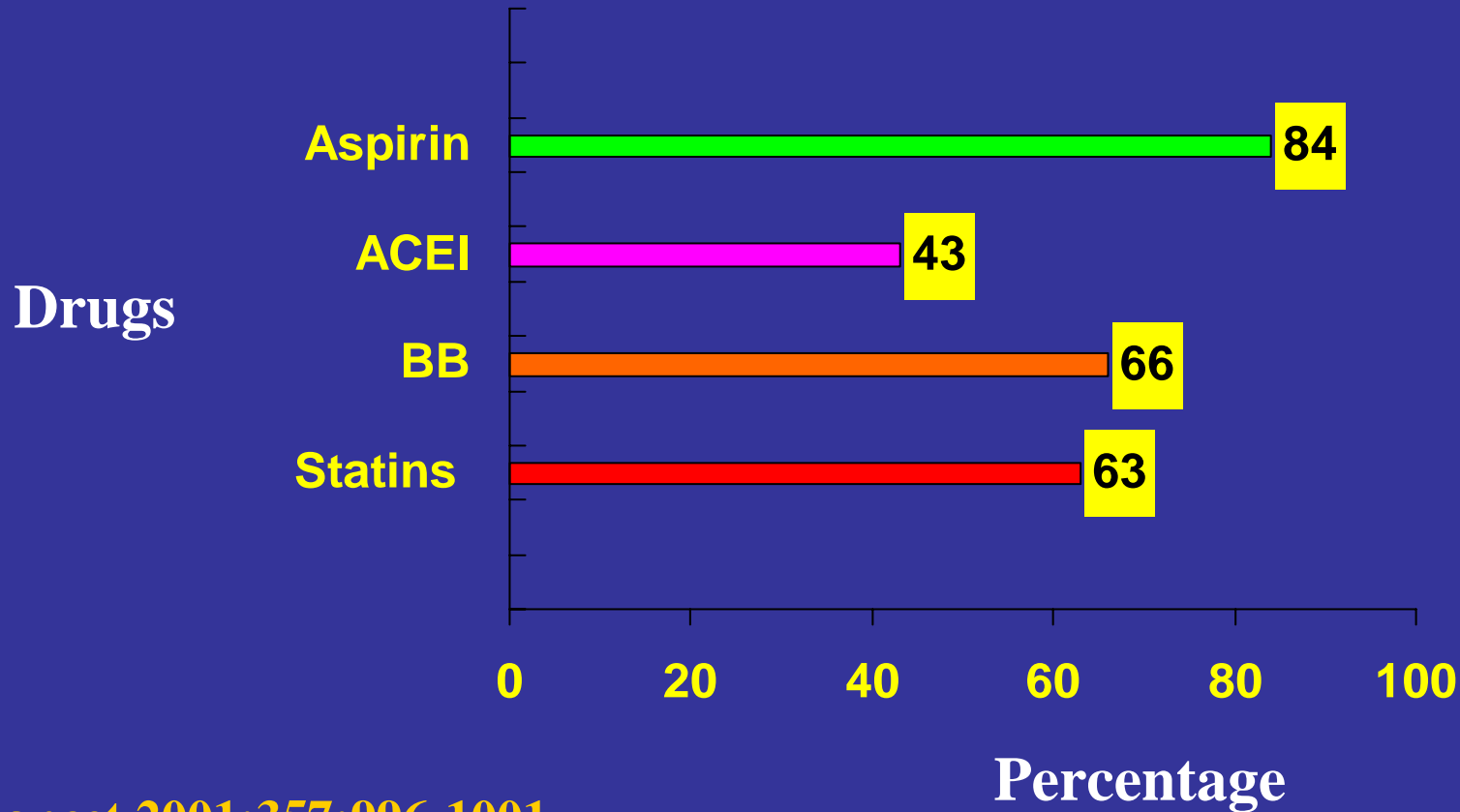
The potential of secondary prevention

	RR reduction	2-year event
• None	-----	8.0%
• Aspirin	25%	6.0%
• B B	25%	4.5%
• Statin	30%	3.0%
• ACEI	25%	2.3%



