Mongolia: National Situation of NCD Monitoring and Surveillance

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A standardized framework of measurable core indicators must be adopted to monitor trends and progress.
The three major components of NCD surveillance

- **Exposures**
  - Behavioural risk factors: *tobacco use, physical inactivity, the harmful use of alcohol and unhealthy diet.*
  - Physiological and metabolic risk factors: *raised blood pressure, overweight/obesity, raised blood glucose, and raised cholesterol.*
  - Social determinants: *educational level, household income, and access to health Care*

- **Outcomes**
  - Mortality: *NCD-specific mortality.*
  - Morbidity: *Cancer incidence and type (as core)*

- **Health system capacity and response**
  - Interventions and health system capacity: *infrastructure, policies and plans, access to key health-care interventions and treatments, and partnerships*
Monitoring Exposures: Risk factor Surveillance

- WHO STEPS Approach to NCD Risk Factor Surveillance
- Repeated, cross-sectional, population based surveys
- STEPS 2005 and 2009
- Coordinated by Steering Committee at MOH
- Leading role of the Public Health Institute
STEPS SURVEY SCOPE AND DATA COLLECTION

eSTEPS: a new tool for NCD risk factors surveillance

- Covered all 3 steps
- Core, expanded and some optional modules

- **POCKET PC (PDA)**
  - No paper
  - No data entering
  - Accurate
  - Fewer errors
  - Appealing
Monitoring outcomes: Mortality and Morbidity

- Annual Health Indicators
  - NCD Morbidity (Outpatient, Inpatient)
  - Mortality (all cause; and cause –specific death rates)

- 5 leading causes of morbidity & mortality

- Population based Cancer Registry –is in progress with MCA funding
Monitoring health system response and country capacity

• Public Health Infrastructure to deal with NCDs
  
  • National NCD Prevention and Control Programm and related strategy, sum-programmes and Action Plans
  
  • Establishment of Health Information System (Public Health) in its progress
  
  • In-country capacity for Surveillance, surveys
  
  • Nationwide activities on early detection, treatment and care for NCDs (MCA, Health Project)
  
  • Existence of partnerships and collaborations related to NCD prevention and control
ISSUES

• **Policy issues**
  – Lack of clear policies on roles and functions of different levels of organizations in collection, processing and utilization of data to build-up Pub Health Information System

• **Data utilization issues**
  – lack of use by different levels
  – timeliness of feedback

• **Human resource issues**
  – Capacity to process and utilize data
  – High turn over of staff
  – Low salary and motivation
  – No career structure
CHALLENGES

• Integration of NCD data into National Health Information System

• Integrate NCD plans into wider health system planning

• Strengthen health systems, based on primary health care

• Building capacity at different levels to process and utilize information for decision making
OPPORTUNITIES

- Government’s commitment to NCDs prevention and Control
- National Programme, Strategy and Plan of Action
- In-Country Institutional capacity for NCD Risk Factor Surveillance
- Annual Health Statistics on NCD morbidity and mortality
- MCA Health Project
  - NCDI Capacity Building Activity.
  - NCDI Prevention Activity.
  - NCDI Early Detection Activity.
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION