Prevention of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs = ENTs)and the UN **Sustainable Development Goals**

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PA International Pediatric Association







VISION

· Every child will be accorded the right to the highest attainable standard of health, and the opportunity to grow, develop, and fulfil to his or her human potential. The IPA will serve as an unceasing voice for children's health, development, and potential through advocacy, education, and action.

MISSION

•Pediatricians, working with other partners, will be leaders in promoting physical, mental, and social health for all children, and in realizing the highest standards of health for newborns, children, and adolescents in all countries of the world. The IPA will work with professional associations and all others willing to add their strengths to advocacy, education, and programming on behalf of children.







SDGs Different from MDGs

Greater focus on...

- Leaving no one behind all countries
- Sustainability
- Accountability
- Global partnerships
- Rights-based approach





SDG 3 -- 13 Targets for Health Goal 3

To ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages

- By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age
 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tubercutosis, maiaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat headilits water-borne diseases and others.
- By 2003, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being
 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of
- By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents
 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and
- reproductive nearn-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and to integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes. 8. Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential financial risk protection, access to quality essential.
- vaccines for all 9. By 2030, substantially reduce the number of death and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air,

3.a. Strengthen the implementation of the Wood Health Organization Transco. Consentions on Females. Organization for Transco. Conventions on Females. Certain Certain Section Section 1.a. Support the Section 1.a. Section 1.a

SDG 3: NCD-related Targets



- ■Reduce mortality from NCDs by 1/3 through prevention and treatment
- ■Promote mental health
- ***FCTC** (tobacco control) and Prevention/treatment of substance abuse
- ■Halve road traffic accident death/injury by 2020
- Achieve universal health coverage with access to essential medicines and technology

Targets, Goals and Indicators - SDG 3



3.4 ...reduce premature mortality from NCDs through prevention and treatmen and promote mental health and wellbeing Probability of dying of 30% reduction

Probability of dying of cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease between ages 30 and 70

Current tobacco use among persons 15 years and over

3.a. ...strengthen implementation of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries as appropriate

- No reporting or aggregation by age or life-course
- No second-hand smoke measures

Non-Communicable Diseases Enfermades Non-Transmissible (NCDs = ENTs)

- Affect all human and economic development and threaten progress towards global goals
- Now the leading cause of death in low- and middleincome countries – and rates are rising especially in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia
- NCDs have been viewed as a problem of adults, but children and youth are affected

WHO Global Action Plan for Prevention & Control of NCDs 2013-2020

		Behavioural risk factors						
		Tobacco use	Unhealthy diets	Physical inactivity	Harmful use of alcohol			
None	Heart disease and stroke	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Noncommunicable diseases	Diabetes	✓	✓	✓	✓			
	Cancer	✓	✓	✓	✓			
ases	Chronic lung disease	✓						

WHO Global Action Plan – Added at the 2018 High Level Meeting on NCDs at the UN

Behavioural risk factors

Tobacco Unhealthy Physical Harmful use inactivity of alcohol

No Heart disease and stroke

Diabetes

Cancer

Chronic lung disease

Environmental risk factor

Mental Health disease

WHO Global NCD Action Plan 2013-2020



- MULTISECTORAL policy options for UN Member States
- Agreed commitment by international partners and private sectors
- "Best buys" cost effective interventions



A global multi- stakeholder coalition addressing the rights and needs of <u>all</u> children, adolescents and youth living with or at risk of developing NCDs.



Children require a *different* approach to the prevention and treatment of NCDs than do adults

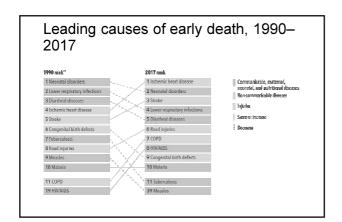
A life-course, rights-based approach

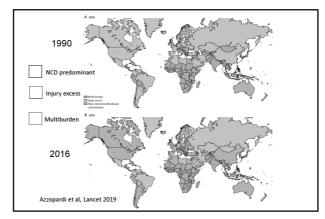
Children and Youth and Non-communicable Diseases (NCDs)

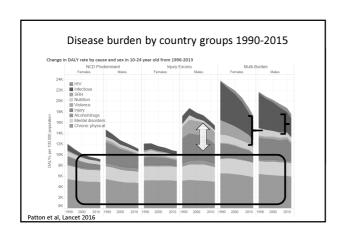
- Prevention
 - Nutrition Malnutrition and Obesity
 - Tobacco and Secondhand smoke, Alcohol/drugs
 - Injury
 - Mental health, Early brain development, toxic stress
- · Access to care
 - Diabetes, congenital heart dx, cancer, asthma, other special health care needs -- treatment affects survival