EUROASPIRE Survey

Overall Percentage on Rx



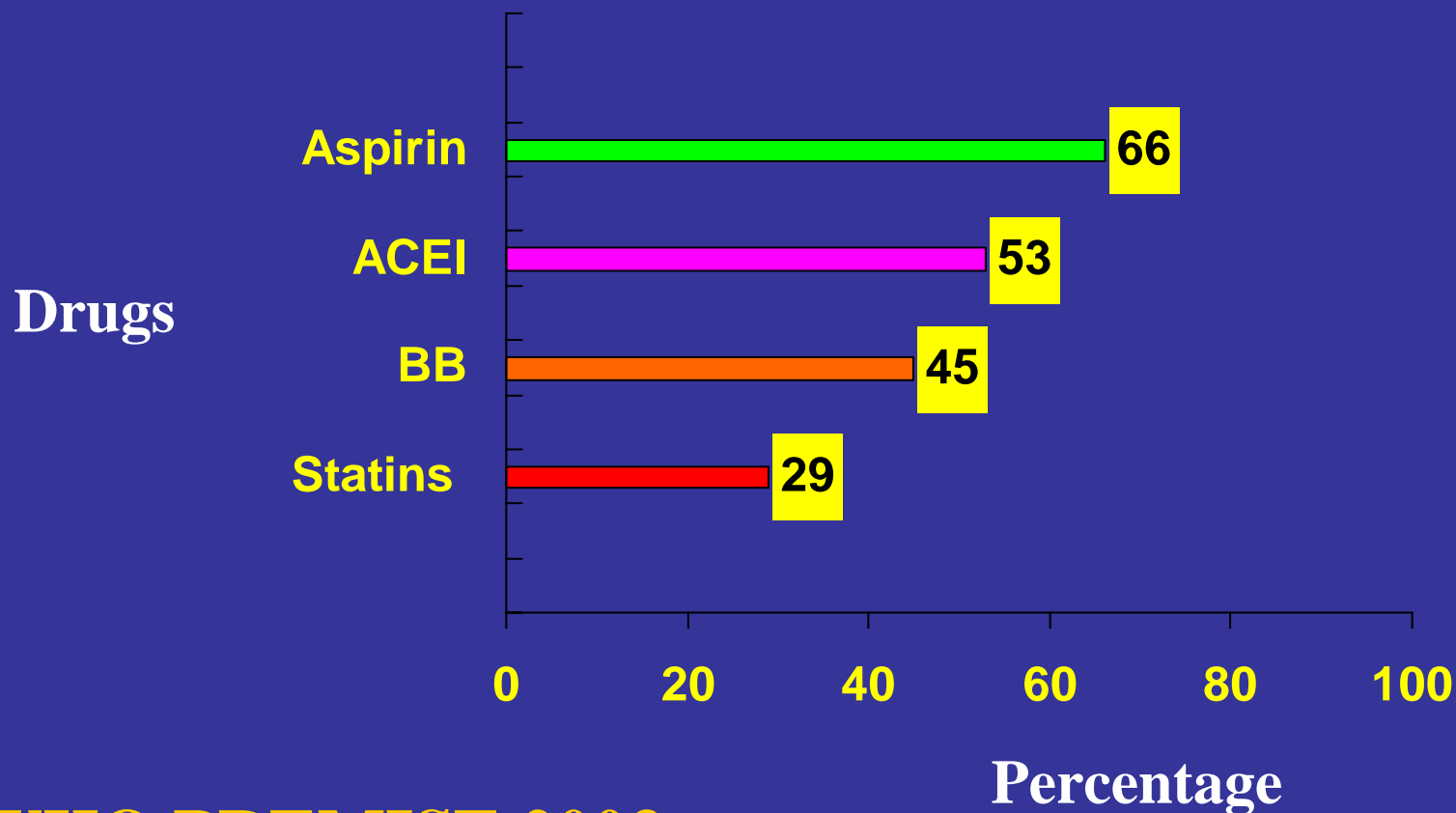
Lancet 2001;357:996-1001



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Secondary Prevention of CHD

Overall Percentage in 10 countries



WHO PREMISE 2003



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Prevention and Control of CVD

- **Primary prevention**
- **Secondary prevention**



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- **CHD/CeVD/RHD**
- **Bronchial asthma**
- **Diabetes**
- **Glaucoma**
- **Cancer (palliative care)**



Objectives

To improve

- Health outcomes
- Efficiency
- Equity



Is affordability a problem?

