Organización
Panamericana
de la Salud

Organización
Mundial de la Salud

OFICINA REGIONAL PARA LAS **Américas**

III Curso de Políticas y Programas para la Promoción de Hábitos y Estilos de Vida Saludable

10 y 11 de septiembre 2014

Epidemiología vista desde la Organización Mundial de la Salud

Dr. Wilmer Marquiño Quezada

Asesor en Prevención y Control de Enfermedades

OPS/OMS Colombia

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Aspectos a considerar

1. Conceptos
2. OMS: Instrumentos de recolección, análisis y difusión de información
3. OPS/OMS: Uso de la información en ECNT

Conceptos

Epidemiología

- La epidemiología es el **estudio de la distribución y los determinantes** de estados o eventos (en particular de enfermedades) **relacionados con la salud** y **la aplicación de esos estudios al control de enfermedades y otros problemas de salud**.

- Hay **diversos métodos** para llevar a cabo investigaciones epidemiológicas: la **vigilancia y los estudios descriptivos** se pueden utilizar para analizar la distribución, y los **estudios analíticos** permiten analizar los factores determinantes.

FUENTE: http://www.who.int/topics/epidemiology/en/

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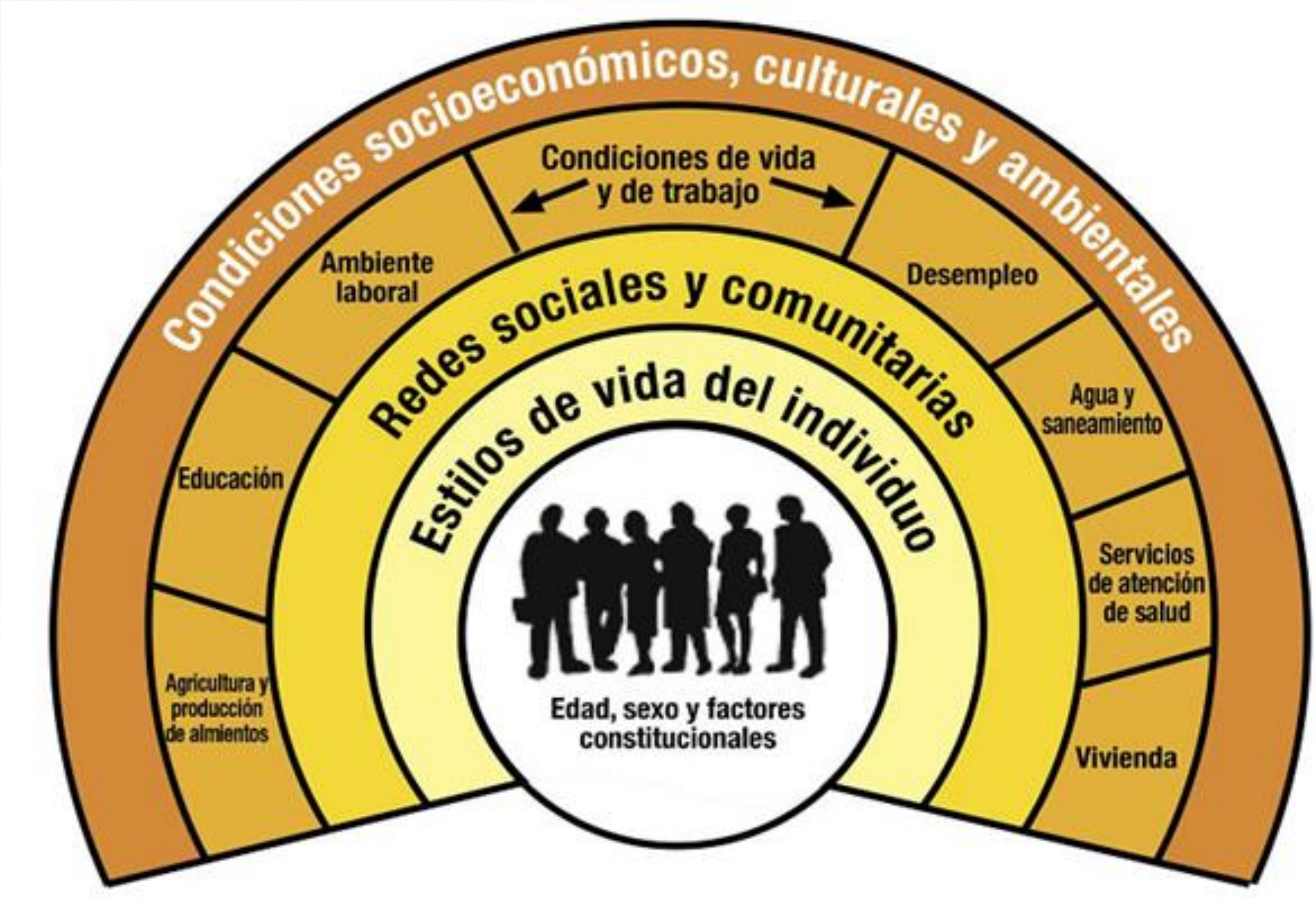
Epidemiología

- Es el estudio de la **frecuencia y distribución de los eventos de salud y de sus determinantes** en las poblaciones humanas, **y la aplicación** de este estudio en la **prevención y control de los problemas de salud** [*FUENTE: OPS/OMS Módulo de Principios de Epidemiología para el Control de Enfermedades (MOPECE). Segunda Edición Revisada. Unidad 2: Salud y enfermedad en la población. 2011*]

Determinantes de la Salud


Condiciones socioeconómicos, culturales y ambientales
Condiciones de vida y de trabajo
Ambiente laboral
Desempleo
Educación
Agua y saneamiento
Servicios de atención de salud
Agricultura y producción de almientos
Vivienda
Redes sociales y comunitarias
Estilos de vida del individuo
Edad, sexo y factores constitucionales

Determinantes
Todas las causas y los factores de riesgo relacionados con la presentación de la enfermedad, lo que incluye a los factores físicos, biológicos, sociales, culturales o del comportamiento (CDC)

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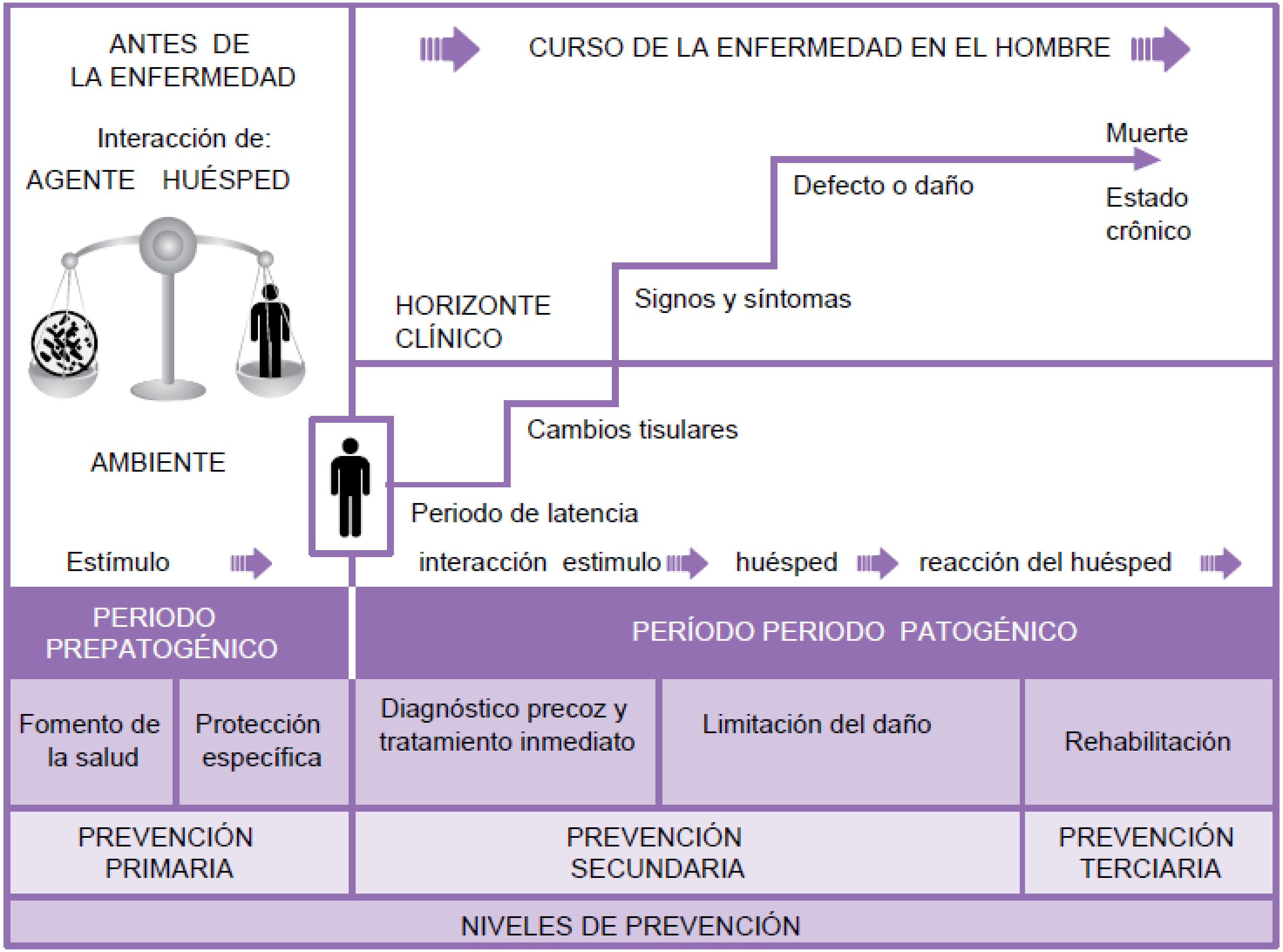
Historia Natural de la Enfermedad



ANTES DE
LA ENFERMEDAD

Interacción de:
AGENTE HUÉSPED

AMBIENTE

Estímulo

CURSO DE LA ENFERMEDAD EN EL HOMBRE

Muerte

Defecto o daño

Estado
crônico

Signos y síntomas

HORIZONTE
CLÍNICO

Cambios tisulares

Periodo de latencia

interacción estimulo → huésped → reacción del huésped

PERIODO PREPATOGÉNICO		PERÍODO PERIODO PATOGÉNICO		
Fomento de la salud	Protección específica	Diagnóstico precoz y tratamiento inmediato	Limitación del daño	Rehabilitación
PREVENCIÓN PRIMARIA		PREVENCIÓN SECUNDARIA		PREVENCIÓN TERCIARIA
NIVELES DE PREVENCIÓN				

FUENTE: OPS/OMS Módulo de Principios de Epidemiología para el Control de Enfermedades (MOPECE) Segunda Edición Revisada. Unidad 2: Salud y enfermedad en la población. 2011,

Características de las ECNT

- Etiología compleja (causas)
- Múltiples factores de riesgo
- Largo periodo de latencia
- Origen no contagioso (no transmisible)
- Curso prolongado de enfermedad
- Daño funcional o discapacidad
- Incurabilidad

Factores de Riesgo

	Tabaco	Dieta no saludable	Inactividad física	Consumo de bebidas alcohólicas
Cardiovascular	X	X	X	X
Cáncer	X	X	X	X
Diabetes	X	X	X	X
EPOC	X			

Factores de Riesgo Modificables

- ✓ Colesterol alto
- ✓ Presión arterial alta
- ✓ Inactividad física
- ✓ Consumo de tabaco
- ✓ Consumo de bebidas alcohólicas

Factores de Riesgo No Modificables

- × Edad
- × Sexo
- × Raza
- × Antecedente familiar

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Epidemiología en las ECNT

- ✓ Medir la frecuencia de la enfermedad
- ✓ Cuantificar la enfermedad
- ✓ Evaluar la distribución de la enfermedad
  - ✓ ¿Quién se está enfermando?
  - ✓ ¿Dónde se está presentando la enfermedad?
  - ✓ ¿Cuándo sucede la enfermedad?
- ✓ Formular hipótesis sobre las causas y los factores prevenibles.
- ✓ Identificar determinantes de la enfermedad
- ✓ Las hipótesis son evaluadas con estudios epidemiológicos

