



COVID-19 AND NCDs









FINAL RESULTS

Rapid assessment of service delivery for noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) during the COVID-19 pandemic WHO NCD DEPARTMENT





Business as unusual: How the COVID pandemic and the NCD epidemic have brought about a deadly interplay



Underinvestment in the prevention, early diagnosis, screening, treatment and rehabilitation for NCDs: Health systems unable to meet the health-care needs of people living with and affected by NCDs

SDG 3.4

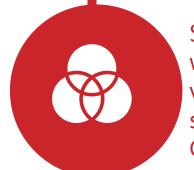
Disruption of services for the prevention and treatment of NCDs:
Long-term upsurge in deaths from NCDs likely

The world is at a critical juncture. The execution of a forward-looking strategy inclusive of NCDs is required to build back better and reach SDG 3.4 on NCDs.

The momentum of progress in curbing the NCD epidemic

2010

has dwindled since



Since the outbreak, people with NCDs are more vulnerable to becoming severely ill or die from COVID-19

today



2030



The momentum of progress in curbing the **NCD** epidemic has dwindled since 2010. The **COVID-19** pandemic has become an amplifier for health systems to better respond to NCDs.

WORLD HEALTH STATISTICS

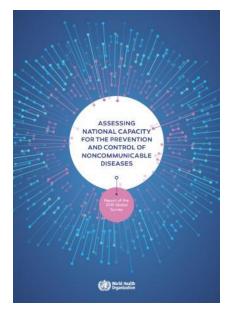
2020

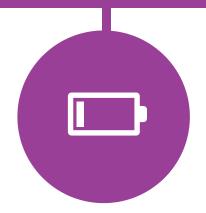
MONITORING
HEALTH FOR THE
SDGs





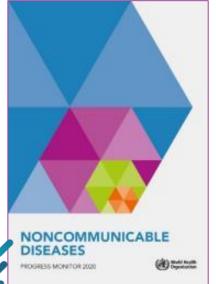
- Despite the considerable progress made in 2000-2010 in the prevention and treatment of NCDs, the momentum of change has dwindled since 2010. The annual decline of the risk of dying from a major NCD between the ages of 30 and 70 is slowing.
- SDG target 3.4 on NCDs is off track.
- Diabetes is showing a 5% increase in premature mortality.
- o **Pre-COVID:** Substantial reductions in NCD mortality require a strengthened health system to deliver NCD services that **improve diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation and palliation**, including hypertension control, and policies that drastically reduce risk factors for NCDs.





There has been a chronic **underinvestment** in the prevention, early diagnosis, screening, treatment and rehabilitation for NCDs.

In 2019, health systems were **unable to fully respond** in the majority of countries to the healthcare needs of people living with or affected by NCDs.



- Only 34% of countries provide drug therapy and counseling services to prevent and treat heart attacks and strokes
- o Only 40% of countries have **palliative care** generally available
- Only 48% of countries have guidelines for the four major NCDs
- Only 62% of countries have early detection programmes for cervical cancer
- Only 62% of countries have radiotherapy services for cancer treatment

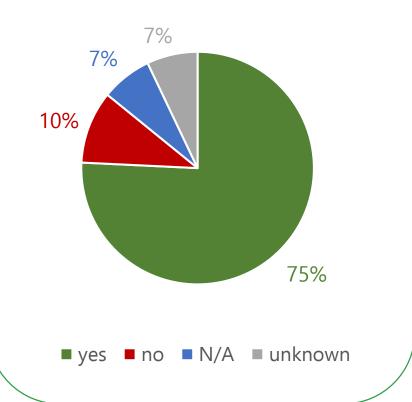


Since the COVID-19 outbreak, people living with NCDs are more vulnerable to becoming severely ill or dying from COVID-19



- Italy: Among those dying of COVID-19 in hospitals, 68% had hypertension and 31% had type 2 diabetes.
- India: 30% fewer acute cardiac emergencies reached health facilities in rural areas in March 2020 compared to the previous year.
- Netherlands: The number of people newly diagnosed with cancer dropped by 25% as a result of the lockdown.
- Spain: Among patients with severe COVID-19 disease, 43% had existing cardiovascular diseases.

