Institute of Medicine
Global Cardiovascular Health Report

RESPONSE

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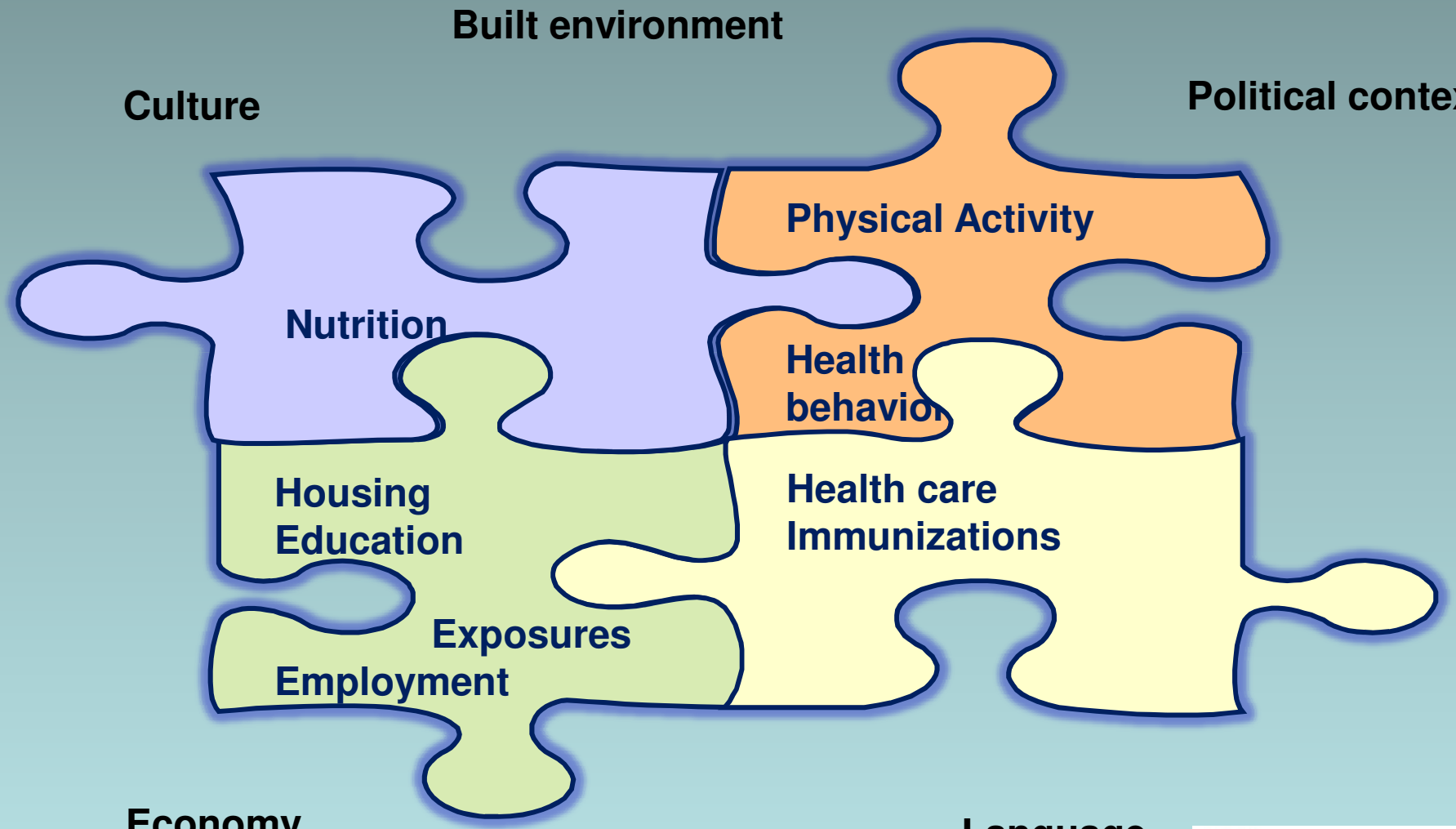
National Heart Lung and Blood Institute