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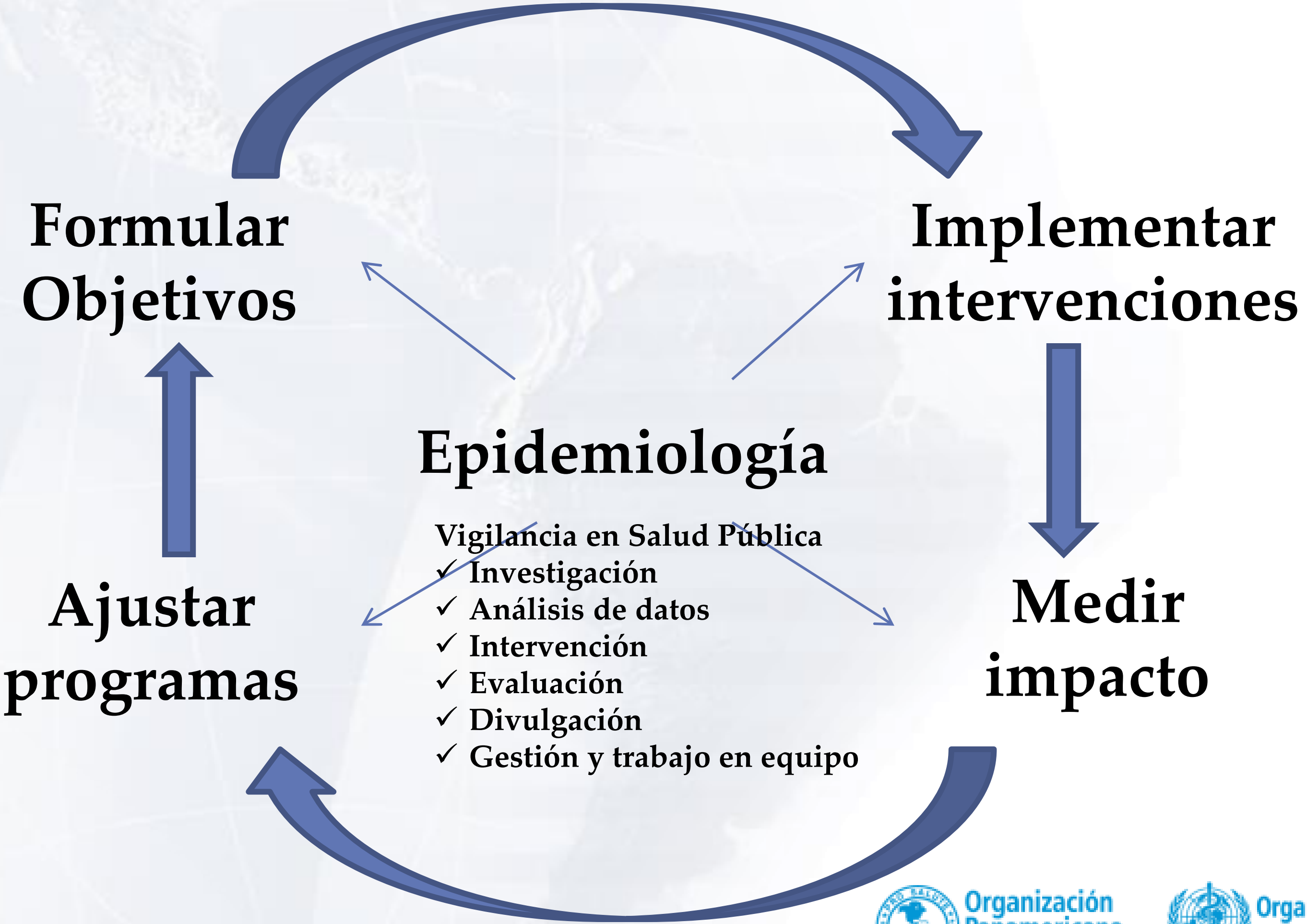
Ciclo de la gestión en salud pública



Formular Objetivos

Implementar intervenciones

Medir impacto

Ajustar programas

Epidemiología

Vigilancia en Salud Pública
- ✓ Investigación
- ✓ Análisis de datos
- ✓ Intervención
- ✓ Evaluación
- ✓ Divulgación
- ✓ Gestión y trabajo en equipo

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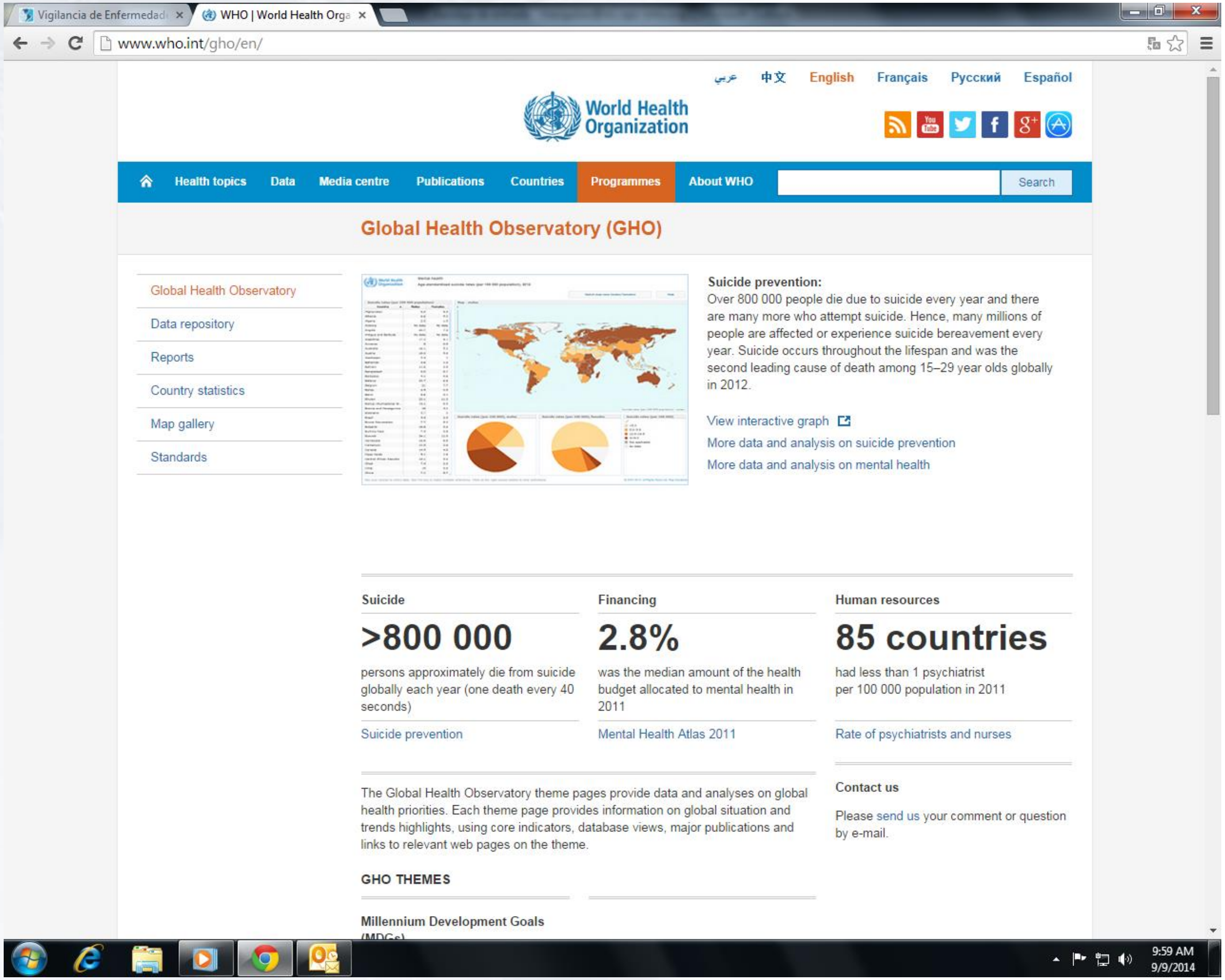
OMS: Instrumentos de recolección, análisis y difusión de información

OMS: Información epidemiológica

- Global Health Observatory
- World health statistics 2010
- Health statistics and health information systems
- Global burden of disease
- Global health atlas
- WHO Global InfoBase: health statistics on chronic disease
- Health Metrics Network
- World Health Survey
- Global Foodborne Infections Network (GFN)
- STEPwise approach to surveillance (STEPS)
- Global Alert and Response (GAR)
- Weekly Epidemiological Record

Global Health Observatory (GHO)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Global Health Observatory (GHO)

- Global Health Observatory
- Data repository
- Reports
- Country statistics
- Map gallery
- Standards

Suicide prevention:
Over 800 000 people die due to suicide every year and there are many more who attempt suicide. Hence, many millions of people are affected or experience suicide bereavement every year. Suicide occurs throughout the lifespan and was the second leading cause of death among 15–29 year olds globally in 2012.

View interactive graph
More data and analysis on suicide prevention
More data and analysis on mental health

Suicide
>800 000
persons approximately die from suicide globally each year (one death every 40 seconds)
Suicide prevention

Financing
2.8%
was the median amount of the health budget allocated to mental health in 2011
Mental Health Atlas 2011

Human resources
85 countries
had less than 1 psychiatrist per 100 000 population in 2011
Rate of psychiatrists and nurses

The Global Health Observatory theme pages provide data and analyses on global health priorities. Each theme page provides information on global situation and trends highlights, using core indicators, database views, major publications and links to relevant web pages on the theme.

Contact us
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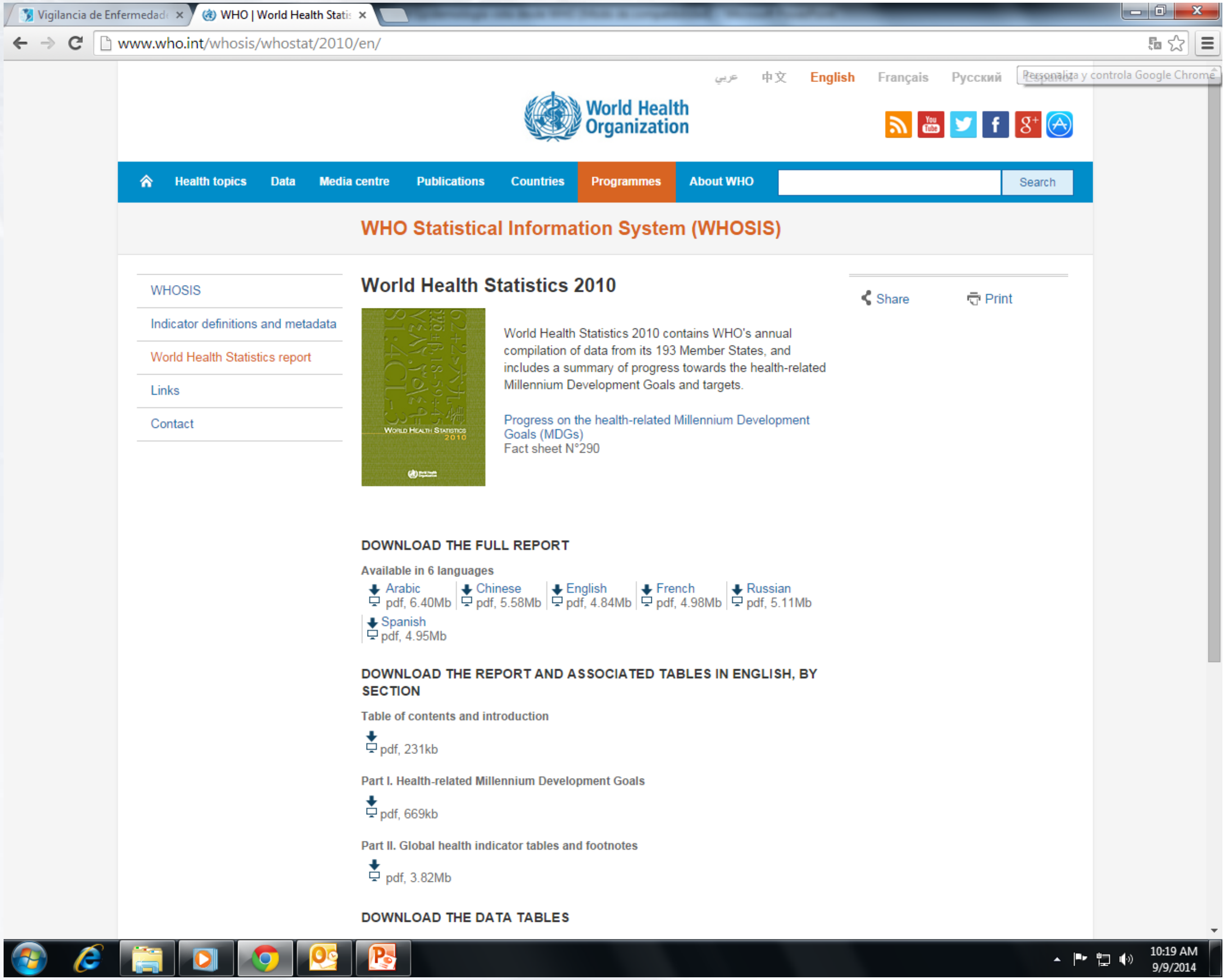
GHO THEMES

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

FUENTE: http://www.who.int/gho/en/

WHO Statistical Information System (WHOSIS)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WHOSIS
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WHO Statistical Information System (WHOSIS)

World Health Statistics 2010

World Health Statistics 2010 contains WHO's annual compilation of data from its 193 Member States, and includes a summary of progress towards the health-related Millennium Development Goals and targets.