75% of Ministries of Health have started to collect data on NCD-related co-morbidities for COVID-19





Disruption of services for the prevention and treatment of NCDs



What: WHO conducted a rapid assessment survey of service delivery for NCDs during the COVID-19 pandemic among 194 Ministries of Health. Responses were received from 163 Ministries (84%).

When: Between 1 May 2020 and 25 May 2020.

Why: To get a snapshot of the situation, following deepening concerns that many people living with NCDs are no longer receiving appropriate treatment or access to medicines during the COVID-19 pandemic.



The findings are presented in the next slides.





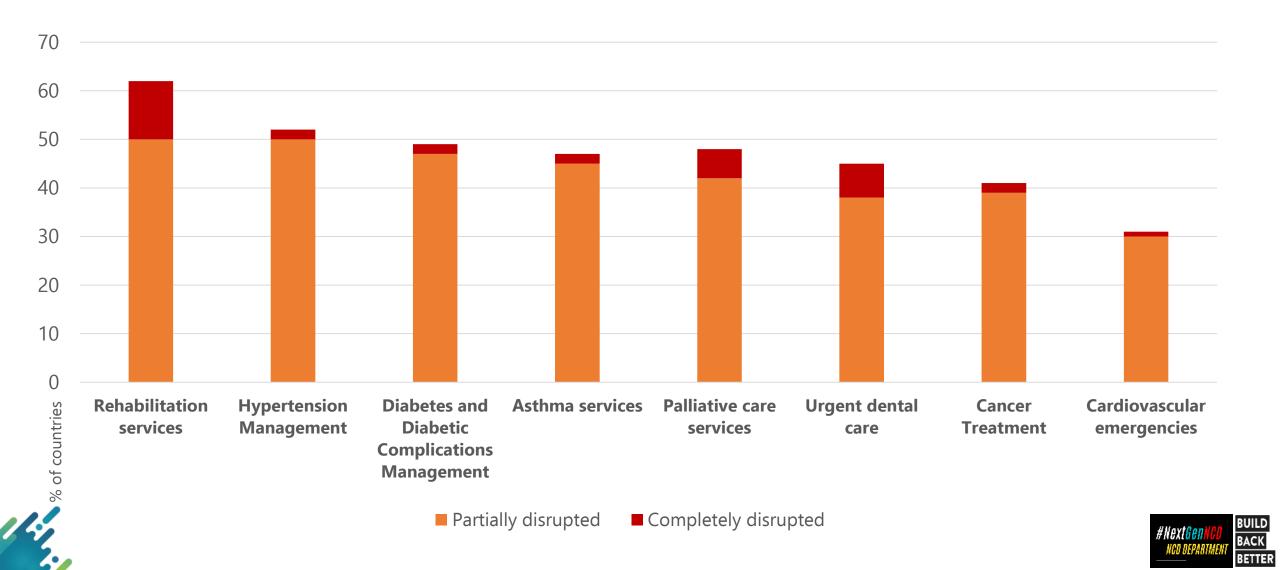






122 countries reported that NCD services are disrupted





The more severe the transmission phase of the COVID-19 pandemic, the more NCD services are disrupted





PHASE 2: SPORADIC CASES

39% of countries disrupted services for **hypertension management**33% of countries disrupted services to treat **diabetes** and complications
39% of countries disrupted services to treat **cancer**22% of countries disrupted services to treat **cardiovascular emergencies**



PHASE 3: CLUSTER TRANSMISSION

57% of countries disrupted services for **hypertension management**53% of countries disrupted services to treat **diabetes** and complications
46% of countries disrupted services to treat **cancer**29% of countries disrupted services to treat **cardiovascular emergencies**



PHASE 4: COMMUNITY TRANSMISSION

66% of countries disrupted services for **hypertension management**64% of countries disrupted services to treat **diabetes** and complications
56% of countries disrupted services to treat **cancer**46% of countries disrupted services to treat **cardiovascular emergencies**