- **Pakistan : statin 1 month supply = one third the monthly wage**
- **Kenya : Furosemide generic form is 2.5% that of the originator brand form**



Kg of (rice/yam) that can be purchased with money required for buying the cheapest statin for 1 week

	Kg
• China	28
• Egypt	34
• Georgia	51
• Indonesia	5
• Iran	1.4
• Mozambique	4.7
• Nepal	13
• Pakistan	24
• Uruguay	35

China: 28 Kg of rice can be bought for cost of 1 week supply of statins



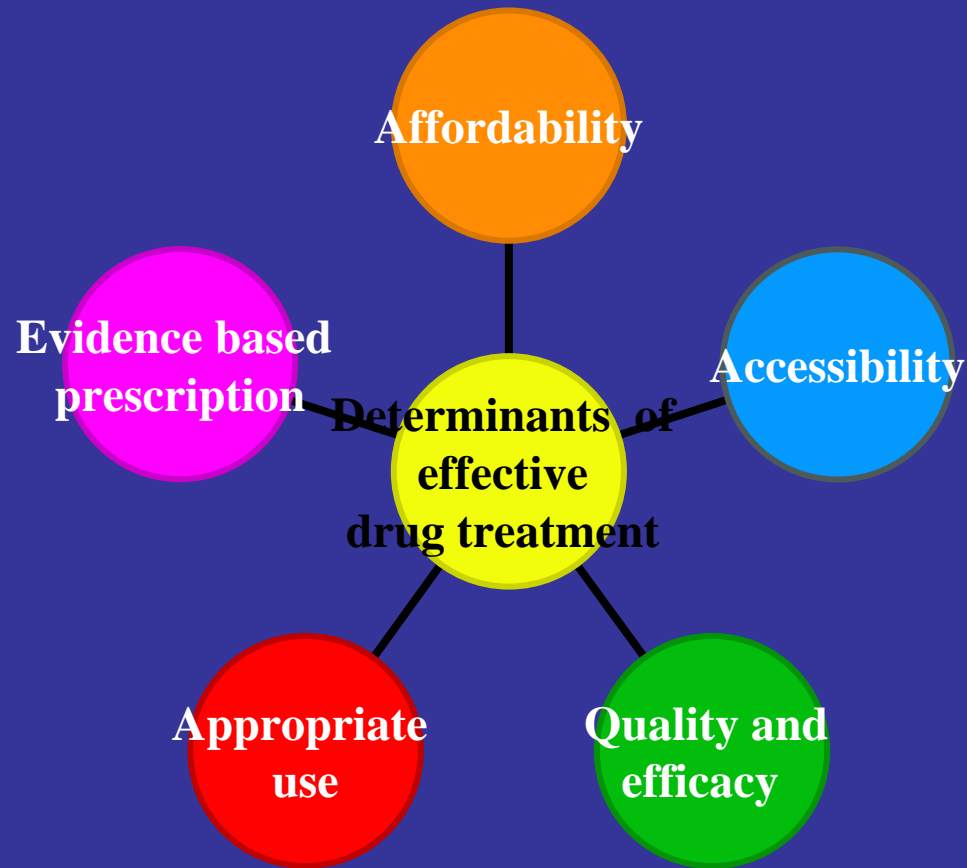
World Health Survey

- **Diagnosed as angina** (4%-14%)
- **On Rx** (14%-60%)
- **Diagnosed angina –aspirin** (1%-20%)
- **Diagnosed angina –BB** (<5%)