Progress on the health-related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
Fact sheet N°290

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pdf, 231kb

Part I. Health-related Millennium Development Goals

pdf, 669kb

Part II. Global health indicator tables and footnotes

pdf, 3.82Mb

DOWNLOAD THE DATA TABLES

FUENTE: http://www.who.int/whosis/whostat/2010/en/

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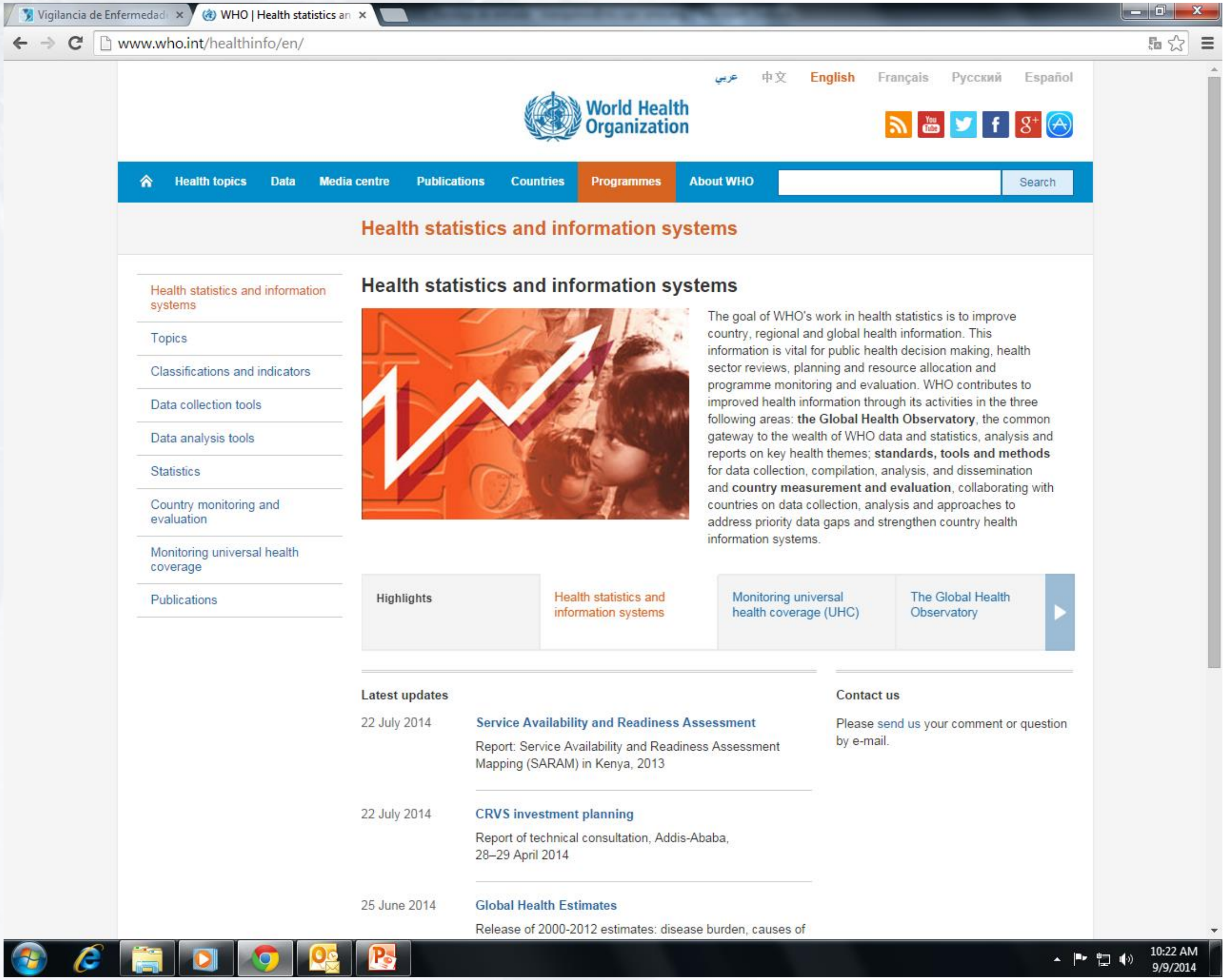
Health statistics and information systems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Health statistics and information systems

- Health statistics and information systems
- Topics
- Classifications and indicators
- Data collection tools
- Data analysis tools
- Statistics
- Country monitoring and evaluation
- Monitoring universal health coverage
- Publications

Health statistics and information systems

The goal of WHO's work in health statistics is to improve country, regional and global health information. This information is vital for public health decision making, health sector reviews, planning and resource allocation and programme monitoring and evaluation. WHO contributes to improved health information through its activities in the three following areas: **the Global Health Observatory**, the common gateway to the wealth of WHO data and statistics, analysis and reports on key health themes; **standards, tools and methods** for data collection, compilation, analysis, and dissemination and **country measurement and evaluation**, collaborating with countries on data collection, analysis and approaches to address priority data gaps and strengthen country health information systems.

Highlights | Health statistics and information systems | Monitoring universal health coverage (UHC) | The Global Health Observatory

Latest updates

22 July 2014 **Service Availability and Readiness Assessment**
Report: Service Availability and Readiness Assessment Mapping (SARAM) in Kenya, 2013

22 July 2014 **CRVS investment planning**
Report of technical consultation, Addis-Ababa, 28–29 April 2014

25 June 2014 **Global Health Estimates**
Release of 2000-2012 estimates: disease burden, causes of

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Please send us your comment or question by e-mail.

FUENTE: http://www.who.int/healthinfo/en/

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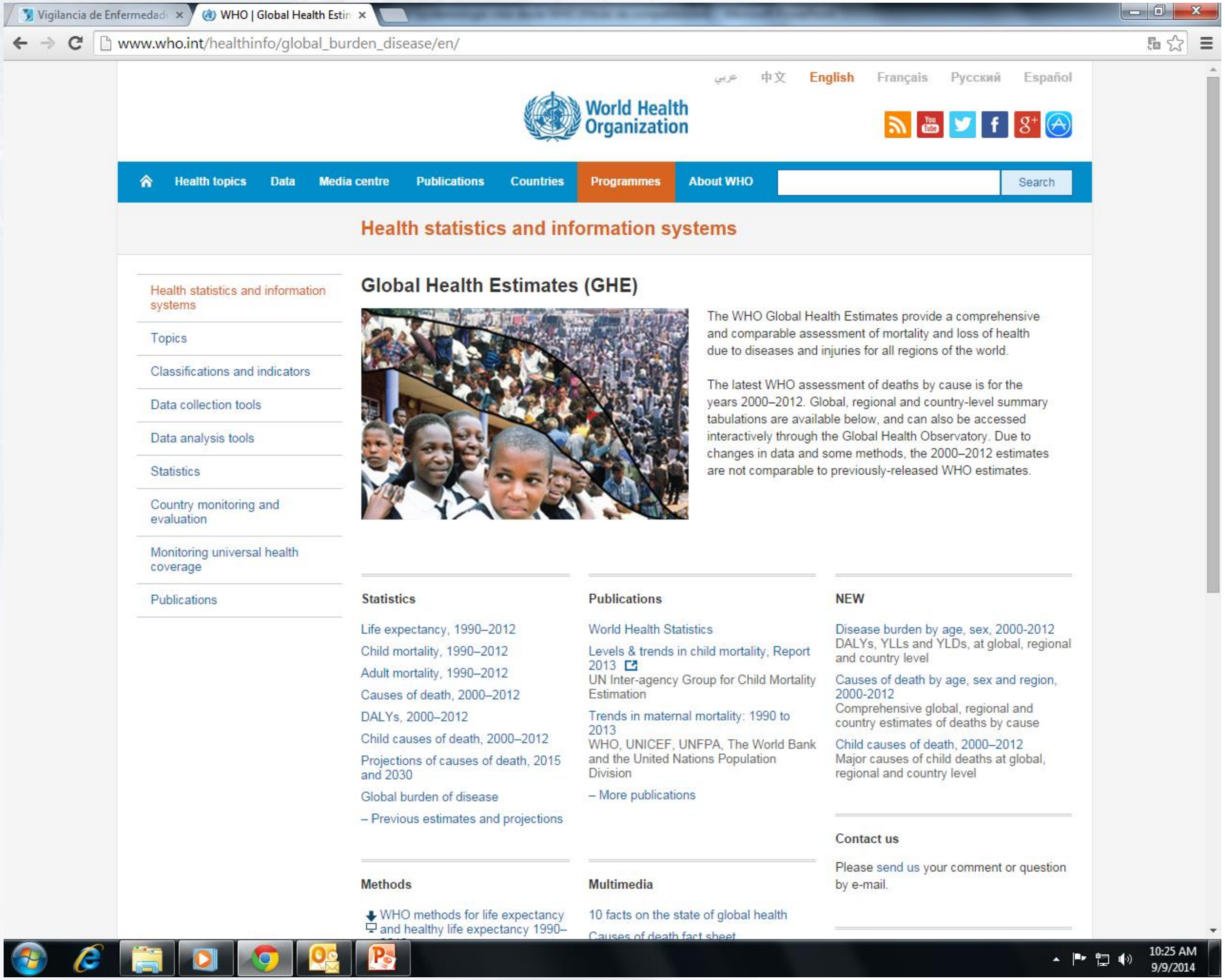
Health statistics and information systems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- Data analysis tools
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- Publications

Global Health Estimates (GHE)

The WHO Global Health Estimates provide a comprehensive and comparable assessment of mortality and loss of health due to diseases and injuries for all regions of the world.

The latest WHO assessment of deaths by cause is for the years 2000–2012. Global, regional and country-level summary tabulations are available below, and can also be accessed interactively through the Global Health Observatory. Due to changes in data and some methods, the 2000–2012 estimates are not comparable to previously-released WHO estimates.