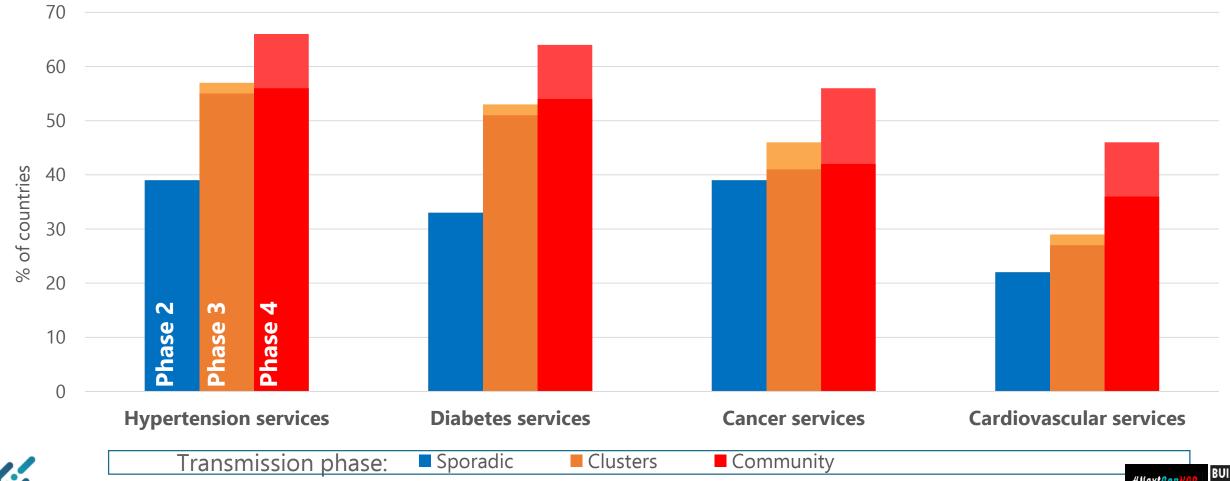




The more severe the transmission phase of the COVID-19 pandemic, the more NCDs services are disrupted



Countries with completely or partially disrupted services, by COVID-19 phase*





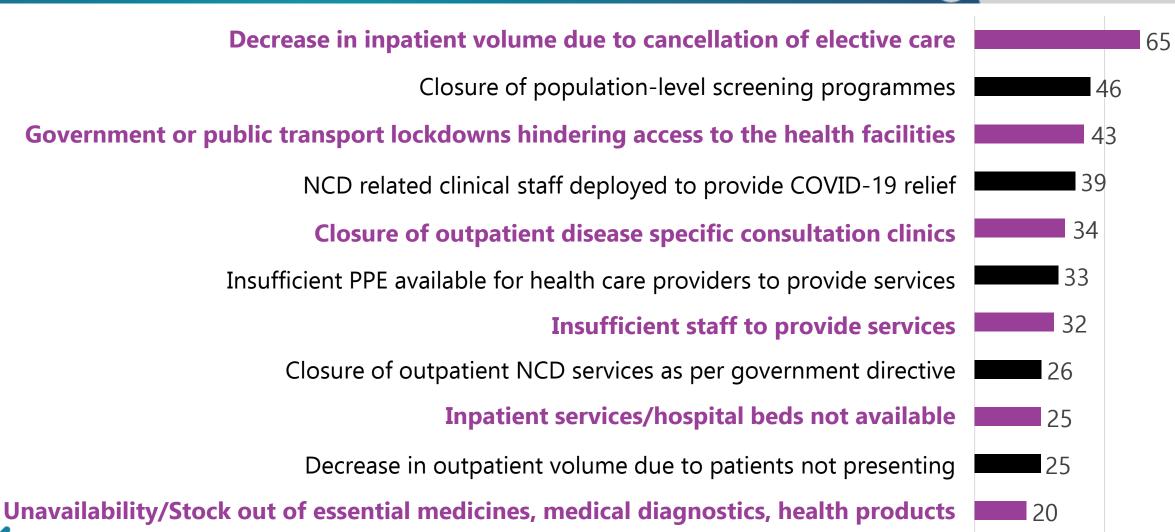
Main causes of NCD service disruption: 75% of countries reporting disruptions



