

WHO perspective on CVD in the young



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WHO & the Global Health Context



From the **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)** to the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**

- Equity
- Universal Health Coverage



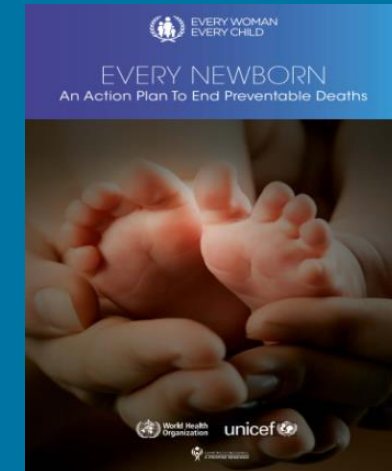
Global Strategy for women's children's adolescent's health: **Survive, thrive, transform**



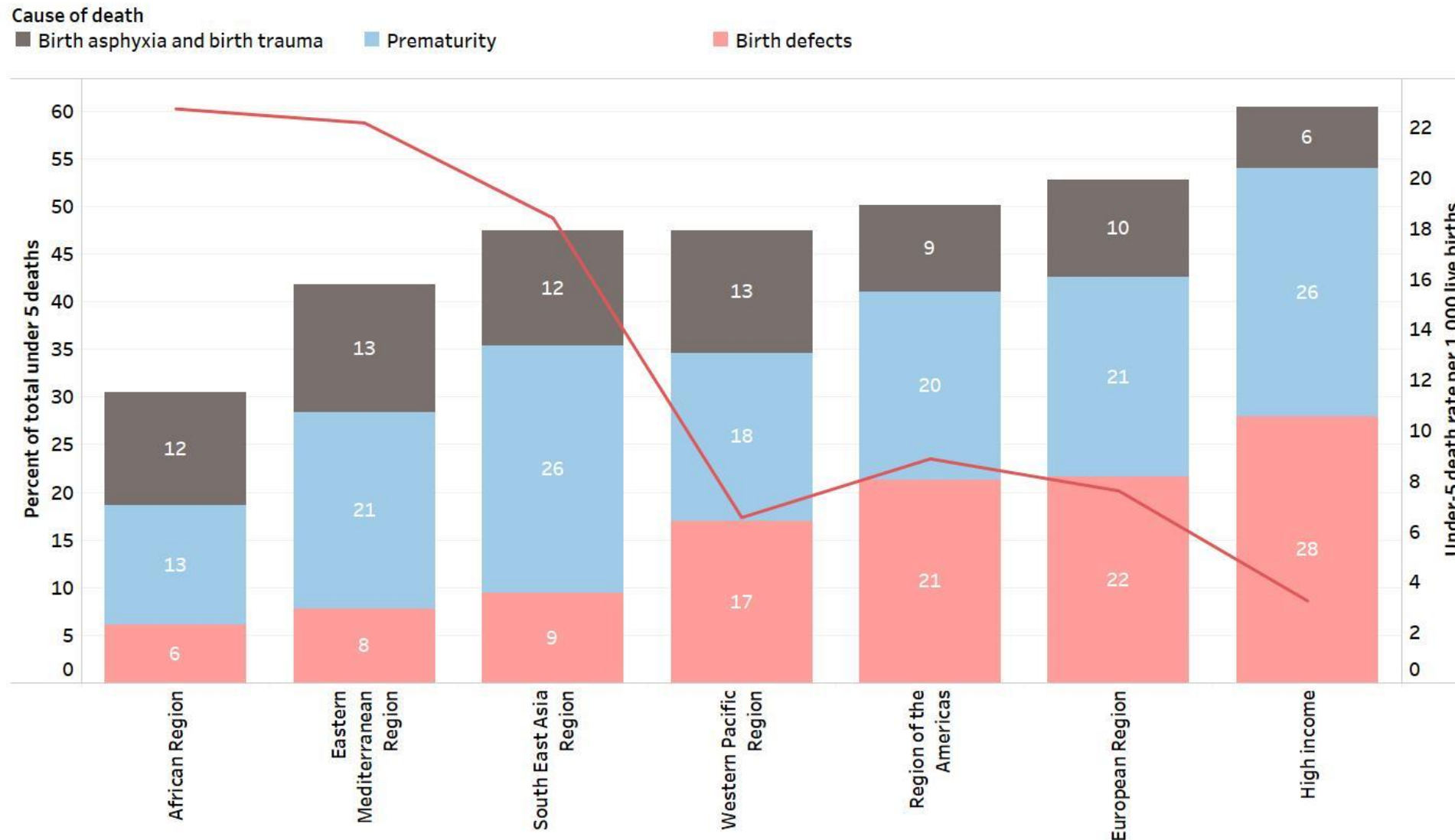
Every Newborn Action Plan (ENAP)