Determinants of Health: Essential Functions and Many Key Players



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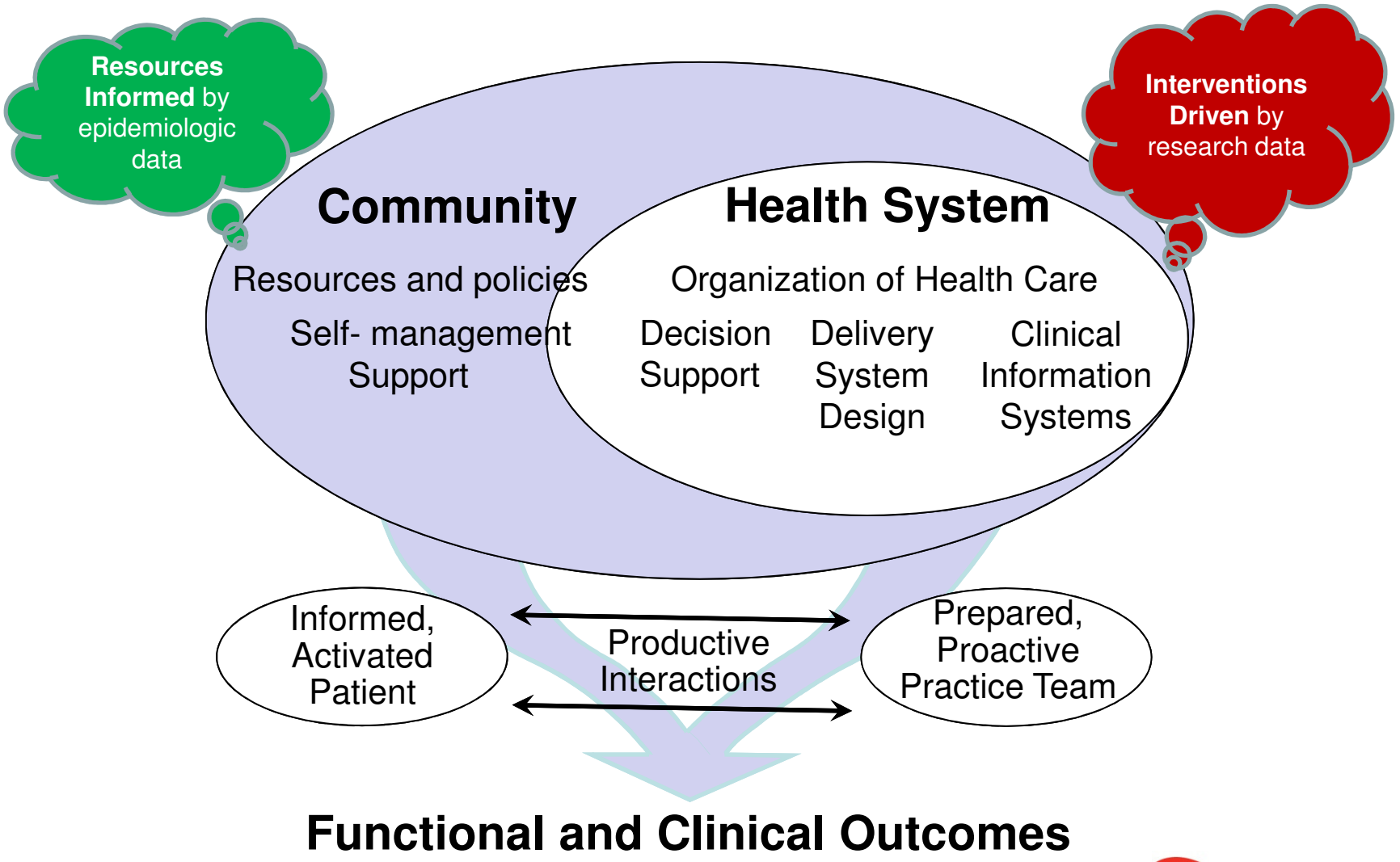
Health Depends upon Complex, Loosely-coupled Systems



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Where Does Research Fit in This Picture?