Advocacy at the 2018 UN High Level Meeting on NCDs

- Asked governments to recognize needs of children and youth
 - For broader definition of NCDs that include prevention and treatment for children and youth
 - For a rights based, life course approach
 - For integration into SDG and UHC (Universal Health Care) agendas
 - Remove age brackets from SDG target 3.4
- · Include young people









Interventions for Maternal and Child Survival

Periconception

■ Folic acid supplementation or fortification

Pregnancy

- Tetanus vaccination
- Syphilis detection and treatment
- Calcium and micronutrient supplementation

Childbirth

- Clean birth practices
- □ Labor and delivery management by SBA
- Neonatal resuscitation

Preventive Interventions for MCNH

- □ Thermal care
- □ Clean postnatal practices
- □ Breastfeeding
 - Promotion
- Behavior □ Complementary feeding
- Education onlyEducation and supplementation
- □ Vitamin A
- □ Zinc
- □ Insecticide treated materials
- □ Improved water source
- Water connection in the home

- Improved sanitation ■ latrine, toilet
- $\hfill\Box$ Hand washing with soap
- □ Hygienic disposal of stools

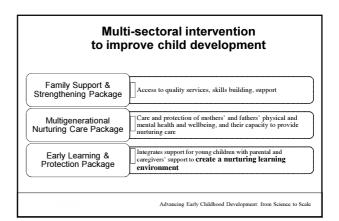
vaccines

- □ BCG
- □ Polio
- □ Pentavalent
 - DPT, Hib, HepB
- □ Pneumococcal
- □ Rotavirus
- □ Measles

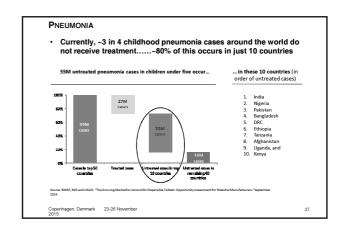
Parenting and nurturing care

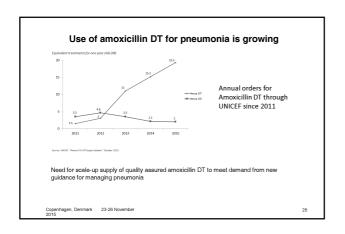
- · Nurturing care includes early child development
- All essential elements for a child to grow physically, mentally and socially
 - Nutrition
 - Health care
 - Love and security
 - · Protection from danger
 - Opportunities to learn and discover the world

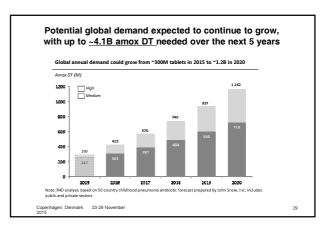
Advancing Early Childhood Development: from Science to Scale

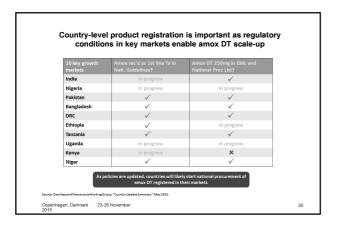


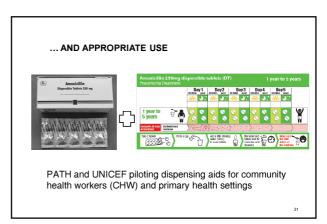
Under-5 deaths preventable through universal coverage with individual interventions (2000) India averted (in '000s) Percent (of total deaths) Treatment intervention 394 158 16% 7% Oral rehydration therapy Antibiotics for sepsis 153 113 Antibiotics for pneumonia 6% 5% 4% 3% 0% 0% Zinc Newborn resuscitation Antibiotics for dysentery 97 81 Vitamin A 3 2











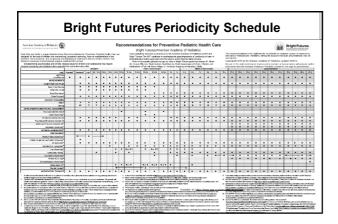
Bright Futures Guidelines

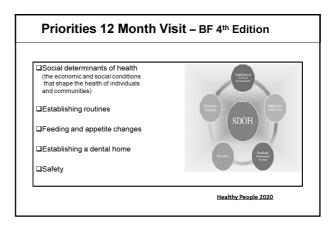
- ...theory-based, evidence-driven, systemsoriented principles, strategies and tools
- ...to improve the health and well-being of all children through culturally appropriate interventions
- ...address current and emerging health promotion needs at the family, clinical practice, community, health system and policy levels

Bright Futures: Guidelines for Health Supervision of Infants, Children, and Adolescents