- Reducing national NMR to less than 12 per 1000 LB by 2030
- Reducing national SBR to less than 12 per 1000 LB by 2030

Child health redesign

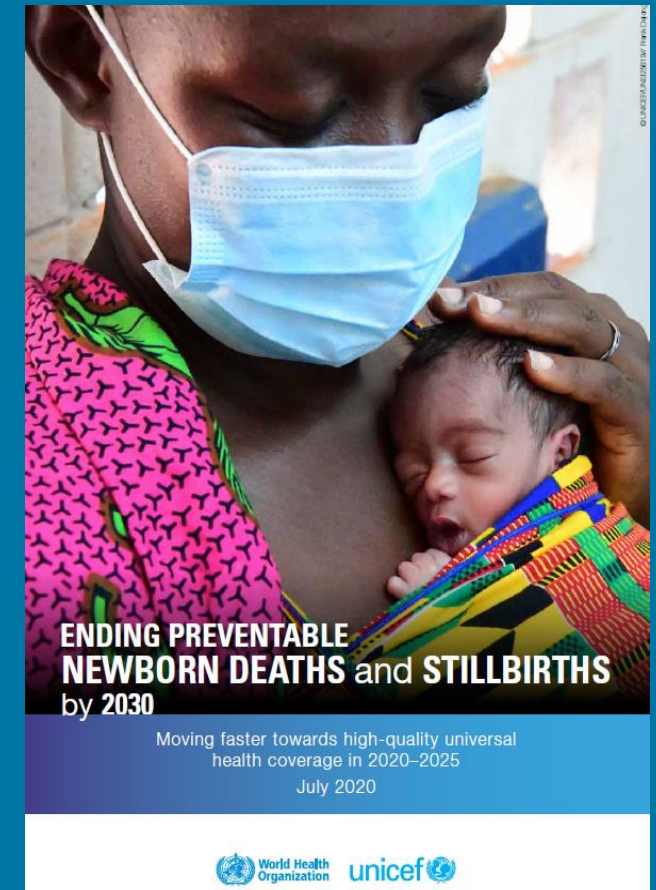
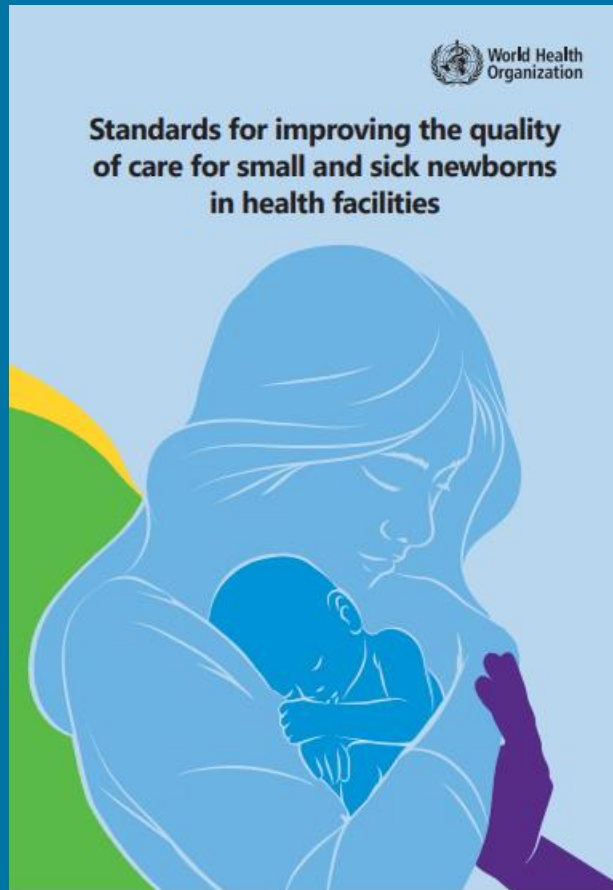


The lower the under 5 mortality rate the higher the proportion of deaths due to birth defects (2016)