Statistics

Life expectancy, 1990–2012

Child mortality, 1990–2012

Adult mortality, 1990–2012

Causes of death, 2000–2012

DALYs, 2000–2012

Child causes of death, 2000–2012

Projections of causes of death, 2015 and 2030

Global burden of disease

– Previous estimates and projections

Publications

World Health Statistics

Levels & trends in child mortality, Report 2013
UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation

Trends in maternal mortality: 1990 to 2013
WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, The World Bank and the United Nations Population Division

– More publications

NEW

Disease burden by age, sex, 2000-2012
DALYs, YLLs and YLDs, at global, regional and country level

Causes of death by age, sex and region, 2000-2012
Comprehensive global, regional and country estimates of deaths by cause

Child causes of death, 2000–2012
Major causes of child deaths at global, regional and country level

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Methods

WHO methods for life expectancy and healthy life expectancy 1990–

Multimedia

10 facts on the state of global health

Causes of death fact sheet

FUENTE: http://www.who.int/healthinfo/global_burden_disease/en/

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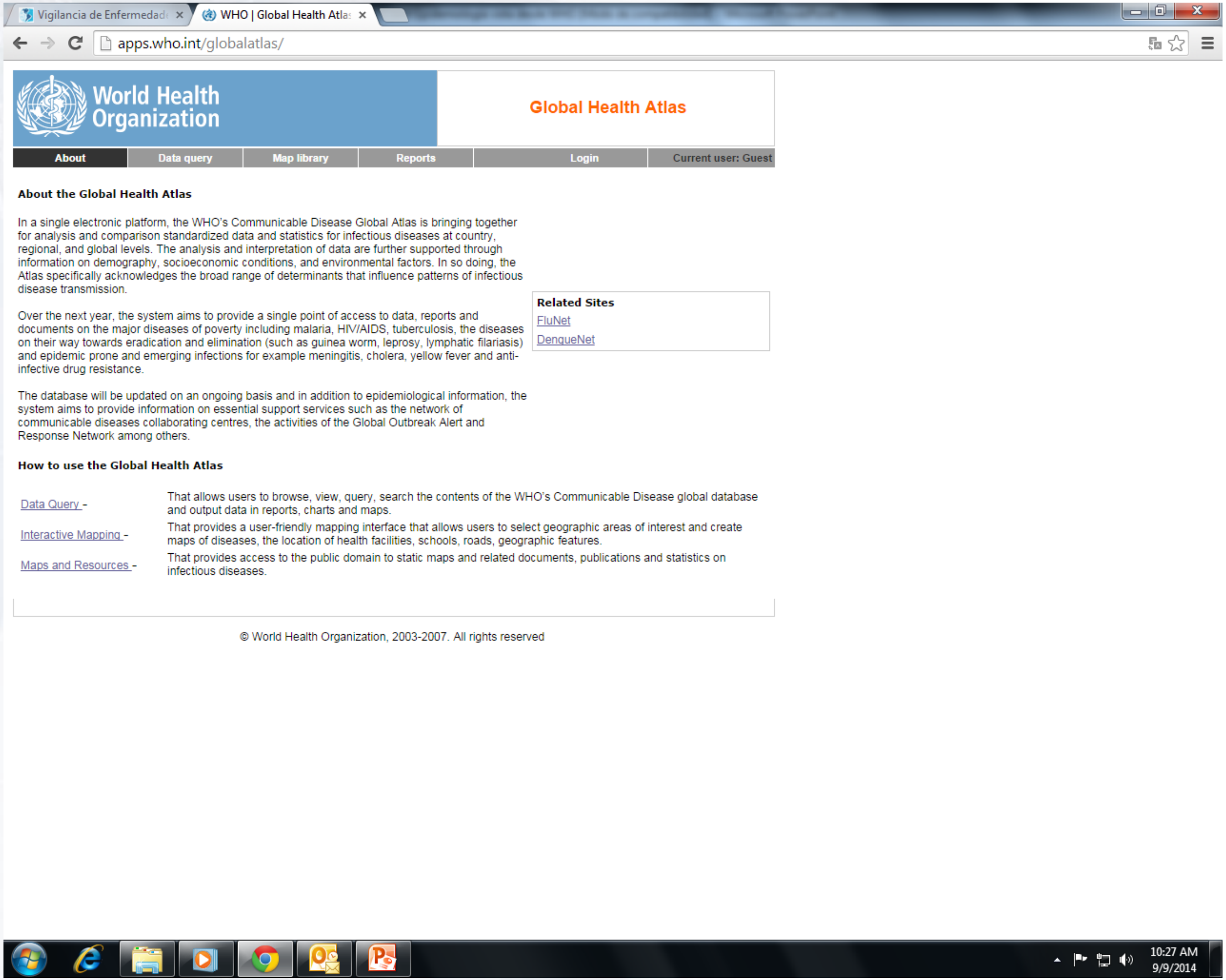
Global Health Atlas



About the Global Health Atlas

In a single electronic platform, the WHO's Communicable Disease Global Atlas is bringing together for analysis and comparison standardized data and statistics for infectious diseases at country, regional, and global levels. The analysis and interpretation of data are further supported through information on demography, socioeconomic conditions, and environmental factors. In so doing, the Atlas specifically acknowledges the broad range of determinants that influence patterns of infectious disease transmission.

Over the next year, the system aims to provide a single point of access to data, reports and documents on the major diseases of poverty including malaria, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, the diseases on their way towards eradication and elimination (such as guinea worm, leprosy, lymphatic filariasis) and epidemic prone and emerging infections for example meningitis, cholera, yellow fever and anti-infective drug resistance.

The database will be updated on an ongoing basis and in addition to epidemiological information, the system aims to provide information on essential support services such as the network of communicable diseases collaborating centres, the activities of the Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network among others.

Related Sites

- FluNet
- DengueNet

How to use the Global Health Atlas

Data Query -	That allows users to browse, view, query, search the contents of the WHO's Communicable Disease global database and output data in reports, charts and maps.
Interactive Mapping -	That provides a user-friendly mapping interface that allows users to select geographic areas of interest and create maps of diseases, the location of health facilities, schools, roads, geographic features.
Maps and Resources -	That provides access to the public domain to static maps and related documents, publications and statistics on infectious diseases.

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FUENTE: http://apps.who.int/globalatlas/

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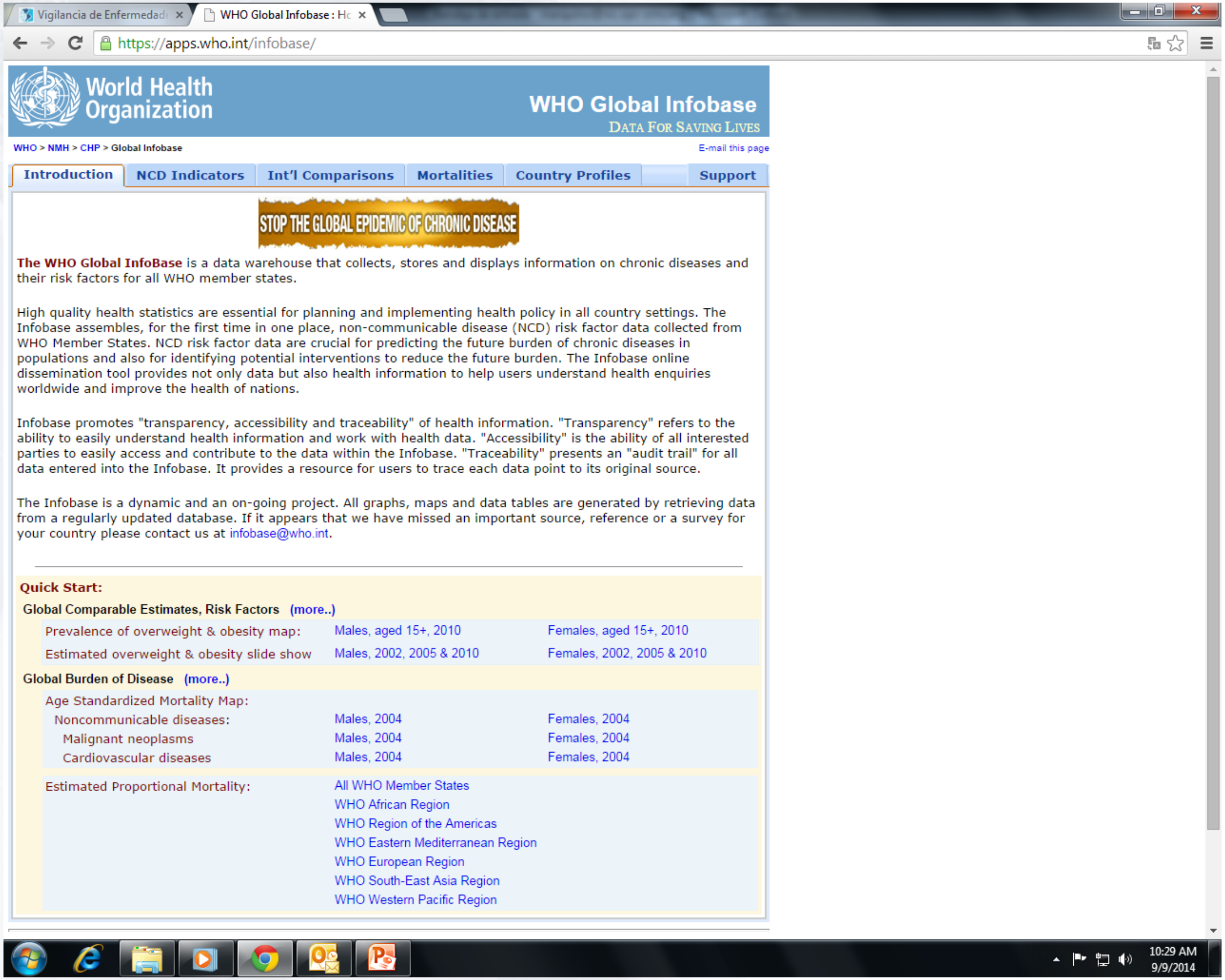
WHO Global Infobase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WHO Global Infobase : Hc
https://apps.who.int/infobase/
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WHO Global Infobase
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STOP THE GLOBAL EPIDEMIC OF CHRONIC DISEASE
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The WHO Global InfoBase is a data warehouse that collects, stores and displays information on chronic diseases and their risk factors for all WHO member states.

High quality health statistics are essential for planning and implementing health policy in all country settings. The Infobase assembles, for the first time in one place, non-communicable disease (NCD) risk factor data collected from WHO Member States. NCD risk factor data are crucial for predicting the future burden of chronic diseases in populations and also for identifying potential interventions to reduce the future burden. The Infobase online dissemination tool provides not only data but also health information to help users understand health enquiries worldwide and improve the health of nations.

Infobase promotes "transparency, accessibility and traceability" of health information. "Transparency" refers to the ability to easily understand health information and work with health data. "Accessibility" is the ability of all interested parties to easily access and contribute to the data within the Infobase. "Traceability" presents an "audit trail" for all data entered into the Infobase. It provides a resource for users to trace each data point to its original source.

The Infobase is a dynamic and an on-going project. All graphs, maps and data tables are generated by retrieving data from a regularly updated database. If it appears that we have missed an important source, reference or a survey for your country please contact us at infobase@who.int.

Quick Start:

Global Comparable Estimates, Risk Factors (more..)

Prevalence of overweight & obesity map:	Males, aged 15+, 2010	Females, aged 15+, 2010
Estimated overweight & obesity slide show	Males, 2002, 2005 & 2010	Females, 2002, 2005 & 2010

Global Burden of Disease (more..)

Age Standardized Mortality Map:		
Noncommunicable diseases:	Males, 2004	Females, 2004
Malignant neoplasms	Males, 2004	Females, 2004
Cardiovascular diseases	Males, 2004	Females, 2004
Estimated Proportional Mortality:	All WHO Member States WHO African Region WHO Region of the Americas WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region WHO European Region WHO South-East Asia Region WHO Western Pacific Region	

FUENTE: https://apps.who.int/infobase/Index.aspx

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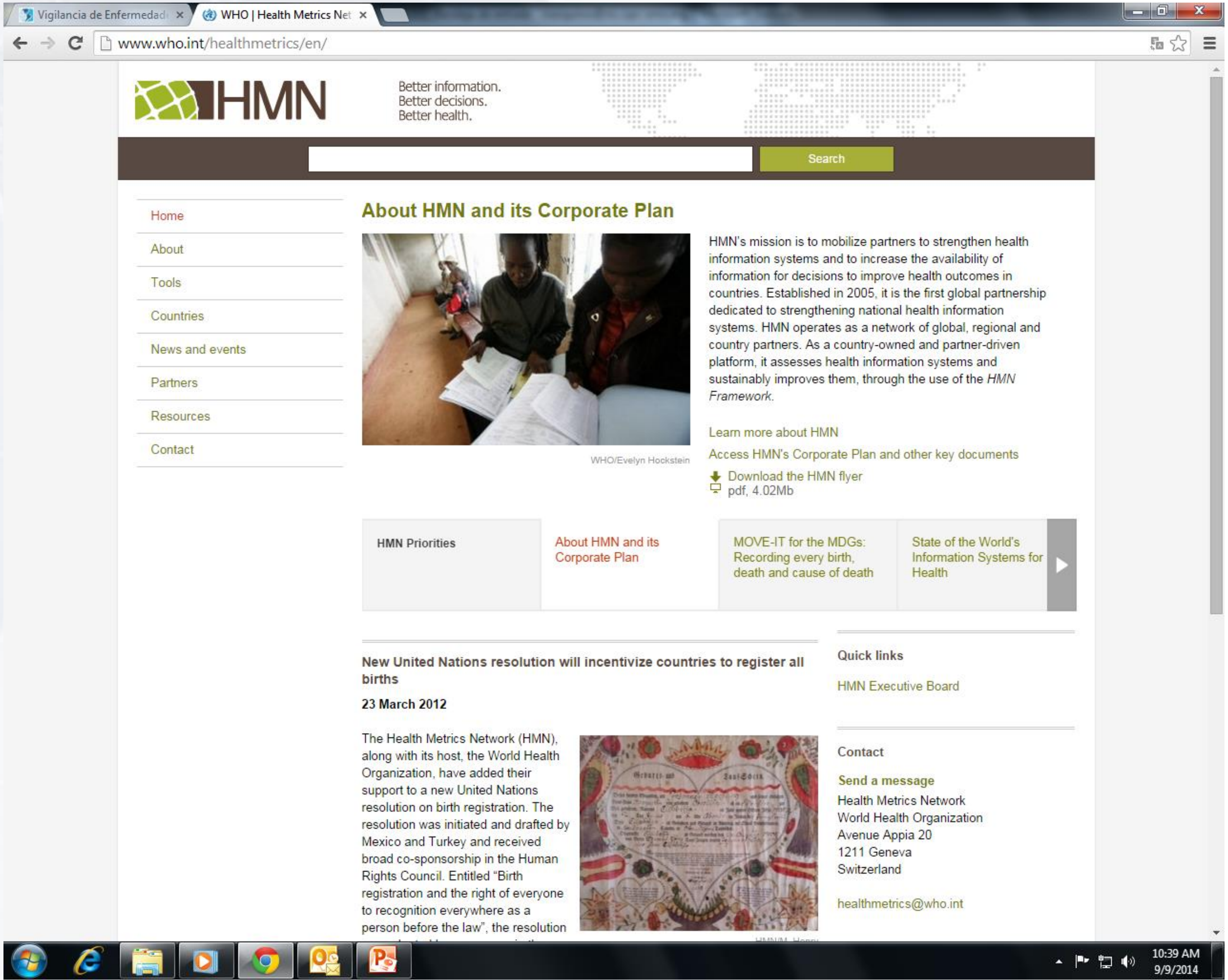
Health Metrics Network



Better information.
Better decisions.
Better health.