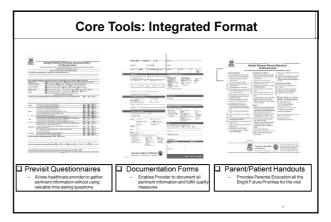
Components of a Bright Futures Visit

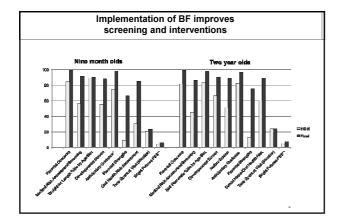
- **⊹**History
- ♦Surveillance
- ◆Physical examination
- **♦**Screening
- ♦Immunizations
- ❖Anticipatory guidance

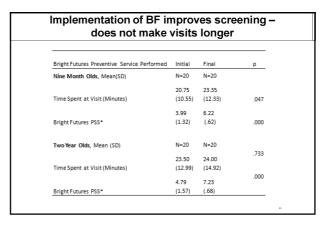


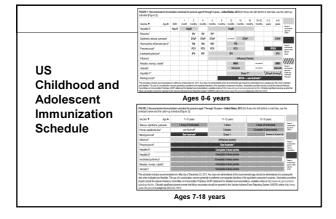


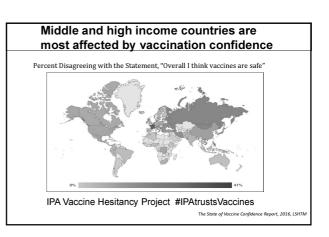


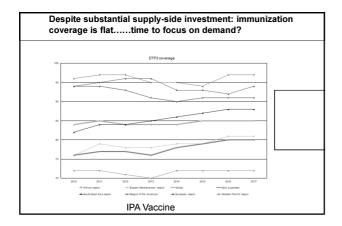


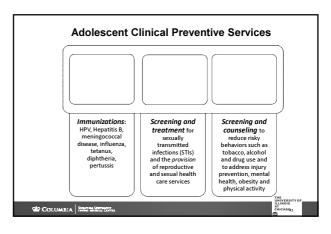


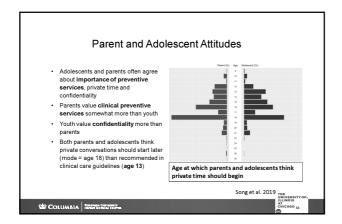


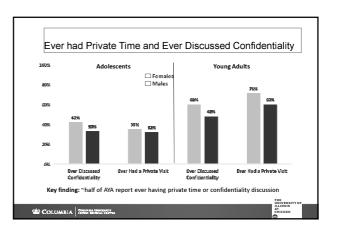












Our discussions w	Bright Futures Previsit Questionnaire 15 to 17 Year Visits on with the best possible than care, would like on bot thoo vay to their and show how things are going for you, this you are printed. We hope you will feel free to takk qowly with us about yourself and your healt, information in not appear without your premious unless we are concerned that storemen is in length Times, you by you free.					
	What would you like to talk about today?					
Do you have any concerns, quest	ions, or problems that you would like to discuss today?					
What changes or challenges have	there been at home since last year?					
Do you have any special health c	Do you have any special health care needs? No less Unsure, describe:					
Do you live with anyone who use	s tobacco or spend time in any place where people smoke? No Yes, describe:					
	a contract of opening arrived and the state of people of the state of					
How many hours per day do you	watch TV, play video games, and use the computer (not for schoolwork)?					
	wealch TX play video games, and use the computer (not for schoolwoxly? ur questions. Please check off the boxes for the topics you would like to discuss the most today.					
We are interested in answering yo	watch TV, play video games, and use the computer (not for activations(Y)* urr questions. Please check off the bower for the topics you would like to discuss the most today.					
We are interested in answering yo Your Growing and Changing Boo	watch TV, play video games, and use the computer (not for achoelench?) ur questions. Please thick off the boxes for the topics you would like to discuss the most today:					
We are interested in answering yo Your Growing and Changing Boo School and Friends	watch fV, play video pames, and use the computer (set for advolventy?) are questions. Please check off the boxes for the topics you would like to discuss the most today; are present to the property of the					

Tools & Resources Kit

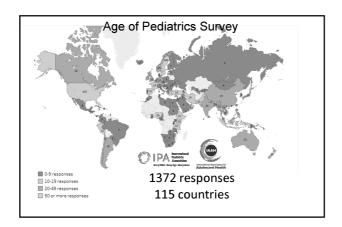
- Bright Futures Tool and Resource Kit also contains:
 Additional Parent/Patient Handouts
 Developmental, behavioral, and psychosocial screening and assessment tools
 Practice management tools for preventive care
 Information on community resources
- ☐ All of *Bright Futures* developed materials are in the public domain

brightfutures.aap.org/materials-and-tools/tool-and-resource-kit/Pages/default.aspx