Other

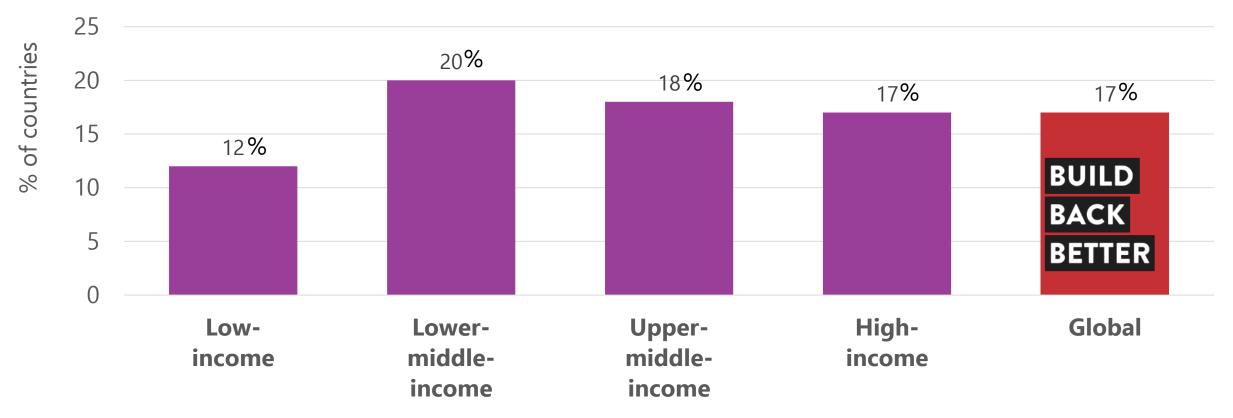


18 % of countries



17% of countries allocated additional funding from government budgets to include the provision of NCD services into the national COVID-19 plan



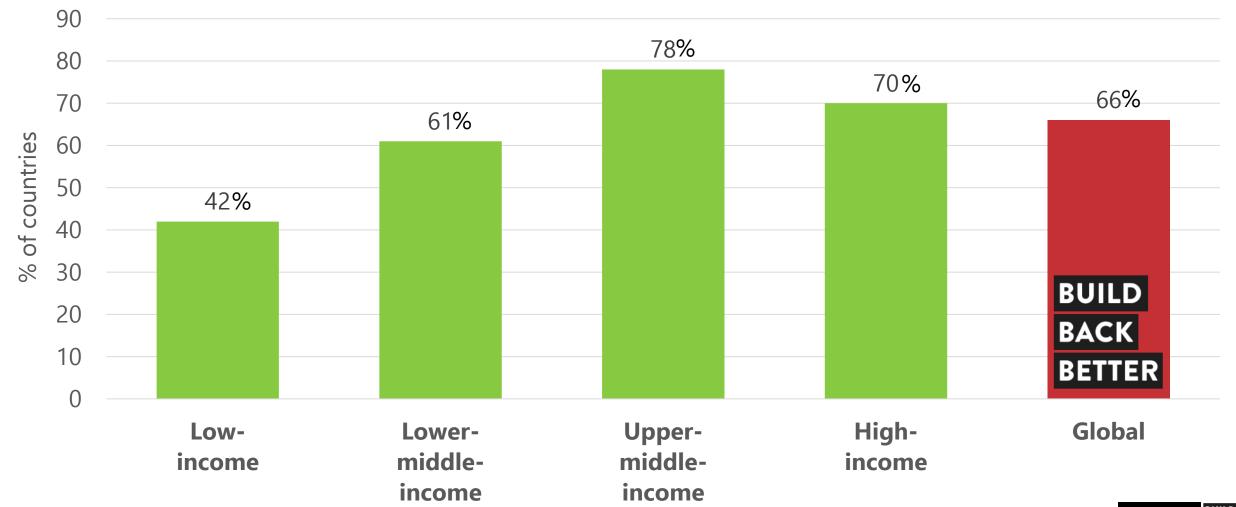






66% of countries have included the continuity of NCD services in national COVID-19 plans





