

Tobacco

- Very encouraging results
- Adds to the evidence base for tobacco control policies
- Explore further:
 - Challenges to enactment and enforcement of tobacco control policies (external funding and an outside push versus local funding and initiative)
 - Does regulation of the sale of tobacco to young people lead to reduce consumption? Does penalizing young people for possession and use of tobacco a viable policy?



Anti-hypertensive Medications

- Results of the study
 - promotes rational use of drugs
 - and consequently reduces treatment costs
- Challenges:
 - Knowledge does not always translate to practice
 - Use of various guidelines and cut-offs (and incentives)



Anti-hypertensive Medications

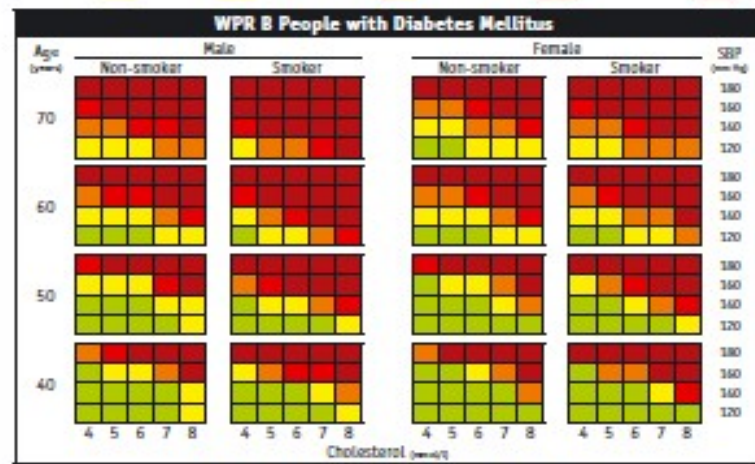
- Response
 - PhilHealth (major source of health financing) as the driver of rational use of drugs and of essential technologies
 - Accreditation and consequent reimbursement only when standards/guidelines are adhered to
 - Strong push for universal coverage and improvement of the quality of health care services through accreditation



The WHO/ISH Risk Prediction Charts at Primary Level of Care

Figure 2. WHO/ISH risk prediction chart for WPR B. 10-year risk of a fatal or non-fatal cardiovascular event by gender, age, systolic blood pressure, total blood cholesterol, smoking status and presence or absence of diabetes mellitus.

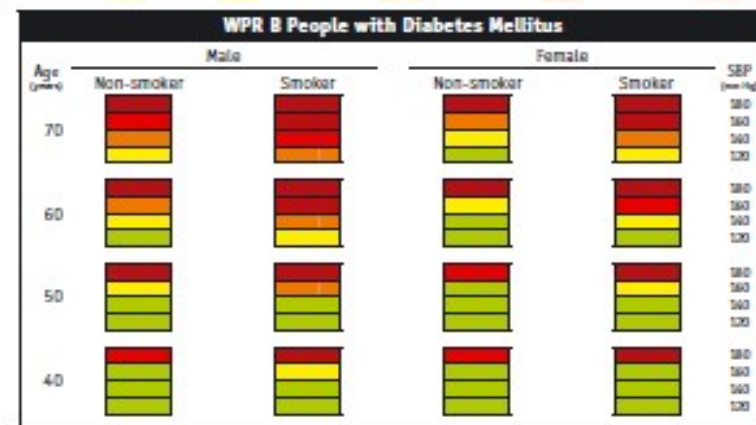
Risk Level ■ <10% ■ 10% to <20% ■ 20% to <30% ■ 30% to <40% ■ ≥40%



This chart can only be used for countries of the WHO Region of Western Pacific, sub-region B, in settings where blood cholesterol can be measured (see Table 1)

Figure 4. WHO/ISH risk prediction chart for WPR B. 10-year risk of a fatal or non-fatal cardiovascular event by gender, age, systolic blood pressure, smoking status and presence or absence of diabetes mellitus.

Risk Level ■ <10% ■ 10% to <20% ■ 20% to <30% ■ 30% to <40% ■ ≥40%



This chart can only be used for countries of the WHO Region of Western Pacific, sub-region B, in settings where blood cholesterol CANNOT be measured (see Table 1).

WHO Package of Essential NCD Interventions at Primary Care Level

- Total risk approach – using sex, smoking, raised BP, raised blood glucose & cholesterol to determine the risk of developing cardiovascular event (stroke or heart attack) and forms the basis of management
- Promotes rational drug use
- Strengthens the health system and gatekeeper function of primary care
- Reduce costs due to hospital admissions and complications
- Improve health outcomes and health equity
- Assist the health sector/LGUs to use available resources efficiently



NCD

- Study confirms that NCDs are major causes of deaths in the Philippines
- Validates vulnerability of the poor and the prevalent behavioral risk factors among them such as smoking and high salt consumption
- Need to focus on premature deaths due to NCDs (55 years old and below for men and 60 years old and below for females)



FP-EPI Integration

- Study provides evidence on effective interaction with women for family planning promotion during immunization
- Makes valuable use of ‘waiting time’ during immunization of infants
- Focusing time and effort in promoting FP only on those with unmet needs for FP
- Observation – go directly to promoting FP use without surfacing unmet need (fail to ask for the client’s reproductive health intentions)



FP-EPI Integration

Challenges:

- Immunization day is often the busiest day (there are still areas where 'Everyday is Immunization day' is not practiced) and HC staff may claim they're short of manpower
- Strategy very useful in areas where FP services are available (with supportive policy environment, FP commodities and trained manpower); what can be done in others?



FP-EPI Integration

Response:

- Health facility manager may organize service delivery to adopt the strategy
 - A dedicated health provider or volunteer
 - Add more immunization days
- Constant monitoring of and feedback on the results of the intervention to motivate health staff to sustain the integration



Future Studies

- Value of health governance sessions for governors, mayors, barangay captains and health leaders