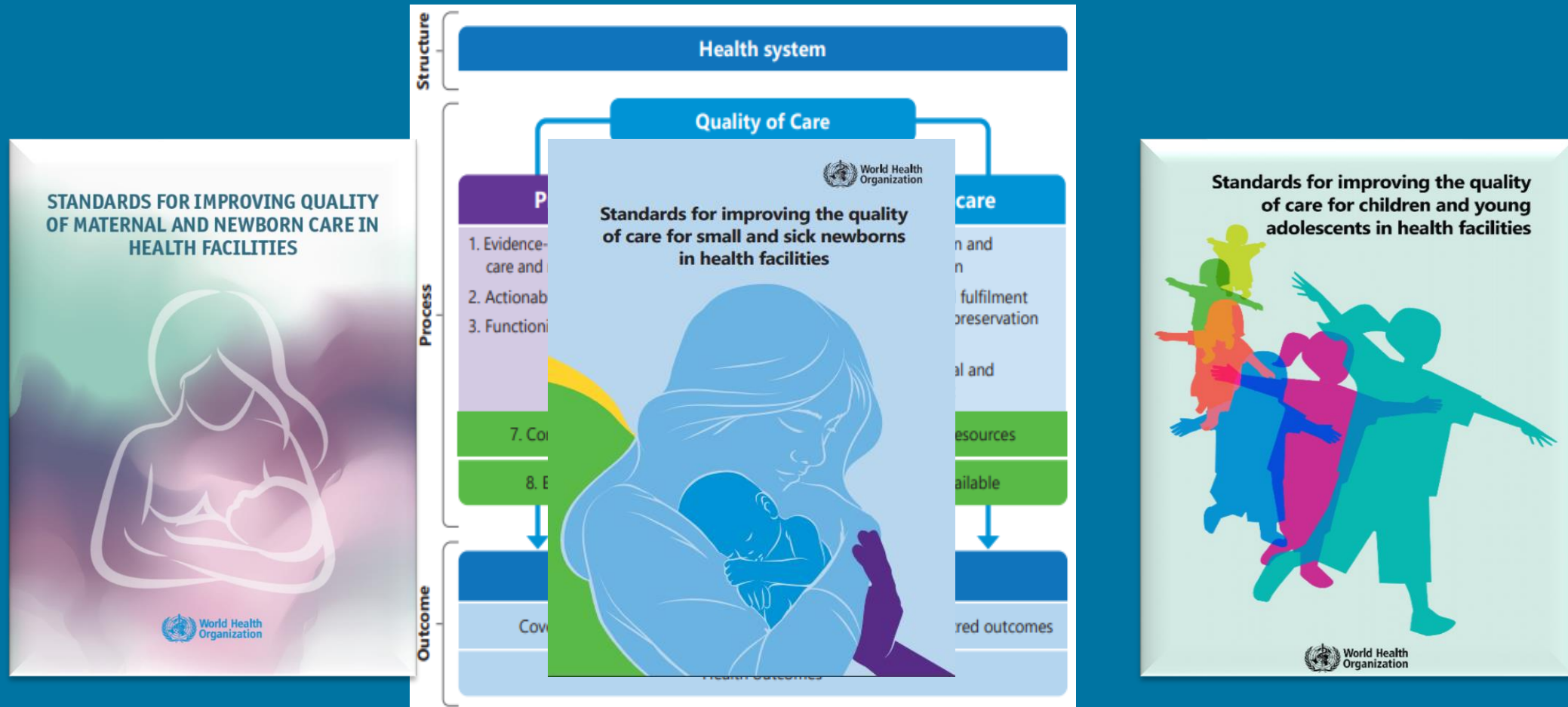


Source: WHO, to be published in 2020 BMJ Supplement on Child Health Redesign

Expanding access to quality neonatal services as an entry point



Quality of Care Framework and Standards



Maternal and newborn health

Small and sick newborn health

Children and young adolescents

63rd World Health Assembly Resolution on Birth Defects



- **The Sixty-third World Health Assembly (2010)** passed a resolution promoting primary prevention and improving the health of children with birth defects by:
 - Developing and **strengthening** registration and **surveillance systems**
 - Developing **expertise and building capacity**
 - Strengthening **research and studies** on etiology, diagnosis and prevention
 - Promoting **international cooperation**

WHO global response

SURVEILLANCE:

- Birth defect **surveillance manual** and case definitions
- **Capacity building** for better surveillance

PREVENTION:

- **Global policy for folic acid fortification** at country level
- **Elimination of Congenital rubella syndrome**
- **Elimination of Congenital syphilis**

CARE

- Identification and management integrated into maternal, newborn and child health programmes



What We are Doing

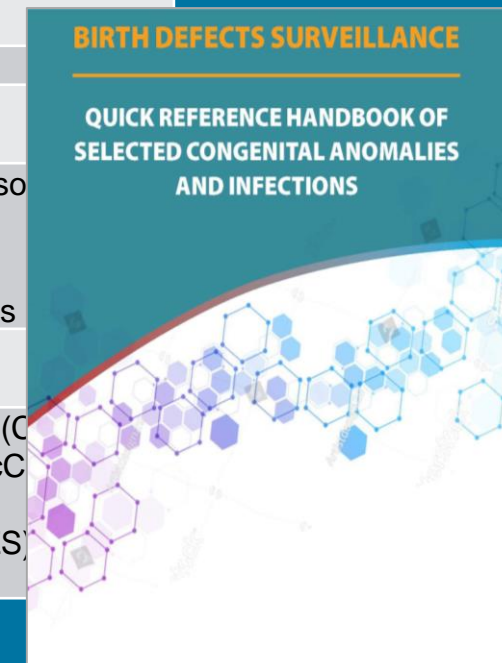
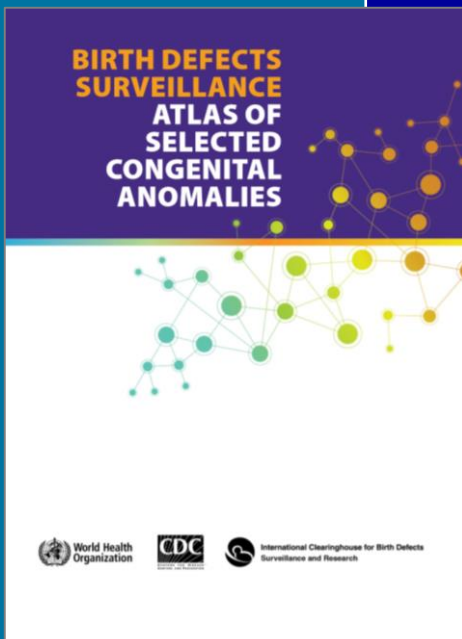
- ❑ Collaboration to achieve goals
 - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
 - International Clearinghouse for Birth Defects Surveillance and Research
 - WHO Regional Offices
 - March of Dimes
- ❑ Support countries interested in birth defects prevention
- ❑ Support in-country capacity of other programs to sustain prevention and care efforts over the long-term



What is new? Added conditions

Organ system	Existing conditions
Neural Tube Defects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anencephaly Encephalocele Spina bifida
Oral Facial Clefts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleft lip with & without cleft palate Cleft palate only
Genitourinary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hypospadias
Musculoskeletal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talipes equinovarus Reduction defects of upper & lower limbs Exomphalos/omphalocele Gastroschisis

Organ system	NEW conditions
Cardiovascular	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Common truncus (truncus arteriosus) Hypoplastic left heart syndrome Interrupted aortic arch Pulmonary valve atresia Tetralogy of Fallot Transposition of great arteries Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis
Head	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Microcephaly
Ear	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anotia/microtia
Genitourinary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renal agenesis / hypoplasia
Gastrointestinal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Esophageal atresia / tracheoesophageal fistula Rectal atresia/stenosis Large intestinal atresia/stenosis Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)
Chromosomal	
Congenital infections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Congenital Rubella Syndrome (CRS) Congenital Cytomegalovirus (cCMV) Congenital Syphilis (cSyphilis) Congenital Zika syndrome (CZS)



Tackling Cardiovascular Diseases in the Young



Rheumatic Heart Disease in Children

8 July 2020

2018 WHA Resolution calls on WHO to:

1. Lead and coordinate global RHD efforts, ensuring adequate resources, and engaging broadly across relevant WHO work areas
2. Support countries to:
 - Document burden
 - Develop and implement programmes and strengthen health systems for
 - Improved disease surveillance
 - Increasing the availability and training of the community and primary health care workforce
 - Ensuring reliable access to affordable prevention, diagnostic and treatment tools

2018 WHA Resolution calls on WHO to:

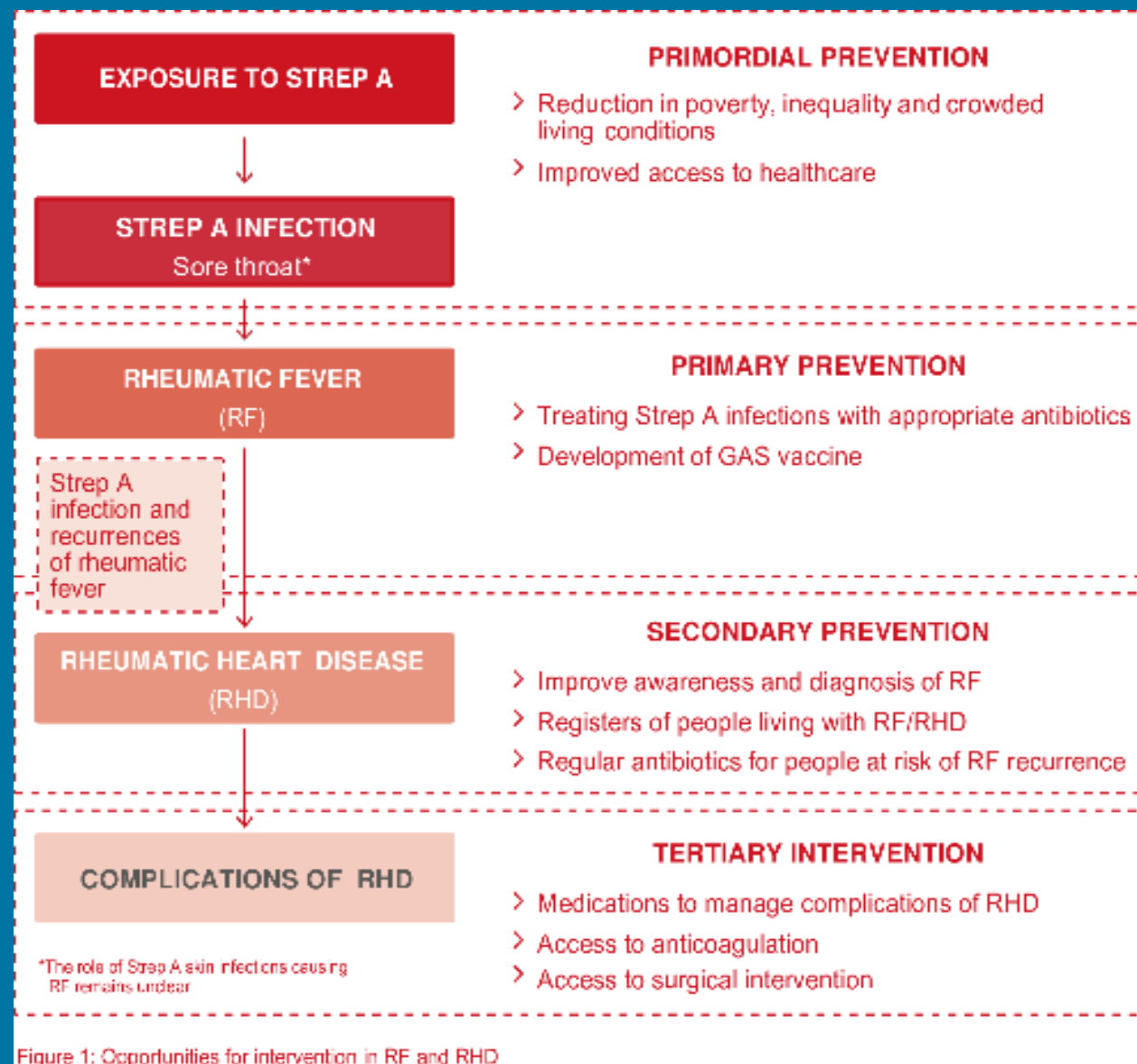
Foster international partnerships for mobilizing resources, sharing best practices methodologies, developing and supporting a strategic research and development agenda, and facilitating access to existing and new medicines and technologies

Assess and report on the magnitude and nature of the problem of RHD according to agreed measures, and monitor efforts

Progress to be reported at 74th WHA (2021)

Approach

- Defined **15 key actions** to achieve priority outcomes
- Organized across the disease continuum
 - Primordial prevention
 - Primary prevention
 - Secondary prevention
 - Tertiary intervention
 - Special populations
 - Monitoring/disease burden



Ongoing and planned activities

- Advocacy and resource mobilization
- Guidelines: Assessment and management of strep sore throat, rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease
- Preparation of the report for WHA 2021
- Address challenges with global supply of Benzathine Penicillin G (Essential Meds, Child Health, Sexual and Reproductive Health)

Thank you



WHO

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