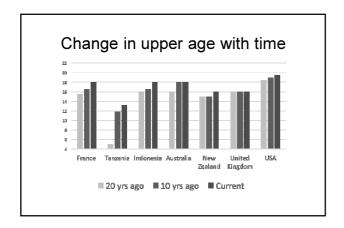
THE LANCET Sawyer et al. Lancet Child and Adolescent Health 2018

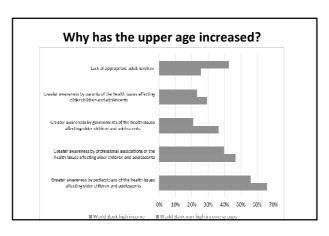
Why does this matter? Care and Protect How we conceptualise and define adolescence influences the scope and focus of laws, policies and programmes intended to protect and empower Engagement adolescents

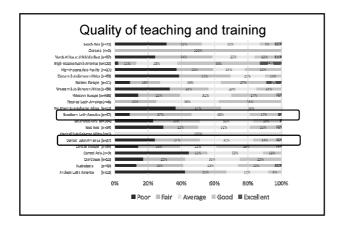
Sawyer et al. Lancet Child and Adolescent Health 2018

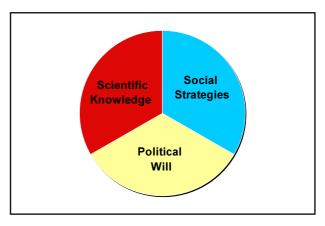


/	cs: respond	N	%
Sex	Female	748	55%
Years of practice	<10	362	26%
	10-19	367	27%
	20-29	336	24%
	30-39	336	24%
	>40	74	5%
Type of practice	Primary care	319	23%
	Specialist Private Practice	392	29%
	Public Hospital	739	54%
	Academic Paediatrician	554	40%
	Other	53	4%
Leadership role in national paediatric association	Yes	385	32%
Member, national adolescent association	Yes	71	5%







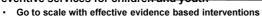


Expand political will... and improve preventive care

The SDGs call for:

- Equitable opportunities
- All countries to prioritize the most vulnerable

An opportunity to scale-up preventive services for children



- Expand content to address changing epidemiology
- Expand the quality front line health worker delivery of care

Integration Example - tobacco and secondhand smoke

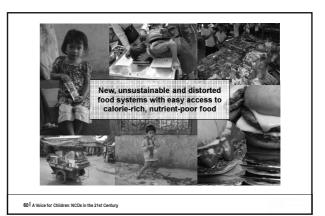
- Low birthweightResp. distressSudden infant death
- Influenza
- Tuberculosis
- Acute gastroenteritis
- PneumoniaAsthma
- Obesity - Food insecurity/hunger
- 10% of cancers due to second hand smoke



Integration Example – tobacco and secondhand smoke

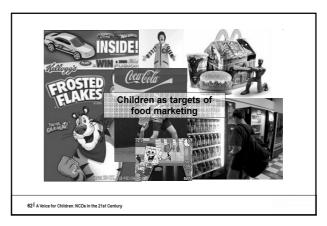
- · Maternal and Child Health systems
 - Already population based
 - Most people in the world will only see one front line health worker
 - Prevention without technology or pharma 'parent' less easy to spread





Integration Example – High Resource Systems

- · Child and Adolescent Health Guidelines
 - Bright Futures
 - Medical Home for Children with Special Health Care Needs (CSHCNs)
 - NB Screening?
 - Birth asphyxia?
 - Injury?
- Community and clinical support needed regardless of underlying condition(s)





63 A Voice for Children: NCDs in the 21st Century

Opportunities for Action

- Need for broader definition of NCDs to achieve appropriate integration **
- Include prevention and treatment of NCDs for children and youth in SDGs and NCD Roadmap
- Integrate NCD prevention and treatment into frontline population-based health care systems
- Include young people in advocacy and planning
- Address both social and commercial determinants of health

Action on access to care

- National health systems to include NCD prevention and treatment in Universal Health Care
- Essential Medicines and technology lists for children are incomplete – age cutoff is at 12 -- and drugs are not always available in countries (eg, hydrocortisone, insulin)
- Rights-based approach all children including those with special health care needs
- Community and clinical support regardless of underlying condition(s)

IPA and NCD Child activities

· UN and WHO advocacy

@IPA_World www.IPA-World.org @ncdchild www.ncdchild.org

 Champions training to engage clinicians, civil society, and other stakeholders in country NCD advocacy/plans

- UNICEF, WHO, NCD Alliance collaboration
- Child Rights series
 Essential Medicine Task Force
 Youth Voice network and advocacy





