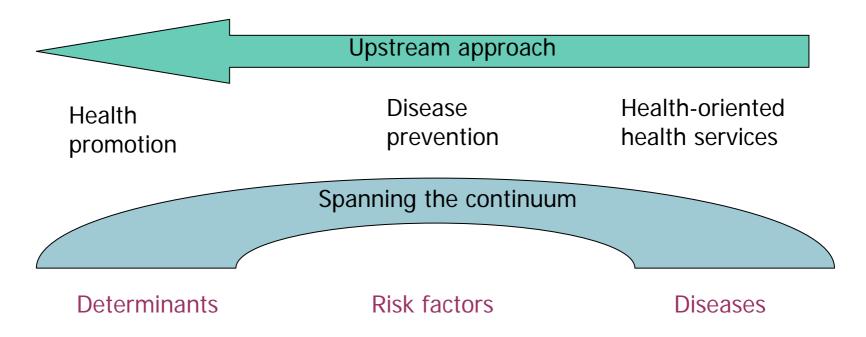
Past, present and future of NCD PH and Surveillance: Beyond the Fifth Conference

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Comprehensive and balanced



Comprehensive approach:

- Population-level prevention programmes
- Targeting high risk individuals
- Improved quality and coverage of care
- Systematic reduction of inequalities



Riskfactor surveillance in Europe

Multiple instruments in operation

- different coverage
- Single risk factor e.g. GYTS (Global Youth Tobacco Survey)
- Multiple risk factors e.g. CINDI Health Monitor
- Behavioural e.g. HBSC (Health Behaviour in School-aged children); BRFSS
- Stepped (Behavioural + physical measurements + biological measurements) e.g. STEPS
- Different agencies e.g. WHO; EU; UNICEF
- Risk factors & diseases
- Different levels: International /national/subnational













Conclusions

- Strengths
 - Heritage; experience; capacity; innovation
 - Support available
- Weaknesses
 - Diversity & specificity of Europe
 - Capacity & resources
 - Coordination (between /within agencies, countries)
- Opportunities
 - NCD as part of health information system
 - New Europe
 - New initiatives
- Threats
 - Sustainability



Challenges for RE surveillance system

- Is it "add in" or "add on" or "add to"?
- What is the starting point for surveillance?
- What is the context?
- What is feasible what is sustainable?
- What is the perspective?



Questions

- What is the definition of the problem the way you define the problem will drive the system
- What are the monitoring and information processes that help to drive a change process?
- What does each actor contribute to the definition of the problem (and diagnosis of the situation) – and to the formulation of the solution?



- Past
 - Biomedical /linear model
- Present
 - New understandings /new complexities
- Future
 - Broader definition /ownership /contribution
 - Triangle: research-surveillance-policy