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About HMN and its Corporate Plan

WHO/Evelyn Hockstein

HMN's mission is to mobilize partners to strengthen health information systems and to increase the availability of information for decisions to improve health outcomes in countries. Established in 2005, it is the first global partnership dedicated to strengthening national health information systems. HMN operates as a network of global, regional and country partners. As a country-owned and partner-driven platform, it assesses health information systems and sustainably improves them, through the use of the *HMN Framework*.

Learn more about HMN

Access HMN's Corporate Plan and other key documents

Download the HMN flyer
pdf, 4.02Mb

HMN Priorities	About HMN and its Corporate Plan	MOVE-IT for the MDGs: Recording every birth, death and cause of death	State of the World's Information Systems for Health

New United Nations resolution will incentivize countries to register all births

23 March 2012

The Health Metrics Network (HMN), along with its host, the World Health Organization, have added their support to a new United Nations resolution on birth registration. The resolution was initiated and drafted by Mexico and Turkey and received broad co-sponsorship in the Human Rights Council. Entitled "Birth registration and the right of everyone to recognition everywhere as a person before the law", the resolution

Quick links

HMN Executive Board

Contact

Send a message

Health Metrics Network
World Health Organization
Avenue Appia 20
1211 Geneva
Switzerland

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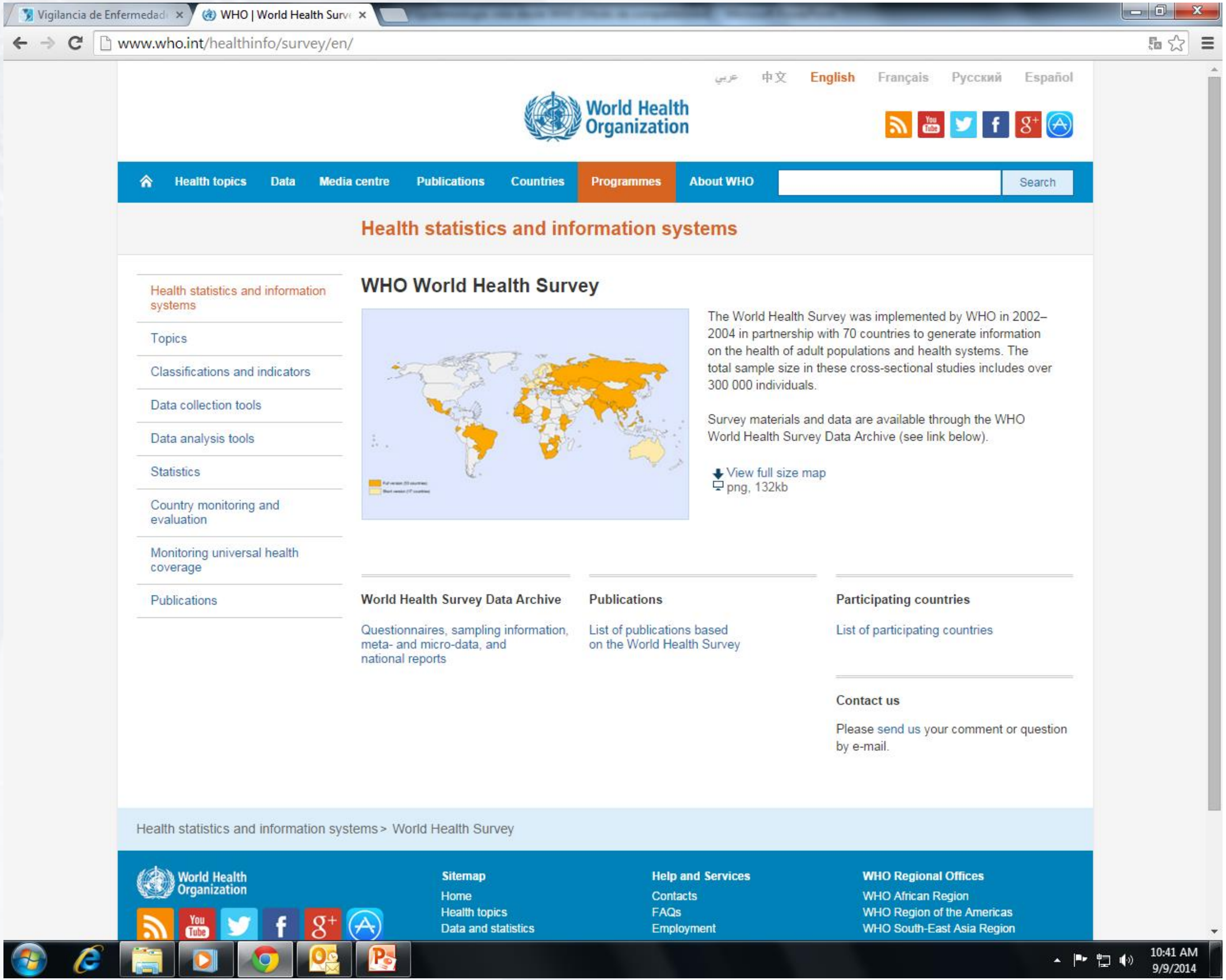
FUENTE: http://www.who.int/healthmetrics/en/

Health statistics and information systems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- Publications

WHO World Health Survey

The World Health Survey was implemented by WHO in 2002–2004 in partnership with 70 countries to generate information on the health of adult populations and health systems. The total sample size in these cross-sectional studies includes over 300 000 individuals.

Survey materials and data are available through the WHO World Health Survey Data Archive (see link below).

View full size map
png, 132kb

World Health Survey Data Archive

Questionnaires, sampling information, meta- and micro-data, and national reports

Publications

List of publications based on the World Health Survey

Participating countries

List of participating countries

Contact us

Please send us your comment or question by e-mail.

Health statistics and information systems > World Health Survey

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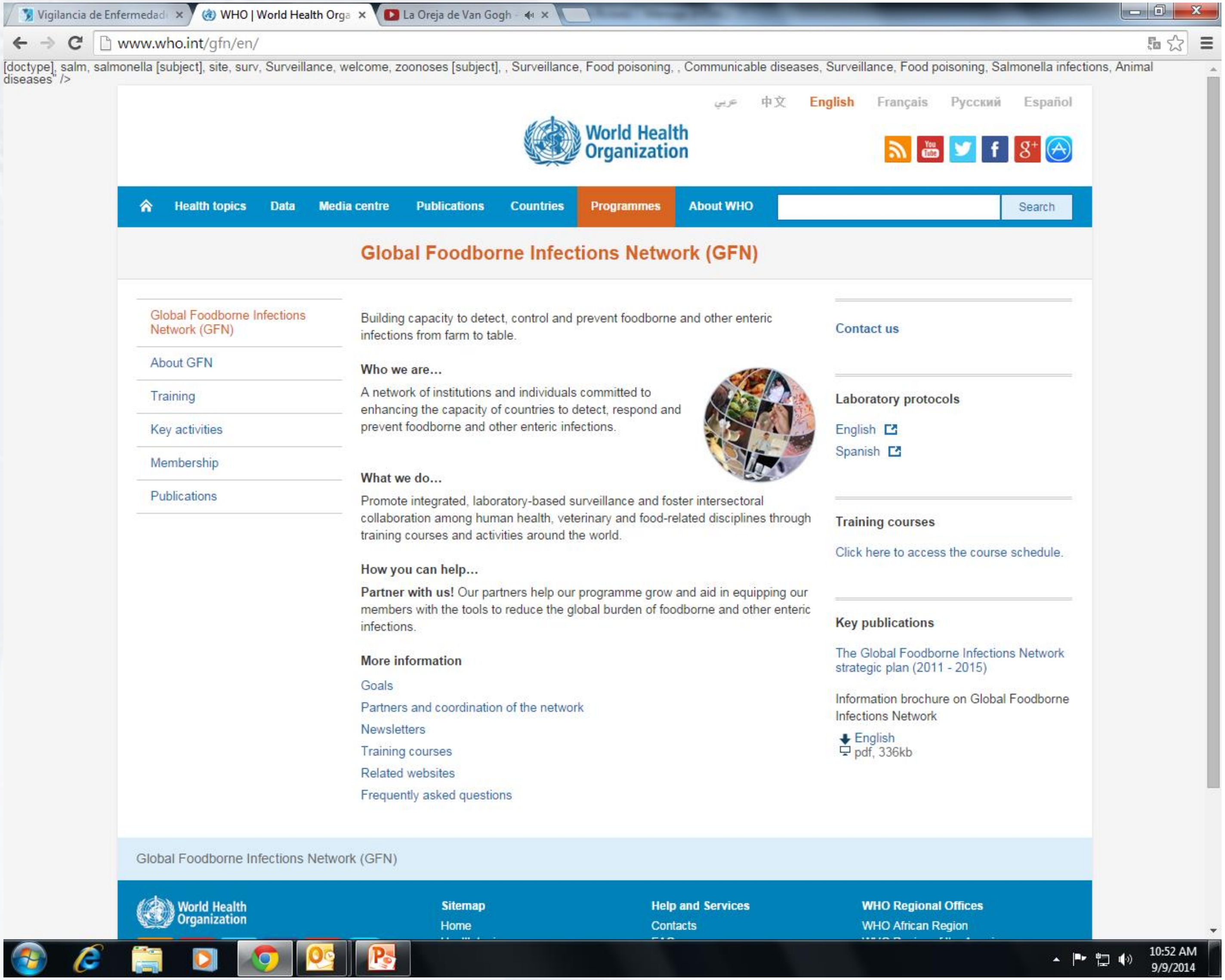
Global Foodborne Infections Network (GFN)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www.who.int/gfn/en/

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Global Foodborne Infections Network (GFN)

Global Foodborne Infections Network (GFN)
About GFN
Training
Key activities
Membership
Publications

Building capacity to detect, control and prevent foodborne and other enteric infections from farm to table.

Who we are…

A network of institutions and individuals committed to enhancing the capacity of countries to detect, respond and prevent foodborne and other enteric infections.

What we do…

Promote integrated, laboratory-based surveillance and foster intersectoral collaboration among human health, veterinary and food-related disciplines through training courses and activities around the world.

How you can help…

Partner with us! Our partners help our programme grow and aid in equipping our members with the tools to reduce the global burden of foodborne and other enteric infections.

More information

- Goals
- Partners and coordination of the network
- Newsletters
- Training courses
- Related websites
- Frequently asked questions

Contact us

Laboratory protocols

- English
- Spanish

Training courses

Click here to access the course schedule.

