BPC: Making a Difference

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Um projeto em colaboração da SBC, PROADI-SUS/HCor e American Heart Association®

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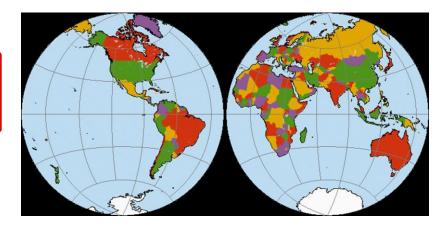


World Health Organization



- Noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) are the main cause of mortality worldwide.
- ▼ NCDs account for about 2/3 of all deaths in the world -- 38 million people in 2012. In Brazil, NCDs are responsible for 72% of deaths.
- Approximately 1/2 of all NCD deaths globally are due to cardiovascular disease (including heart disease and stroke).

Global problem, global cause





World Health Organization

4 common risk factors -- tobacco use, harmful use of alcohol, physical inactivity, and unhealthy diets – increase the risk of dying from an NCD, and all 4 are relevant to



CVD.







♥ Global NCD prevalence expected to significantly rise in the future, due to population growth and aging, combined with economic transitions and the resulting changes in behavior and in occupational and environmental risk factors.





UN/WHO 25 by 2025 Campaign





25% Relative Reduction in Premature Mortality from NCDs by 2025



Tobacco Smoking 30% Physical Inactivity 10%

Alcohol 10%

Salt/Sodium Intake 30% Raised blood Pressure 25% Diabetes and Obesity 0%

Age-Standardized prevalence of adult population (aged 18+ years) consuming less than five total servings (400 grams) of fruit and vegtables per day

Age-standardized prevalence of raised total cholesterol among persons aged 18+ years (defined as total cholesterol > 5.0 mmol/L or 190 mg/dl) and mean total cholesterol

Age-standardized mean proportion of total energy intake from saturated fatty acids in persons aged 18+ years.

Essential Medicines and Technologies 80%

Drug Therapy to prevent heart attack and stroke 50%

- Target adopted by the World Health Assembly
- Modifiable Risk Factors
- Additional indicators under Risk Factors
- National Systems Response



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Boas Praticas Clinicas Em CardiologiaBest Clinical Practices in Cardiology-Brazil

Structured program to help SUS hospitals improve the care delivery for patients experiencing acute coronary syndrome, heart failure, and atrial fibrillation







- Recognized by Ministry of Health as important to the ability to achieve the WHO goals for 2015 which is demonstrated by their financial support for the project
- Creates network of hospitals committed to the project, being held accountable to the same measurement, and sharing experience and best practices to learn from one another

Hospital Impact

- Multi-disciplinary team dedicated to important quality improvement project
- Each hospital has the opportunity to focus on gaps in care so that improvements can be realized



Professional development opportunity for healthcare providers through workshops and webinars focused on science and guidelines updates





Impact on Health Care in Brazil



- Data provides objective information and identifies gaps in care across the country which in turn provides excellent opportunity to engage the Ministry of Health in discussions related to resource needs to support improvements in care
- Publications presenting the results of the project will help inform the Ministry of Health and other health providers in country, as well as others around the world, about strategies that result in improved care and patient outcomes
- When you improve the care delivered in your hospital your own families and communities will benefit!



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