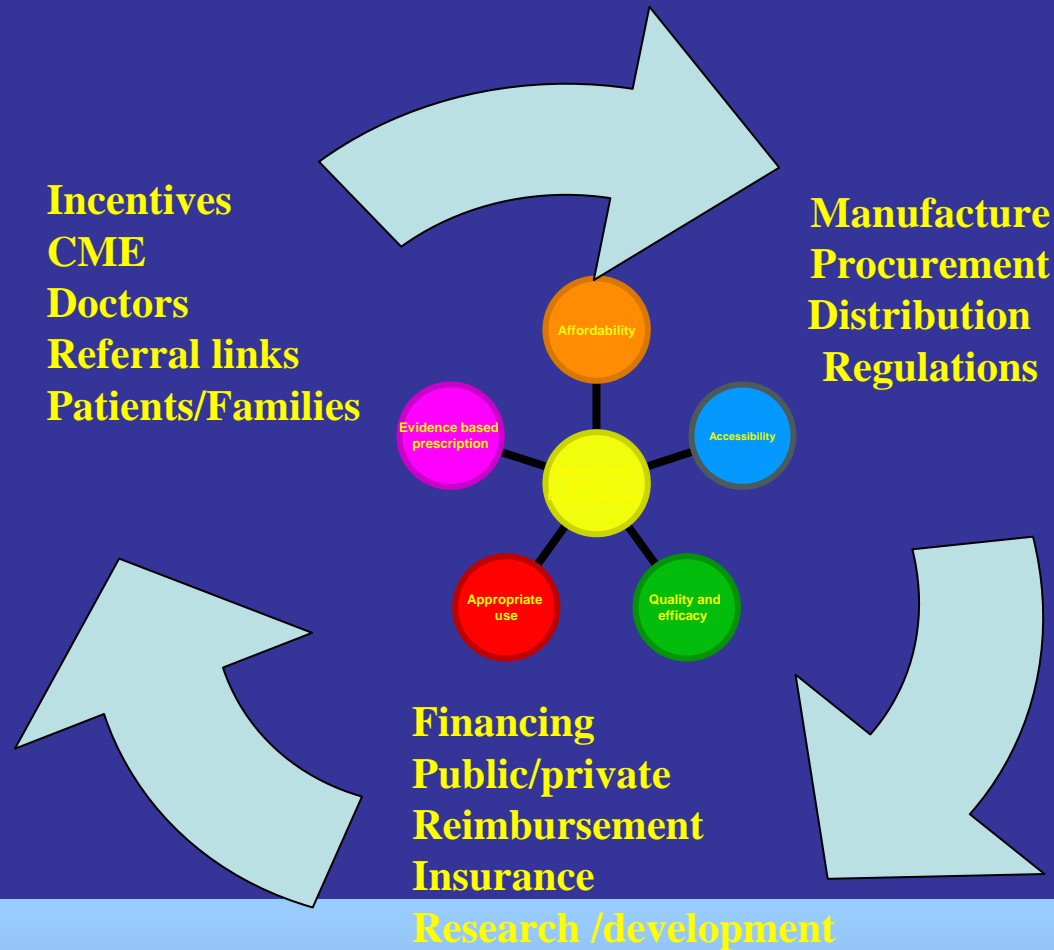
- **(Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, China, India, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Nepal, Sri Lanka , Vietnam)**



Determinants of effective drug treatment



Players and Processes



How ?

- **Assess situation**
- **Identify barriers**
- **Direct intervention**
- **Advocate for change**



Price of Medicines Survey

The survey will gather information on:

- **Procurement / final prices**
- **Prices in different parts of the country**
- **Relative prices of proprietary / generic**
- **Affordability of treatment for ordinary people**
- **International difference in prices**



Priority list of drugs

- **Aspirin**
 - **Thiazides**
 - **Betablockers**
 - **ACEI**
 - **Statin**
 - **Metformin**
 - **Glibenclamide**
 - **Insulin**
 - **Salbutamol**
 - **Beclometasone/oral steroids**
 - **Aminophylline**
 - **Benzathine penicillin**
 - **Beta blocker eye drops**
 - **Morphine**
- (Model list / PHC / minimum monitoring/Safety)**



Are there mechanisms to reduce drug prices ?

- **Ensure generic medicines**
- **Seek volume discounts for group purchases**
- **Open competitive purchasing methods**
- **Monitor prices paid by other purchasers**
- **Eliminate duties and taxes and add-ons**
- **Partnership arrangements**

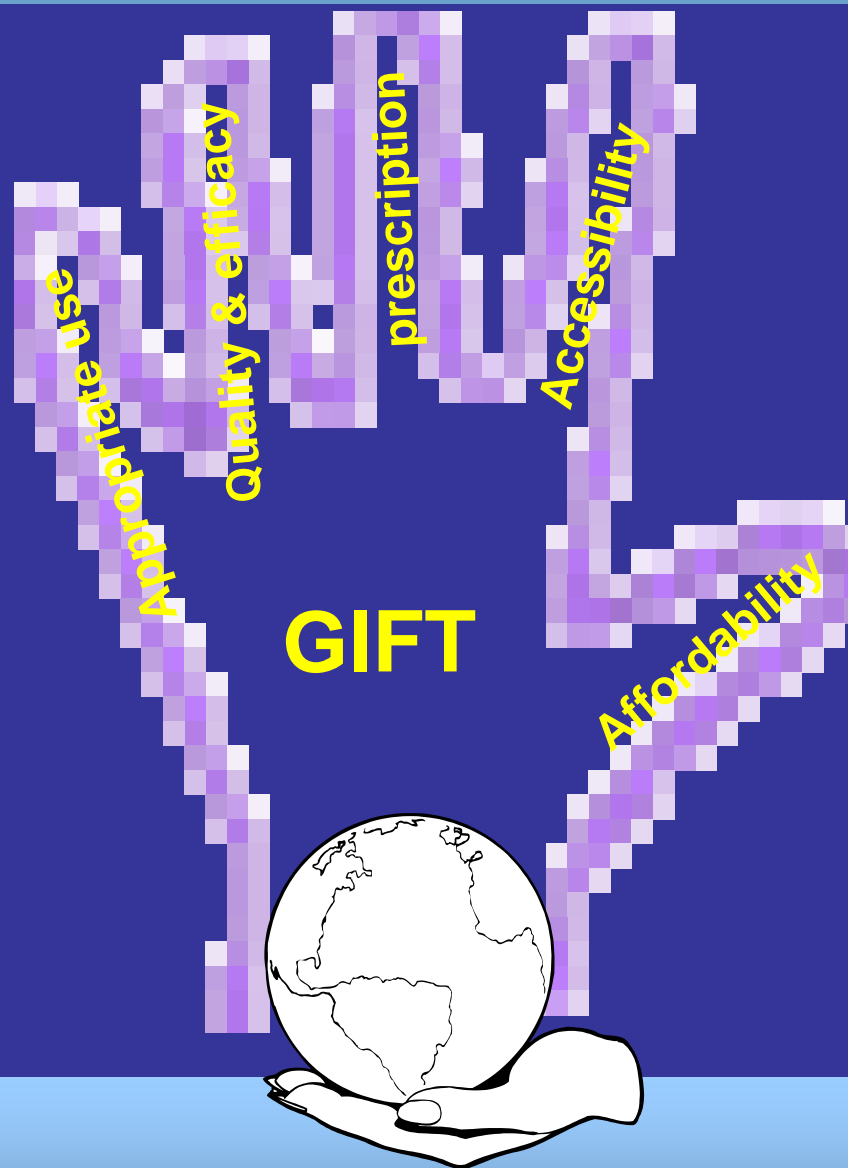


Expected outcomes

- Reduce cost of drugs
- Improve accessibility
- Efficient procurement practices
- Evidence based prescriptions
- National programs addressing Rx needs through equitable programs
- Partnership arrangements with industry
- Enhance local production of generics



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