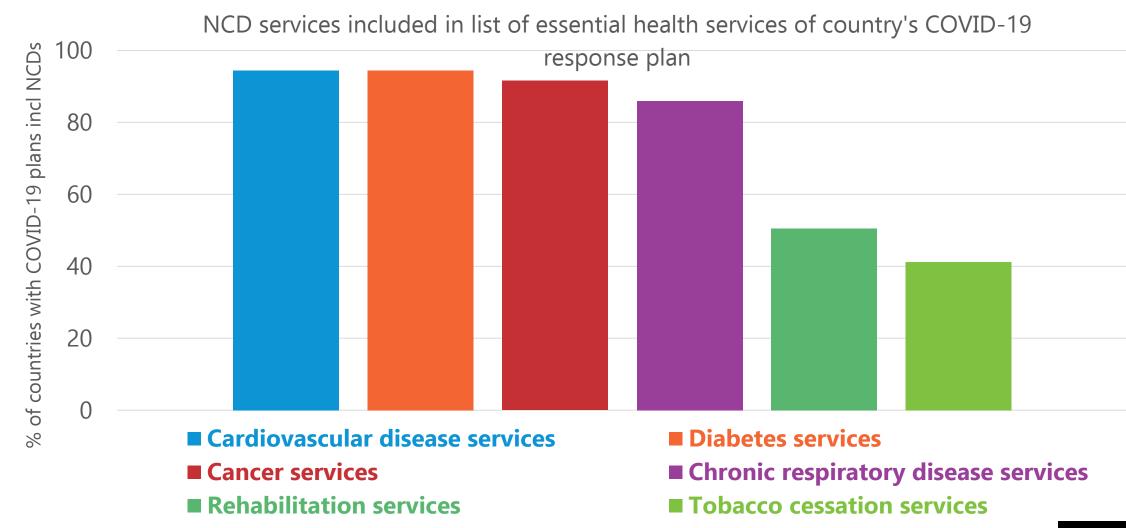




which have included

Most counties which have included NCD services in national COVID-19 plan, have prioritized services for the four major NCDs

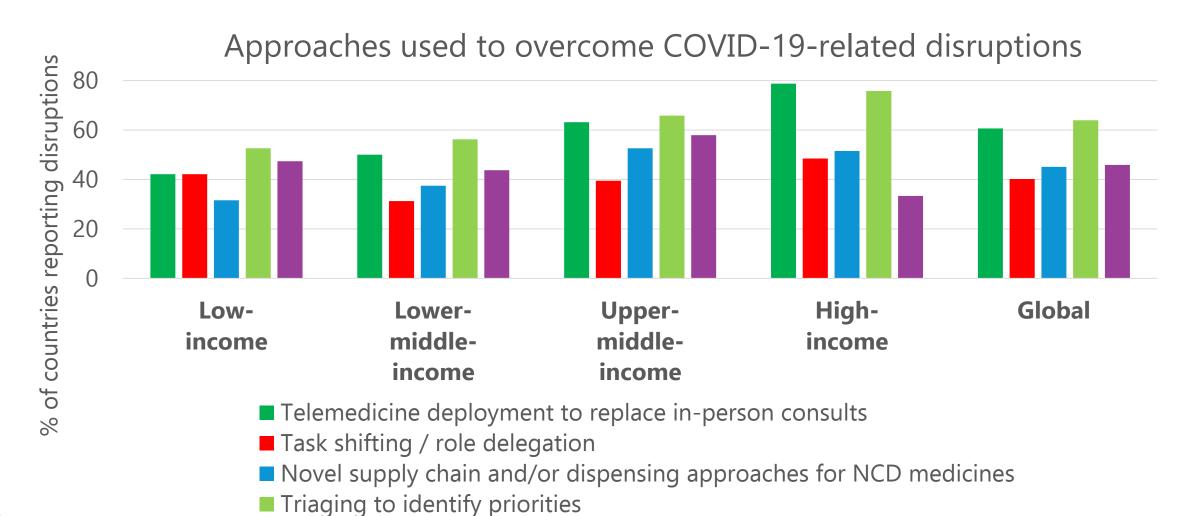






Telemedicine and triaging are the mitigation strategies most often used to overcome disruptions