Key publications

The Global Foodborne Infections Network strategic plan (2011 - 2015)

Information brochure on Global Foodborne Infections Network

English
pdf, 336kb

Global Foodborne Infections Network (GFN)

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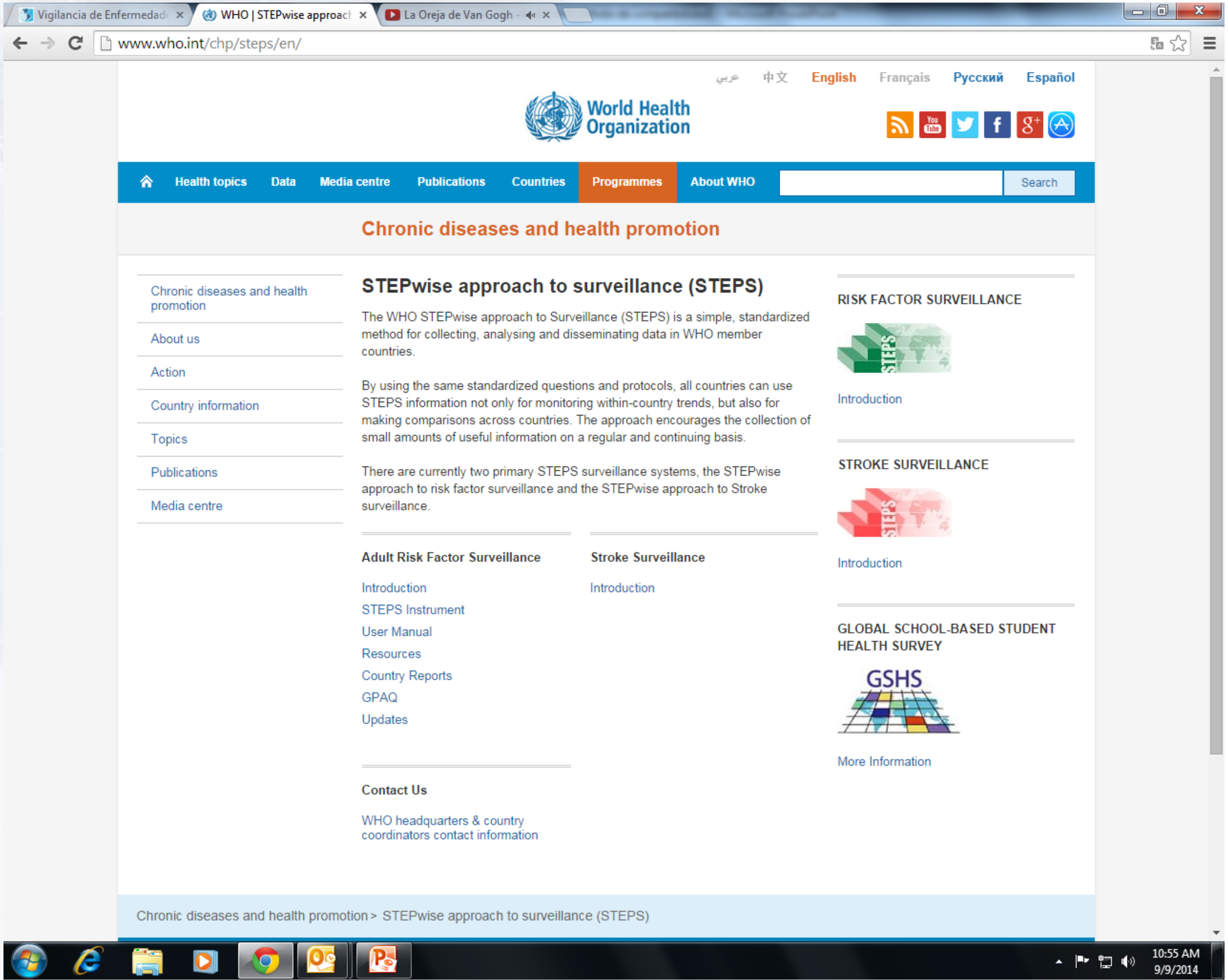
FUENTE: http://www.who.int/gfn/en/

Chronic diseases and health promotion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Chronic diseases and health promotion

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- Media centre

STEPwise approach to surveillance (STEPS)

The WHO STEPwise approach to Surveillance (STEPS) is a simple, standardized method for collecting, analysing and disseminating data in WHO member countries.

By using the same standardized questions and protocols, all countries can use STEPS information not only for monitoring within-country trends, but also for making comparisons across countries. The approach encourages the collection of small amounts of useful information on a regular and continuing basis.

There are currently two primary STEPS surveillance systems, the STEPwise approach to risk factor surveillance and the STEPwise approach to Stroke surveillance.

Adult Risk Factor Surveillance

- Introduction
- STEPS Instrument
- User Manual
- Resources
- Country Reports
- GPAQ
- Updates

Stroke Surveillance

- Introduction

Contact Us

WHO headquarters & country coordinators contact information

RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE

STEPS

Introduction

STROKE SURVEILLANCE

STEPS

Introduction

GLOBAL SCHOOL-BASED STUDENT HEALTH SURVEY

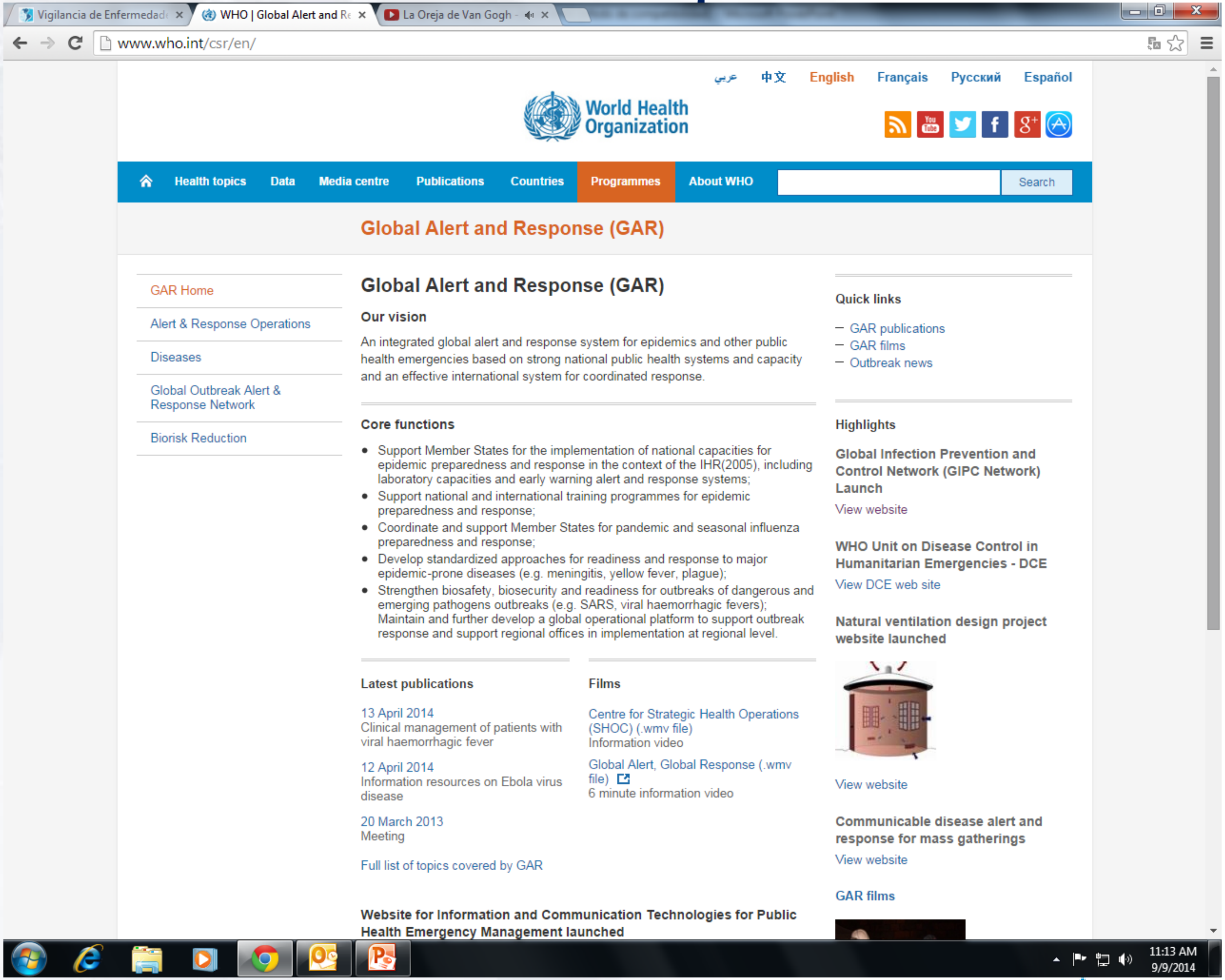
GSHS

More Information

Chronic diseases and health promotion > STEPwise approach to surveillance (STEPS)

FUENTE: http://www.who.int/chp/steps/en/

Global Alert and Response (GAR)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Global Alert and Response (GAR)

- GAR Home
- Alert & Response Operations
- Diseases
- Global Outbreak Alert & Response Network
- Biorisk Reduction

Global Alert and Response (GAR)

Our vision

An integrated global alert and response system for epidemics and other public health emergencies based on strong national public health systems and capacity and an effective international system for coordinated response.

Core functions

- Support Member States for the implementation of national capacities for epidemic preparedness and response in the context of the IHR(2005), including laboratory capacities and early warning alert and response systems;
- Support national and international training programmes for epidemic preparedness and response;
- Coordinate and support Member States for pandemic and seasonal influenza preparedness and response;
- Develop standardized approaches for readiness and response to major epidemic-prone diseases (e.g. meningitis, yellow fever, plague);
- Strengthen biosafety, biosecurity and readiness for outbreaks of dangerous and emerging pathogens outbreaks (e.g. SARS, viral haemorrhagic fevers); Maintain and further develop a global operational platform to support outbreak response and support regional offices in implementation at regional level.

Latest publications

13 April 2014
Clinical management of patients with viral haemorrhagic fever

12 April 2014
Information resources on Ebola virus disease

20 March 2013
Meeting

Full list of topics covered by GAR

Films

Centre for Strategic Health Operations (SHOC) (.wmv file)
Information video

Global Alert, Global Response (.wmv file)
6 minute information video

Website for Information and Communication Technologies for Public Health Emergency Management launched

Quick links

- GAR publications
- GAR films
- Outbreak news

Highlights

Global Infection Prevention and Control Network (GIPC Network) Launch
View website