Interventions and policy must be **data driven**, which requires meaningful evidence

- Public Health Research
  - Population level data
- Biomedical Research
  - Individual and family level data
- Research guides implementation

IOM Global Health Research Areas

- Disease epidemiology
- Genetic epidemiology
- Health services and comparative effectiveness
- Clinical trials
- Social and environmental determinants of health

Recommendations 6 & 7

Research Needs. 1. Epidemiology

- Birth cohorts
- Large scale community intervention studies addressing multiple risk factors
- Improved national and regional data
  - Patterns of nutrition transitions, changes in physical activity, dietary patterns
  - Relationship of food production, distribution, trade, consumption
  - Psychosocial studies of CVD risk
  - Genetics, Gene-environment interactions
  - Gender
  - Infectious causes

Research Needs. 2. Development

- Uniformity in definitions and methods to allow comparisons
- Use of panel datasets, social and health inequalities
- Microeconomic impacts on employment and earnings
- Impacts of CVD
  - Household
  - Collaboration with employers and insurance companies to explore workplace

Research Needs. 3. Measurement and Evaluation

- How to ensure that data better inform budgeting decisions
- Long term evaluation tools for CVD in LMIC
- Identify transferable/scalable existing interventions
- Improved measurement of practice/quality
- Develop proxy metrics of behavioral risk factors
- Refine relevant risk stratification tools
- Impact of measurement/data on policy and programmatic decision making: how to present data

Research Needs. 4. Interventions to Reduce Burden of CVD

- Identify low cost, effective feasible interventions for LMIC
- How to disseminate successful programs
- Insurance models and their impact
- Policy effectiveness studies for intersectoral policies
- Financing models – how best to pay for approaches implemented across sectors

Research Needs. 5. Health Promotion Early in Life

- Estimate risk factors in youth in LMIC, emphasizing developmental origins of CVD
- Data on beliefs, attitudes, social norms influencing risk, barriers to change
- Risk surveillance systems integrated into health care and educational systems of LMIC
- Geographic, socioeconomic, gender, & cultural correlates of CVD risk in different youth groups
- Identify effective interventions to impact CVD risks early in life

Conclusion: 1. The research agenda includes but exceeds the scope of biomedical research

- Multiple **research** sectors must be involved and working together
  - Public health research
  - Biomedical and psychosocial research
  - Health economics
  - Micro- and macroeconomics
- Biomedical researchers can
  - Define and communicate the problems
  - Engage and focus, set priorities

Conclusion 2: Researchers must engage the non-research sectors which implement change

- Economic planners, lenders, policy makers
- Public Sectors
- Private Sectors
- Non-Governmental Organizations
- Education
- Labor
- Housing
- Agriculture

Principles for Implementation of US Global Development Initiatives

The US Government has developed guiding principles for health development investments from its experience with PEPFAR.

- Women-Centered Programming
- Strategic Integration and Coordination
- Country Ownership
- Sustainability and Health Systems Strengthening
- Improved Metrics, Monitoring & Evaluation

Country Ownership

Sustainability is attained when the governments of partner countries have the capacity and political will to manage and operate their health programs.

Requirements

- Ensure that partner country governments are at the center of development, implementation, decision-making, and leadership of health programs.
- Establish and build country capacity to allow, over time, transition of financing, management, and operation of programs, with necessary technical assistance.
- Include local NGOs and the private sector in delivery and support of health services.
- Engage communities to enable individuals to make informed decisions regarding their health.

Sustainability and Health Systems Strengthening

- Sustainability encompasses both building and strengthening health systems and supporting, over time, the transition from USG to country management and operation.
- Health Systems Strengthening (HSS) is key to achieving sustainable improvements in health and requires:
  - Deliberate focus of USG assistance, not merely a by-product of disease-specific, MCH/FP, or other health and development work
  - Sustained financial commitment to develop durable health systems
  - Establishment of indicators and measurement of impact
  - Support in developing local capacity for: service delivery, financing, leadership and governance; human resources, information systems; and commodities procurement

IOM Recommendations (1)

1. Recognize Chronic Diseases as a Developmental Assistance Priority
2. Improve Local Data
3. Implement policies to promote CV health
4. Include Chronic Diseases in Health Systems Strengthening
5. Improve National Coordination for Chronic Diseases

IOM Recommendations (2)

6. Research to Assess What Works in Different Settings
7. Disseminate Knowledge and Innovation Among Similar Countries
8. Collaborate to Improve Diets
9. Collaborate to Improve Access to CVD Diagnostics, Medicines, and Technologies

Recommendations (3)

10. Advocate for Chronic Diseases as a Funding Priority
11. Define Resource Needs
12. Report on Global Progress

Thank You

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