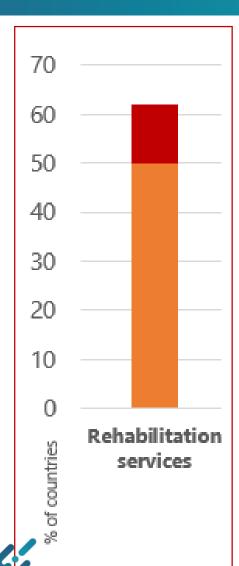


■ Redirection of patients with NCDs to alternate health care facilities



Rehabilitation is the most commonly disrupted service





Why: Rehabilitation continues being wrongly perceived as a non-essential health service for all patients when for many patients it is essential.

What services are disrupted: Acute rehabilitation (premature discharge after COVID-19 but also e.g. after heart disease, stroke and surgery), post-acute rehabilitation (e.g. cardiovascular disease and amputations) and outpatient rehabilitation (e.g. people in need of physiotherapy).

Consequences: Compromised health outcomes, future increased need including longer inpatient stays, and preventable hospital admissions due to complications.

WHO's recommendations:

When rehabilitation services are temporarily ceased, decreased or diverted, clear guidance needs to be adopted to identify priority patients who should continue rehabilitation (e.g. surgery, stroke, cardiovascular emergencies and NCDs multimorbidity).

Wherever appropriate and feasible, tele-rehabilitation services should be used.



Countries are asking for urgent guidance and support from WHO



Ask 1: Guidance on how to provide continuity for NCD programmes:

- How to include NCDs in public health emergencies protocols?
- How to develop national NCDs tool kits for use in emergencies?
- How to provide ambulatory essential NCD services during lockdown?
- How to provide medical care for NCDs through telemedicine and digital solutions?
- How to protect people living with NCDs? (e.g. clinical guidelines, drug interactions)

Ask 2: Communication materials

- Campaigns about the educate the public about the harms of NCD risk factors
- Risk communication campaigns targeting people living with or affected by NCDs
- Campaigns targeting healthcare workers on how to provide NCD care in emergencies





Countries are asking for urgent guidance and support from WHO





Ask 3: Better data

- How to collect comparable data on comorbidities?
- How to develop projection models to make the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on NCDs visible?
- How to assess rehabilitation and palliative care services during COVID-19 response?
- How to use digital tools to record patient management regime and enable remote management in emergencies through telemedicine?

Ask 4: Country support

- Provide training for policy makers on how to include NCDs into national COVID-19 plans
- Provide training for WHO Country
 Offices and UN Country Teams on how.
 Include NCDs into national COVID-19
 plans
- Provide technical assistance to adapt HEARTS and WHO-PEN packages to the COVID-19 context













The world is at a critical juncture.

The execution of a forward-looking strategy inclusive of NCDs is required to **build back better.**



Today:

- Strengthen national governance to include NCDs in national COVID-19 plans.
- Issue specific and practical guidance on the continuity of essential health and community services for NCDs
- Monitor the access to and continuity of essential health services for NCDs
- Provide national guidance for the development and use for digital health solutions for NCD self-care and the provision of medical care at home

Build back better tomorrow:

- Build **bridges** between national humanitarian emergency plans and NCDs responses
- Include the prevention, early diagnosis, screening and appropriate treatment of NCDs in essential PHC services and UHC benefit packages
- Address the historic underinvestment in NCDs, **call for new international funding patterns**, a reset of global initiatives, and build new partnerships for NCDs.
- Implement **WHO** guidance on resuming health services and activities for health and wellbeing
- Develop systematic approaches to digital health care solutions for NCDs







COVID-19 AND NCDs