WHO Unit on Disease Control in Humanitarian Emergencies - DCE
View DCE web site

Natural ventilation design project website launched

View website

Communicable disease alert and response for mass gatherings
View website

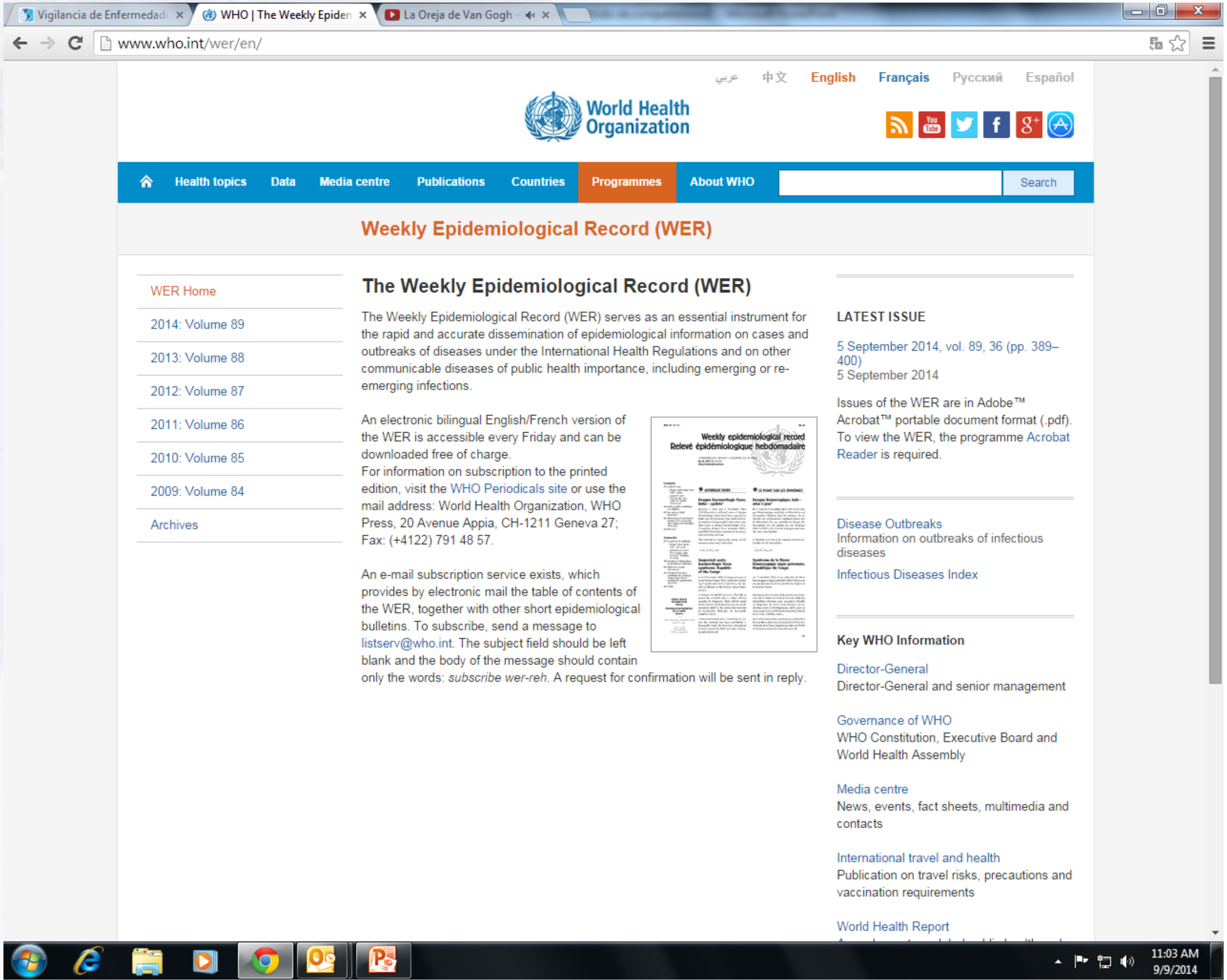
GAR films

FUENTE: http://www.who.int/csr/en/

Organización Panamericana de la Salud

Organización Mundial de la Salud
OFICINA REGIONAL PARA LAS Américas

Weekly Epidemiological Record (WER)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WHO | The Weekly Epiden
La Oreja de Van Gogh -
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Weekly Epidemiological Record (WER)

- WER Home
- 2014: Volume 89
- 2013: Volume 88
- 2012: Volume 87
- 2011: Volume 86
- 2010: Volume 85
- 2009: Volume 84
- Archives

The Weekly Epidemiological Record (WER)

The Weekly Epidemiological Record (WER) serves as an essential instrument for the rapid and accurate dissemination of epidemiological information on cases and outbreaks of diseases under the International Health Regulations and on other communicable diseases of public health importance, including emerging or re-emerging infections.

An electronic bilingual English/French version of the WER is accessible every Friday and can be downloaded free of charge.
For information on subscription to the printed edition, visit the WHO Periodicals site or use the mail address: World Health Organization, WHO Press, 20 Avenue Appia, CH-1211 Geneva 27; Fax: (+4122) 791 48 57.

Weekly epidemiological record
Relevé épidémiologique hebdomadaire

An e-mail subscription service exists, which provides by electronic mail the table of contents of the WER, together with other short epidemiological bulletins. To subscribe, send a message to listserv@who.int. The subject field should be left blank and the body of the message should contain only the words: *subscribe wer-reh*. A request for confirmation will be sent in reply.

LATEST ISSUE

5 September 2014, vol. 89, 36 (pp. 389–400)
5 September 2014

Issues of the WER are in Adobe™ Acrobat™ portable document format (.pdf). To view the WER, the programme Acrobat Reader is required.

Disease Outbreaks
Information on outbreaks of infectious diseases

Infectious Diseases Index

Key WHO Information

Director-General
Director-General and senior management

Governance of WHO
WHO Constitution, Executive Board and World Health Assembly

Media centre
News, events, fact sheets, multimedia and contacts

International travel and health
Publication on travel risks, precautions and vaccination requirements

World Health Report

FUENTE: http://www.who.int/wer/en/

Organización Panamericana de la Salud

Organización Mundial de la Salud
OFICINA REGIONAL PARA LAS Américas

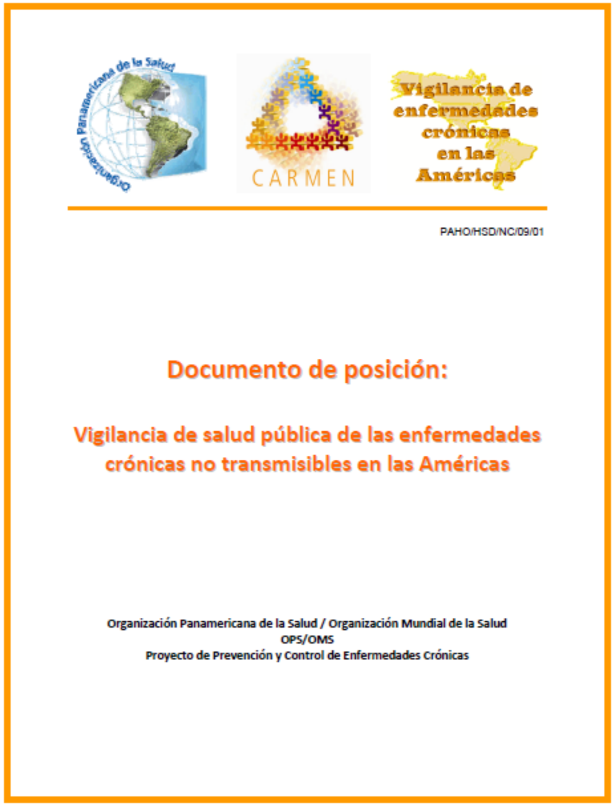
OPS/OMS: Uso de la información en ECNT

Manual de vigilancia STEPS de la OMS

STEPS

El método STEPwise de la OMS para la vigilancia de los factores de riesgo de las enfermedades crónicas

Organización Mundial de la Salud



Organización Panamericana de la Salud

CARMEN

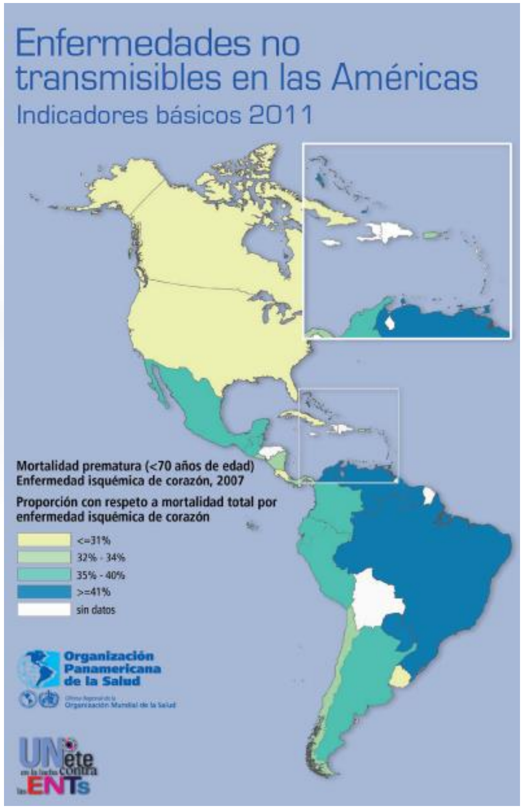
Vigilancia de enfermedades crónicas en las Américas

PAHO/HSD/NC/09/01

Documento de posición:

Vigilancia de salud pública de las enfermedades crónicas no transmisibles en las Américas

Organización Panamericana de la Salud / Organización Mundial de la Salud
OPS/OMS
Proyecto de Prevención y Control de Enfermedades Crónicas



Enfermedades no transmisibles en las Américas
Indicadores básicos 2011

Mortalidad prematura (<70 años de edad)
Enfermedad isquémica de corazón, 2007

Proporción con respeto a mortalidad total por enfermedad isquémica de corazón

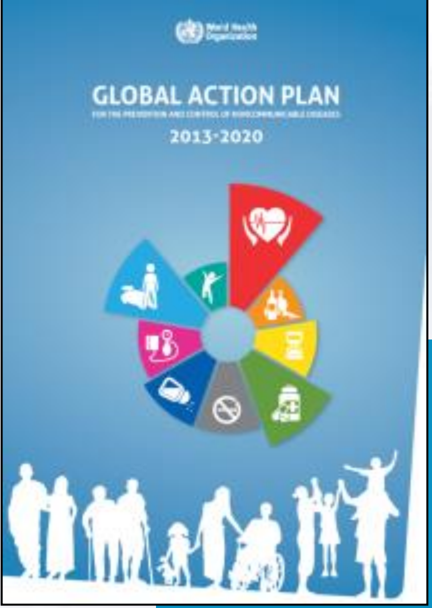
Organización Panamericana de la Salud
Oficina Regional de la Organización Mundial de la Salud

UNete en la lucha contra las ENTs

Organización Panamericana de la Salud

Organización Mundial de la Salud
OFICINA REGIONAL PARA LAS Américas

WHO: Global action plan for the prevention and control of NCDs 2013-2020



World Health Organization

GLOBAL ACTION PLAN

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF NONCOMMUNICABLE DISEASES

2013-2020

OBJECTIVES

1. To raise the priority accorded to the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases in global, regional and national agendas and internationally agreed development goals, through strengthened international cooperation and advocacy.
2. To strengthen national capacity, leadership, governance, multisectoral action and partnerships to accelerate country response for the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases.
3. To reduce modifiable risk factors for noncommunicable diseases and underlying social determinants through creation of health-promoting environments.
4. To strengthen and orient health systems to address the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases and the underlying social determinants through people-centred primary health care and universal health coverage.
5. To promote and support national capacity for high-quality research and development for the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases.
6. To monitor the trends and determinants of noncommunicable diseases and evaluate progress in their prevention and control.

VOLUNTARY GLOBAL TARGETS

A 25% relative reduction in risk of premature mortality from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases.

At least 10% relative reduction in the harmful use of alcohol, as appropriate, within the national context.

A 10% relative reduction in prevalence of insufficient physical activity.

A 30% relative reduction in mean population intake of salt/sodium.

A 30% relative reduction in prevalence of current tobacco use in persons aged 15+ years.

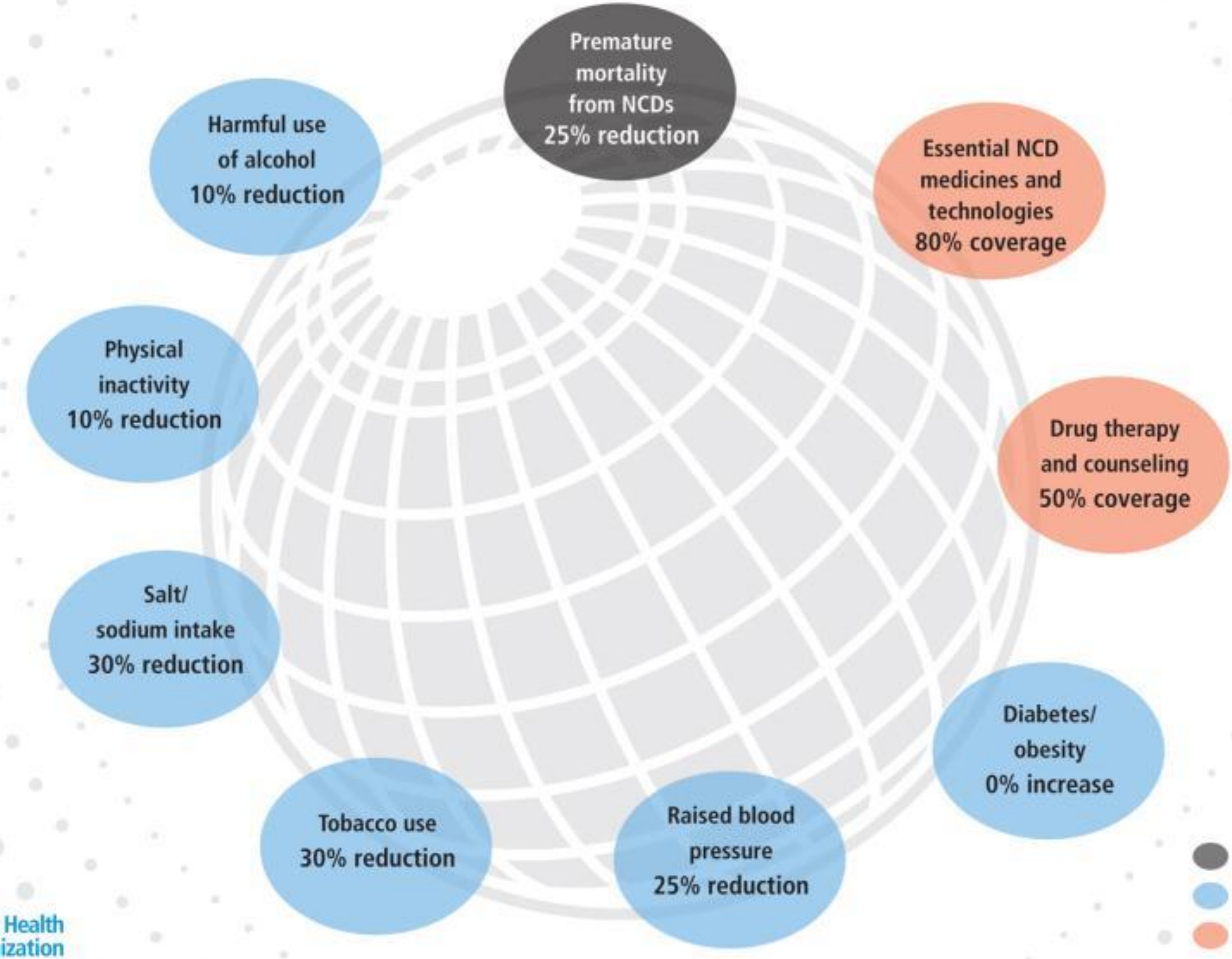
A 25% relative reduction in the prevalence of raised blood pressure or contain the prevalence of raised blood pressure, according to national circumstances.

Halt the rise in diabetes and obesity.

At least 50% of eligible people receive drug therapy and counselling (including glycaemic control) to prevent heart attacks and strokes.

An 80% availability of the affordable basic technologies and essential medicines, including generics, required to treat major noncommunicable diseases in both public and private facilities.

Set of 9 voluntary global NCD targets for 2025



Premature mortality from NCDs 25% reduction

Essential NCD medicines and technologies 80% coverage

Drug therapy and counseling 50% coverage

Diabetes/ obesity 0% increase

Raised blood pressure 25% reduction

Tobacco use 30% reduction

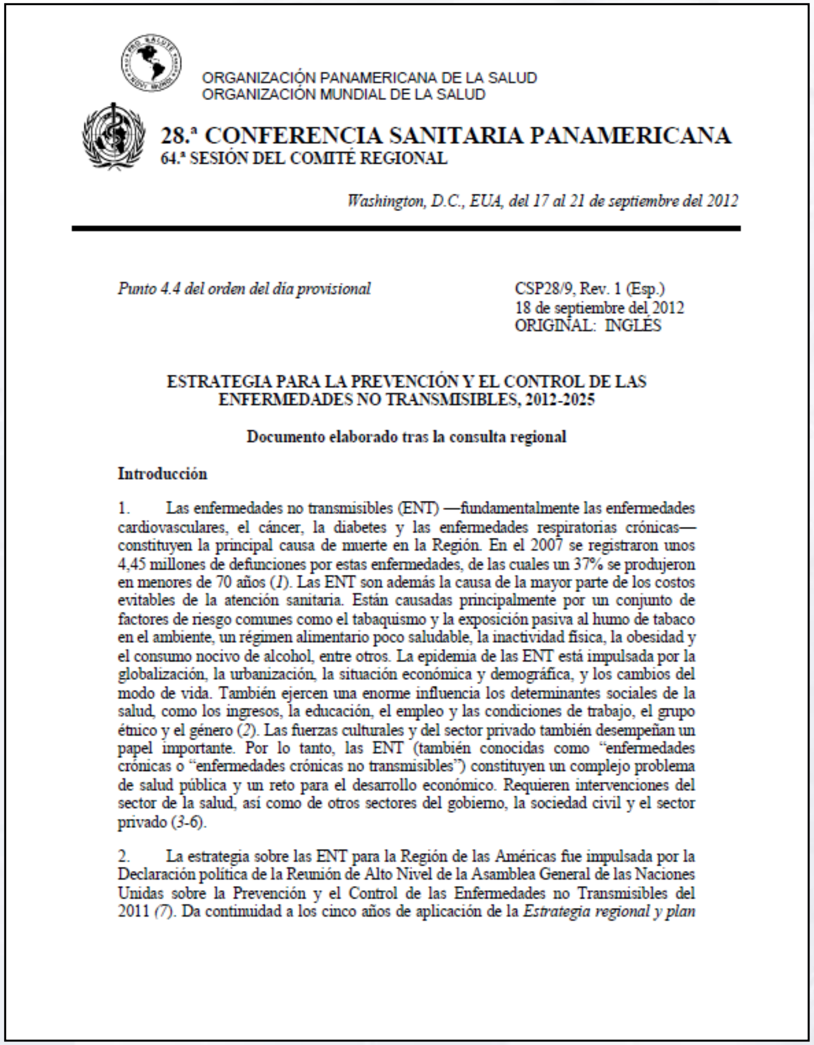
Salt/ sodium intake 30% reduction

Physical inactivity 10% reduction

Harmful use of alcohol 10% reduction

● Mortality and Morbidity
● Risk Factors for NCDs
● National Systems Response

World Health Organization



ORGANIZACIÓN PANAMERICANA DE LA SALUD
ORGANIZACIÓN MUNDIAL DE LA SALUD

28.ª CONFERENCIA SANITARIA PANAMERICANA
64.ª SESIÓN DEL COMITÉ REGIONAL

Washington, D.C., EUA, del 17 al 21 de septiembre del 2012

Punto 4.4 del orden del día provisional

CSP28/9, Rev. 1 (Esp.)
18 de septiembre del 2012
ORIGINAL: INGLÉS

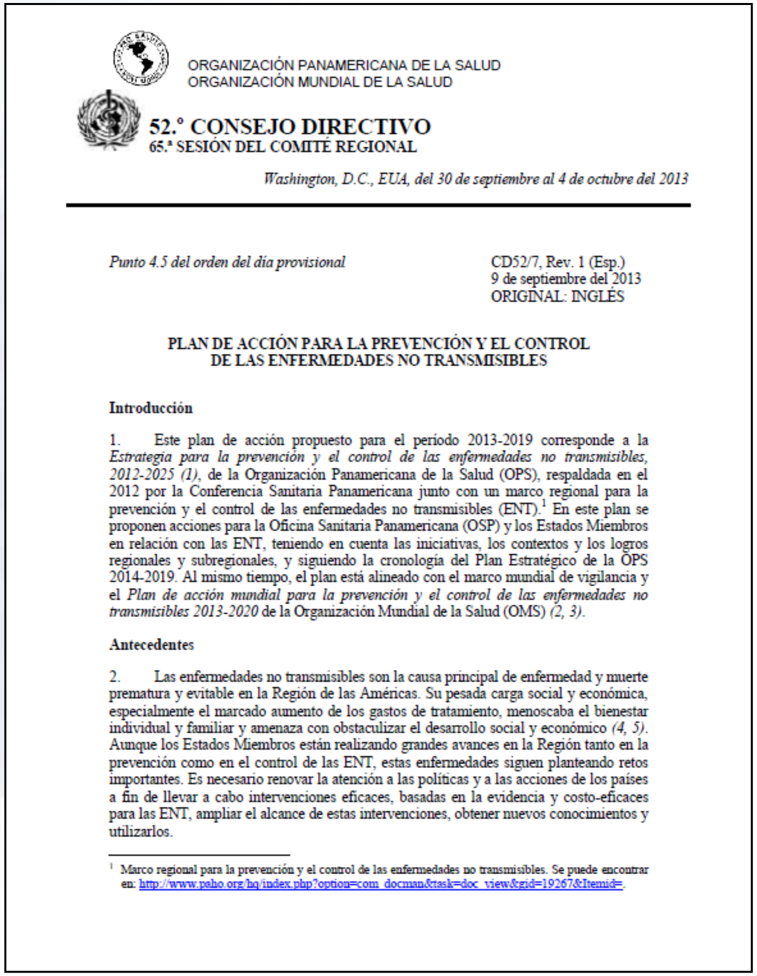
ESTRATEGIA PARA LA PREVENCIÓN Y EL CONTROL DE LAS ENFERMEDADES NO TRANSMISIBLES, 2012-2025

Documento elaborado tras la consulta regional

Introducción

1. Las enfermedades no transmisibles (ENT) —fundamentalmente las enfermedades cardiovasculares, el cáncer, la diabetes y las enfermedades respiratorias crónicas— constituyen la principal causa de muerte en la Región. En el 2007 se registraron unos 4,45 millones de defunciones por estas enfermedades, de las cuales un 37% se produjeron en menores de 70 años (*1*). Las ENT son además la causa de la mayor parte de los costos evitables de la atención sanitaria. Están causadas principalmente por un conjunto de factores de riesgo comunes como el tabaquismo y la exposición pasiva al humo de tabaco en el ambiente, un régimen alimentario poco saludable, la inactividad física, la obesidad y el consumo nocivo de alcohol, entre otros. La epidemia de las ENT está impulsada por la globalización, la urbanización, la situación económica y demográfica, y los cambios del modo de vida. También ejercen una enorme influencia los determinantes sociales de la salud, como los ingresos, la educación, el empleo y las condiciones de trabajo, el grupo étnico y el género (*2*). Las fuerzas culturales y del sector privado también desempeñan un papel importante. Por lo tanto, las ENT (también conocidas como "enfermedades crónicas o "enfermedades crónicas no transmisibles") constituyen un complejo problema de salud pública y un reto para el desarrollo económico. Requieren intervenciones del sector de la salud, así como de otros sectores del gobierno, la sociedad civil y el sector privado (*3-6*).

2. La estrategia sobre las ENT para la Región de las Américas fue impulsada por la Declaración política de la Reunión de Alto Nivel de la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas sobre la Prevención y el Control de las Enfermedades no Transmisibles del 2011 *(7)*. Da continuidad a los cinco años de aplicación de la *Estrategia regional y plan*



ORGANIZACIÓN PANAMERICANA DE LA SALUD
ORGANIZACIÓN MUNDIAL DE LA SALUD

52.° CONSEJO DIRECTIVO
65.ª SESIÓN DEL COMITÉ REGIONAL

Washington, D.C., EUA, del 30 de septiembre al 4 de octubre del 2013

Punto 4.5 del orden del día provisional

CD52/7, Rev. 1 (Esp.)
9 de septiembre del 2013
ORIGINAL: INGLÉS

PLAN DE ACCIÓN PARA LA PREVENCIÓN Y EL CONTROL DE LAS ENFERMEDADES NO TRANSMISIBLES

Introducción

1. Este plan de acción propuesto para el período 2013-2019 corresponde a la *Estrategia para la prevención y el control de las enfermedades no transmisibles, 2012-2025 (1)*, de la Organización Panamericana de la Salud (OPS), respaldada en el 2012 por la Conferencia Sanitaria Panamericana junto con un marco regional para la prevención y el control de las enfermedades no transmisibles (ENT).[1] En este plan se proponen acciones para la Oficina Sanitaria Panamericana (OSP) y los Estados Miembros en relación con las ENT, teniendo en cuenta las iniciativas, los contextos y los logros regionales y subregionales, y siguiendo la cronología del Plan Estratégico de la OPS 2014-2019. Al mismo tiempo, el plan está alineado con el marco mundial de vigilancia y el *Plan de acción mundial para la prevención y el control de las enfermedades no transmisibles 2013-2020* de la Organización Mundial de la Salud (OMS) *(2, 3)*.

Antecedentes

2. Las enfermedades no transmisibles son la causa principal de enfermedad y muerte prematura y evitable en la Región de las Américas. Su pesada carga social y económica, especialmente el marcado aumento de los gastos de tratamiento, menoscaba el bienestar individual y familiar y amenaza con obstaculizar el desarrollo social y económico *(4, 5)*. Aunque los Estados Miembros están realizando grandes avances en la Región tanto en la prevención como en el control de las ENT, estas enfermedades siguen planteando retos importantes. Es necesario renovar la atención a las políticas y a las acciones de los países a fin de llevar a cabo intervenciones eficaces, basadas en la evidencia y costo-eficaces para las ENT, ampliar el alcance de estas intervenciones, obtener nuevos conocimientos y utilizarlos.

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[1] Marco regional para la prevención y el control de las enfermedades no transmisibles. Se puede encontrar en: http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_view&gid=19267&Itemid=.

Organización
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Mundial de la Salud

OFICINA REGIONAL PARA LAS **Américas**