

Mongolia: National Situation of NCD Monitoring and Surveillance

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NCD Surveillance and monitoring

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*

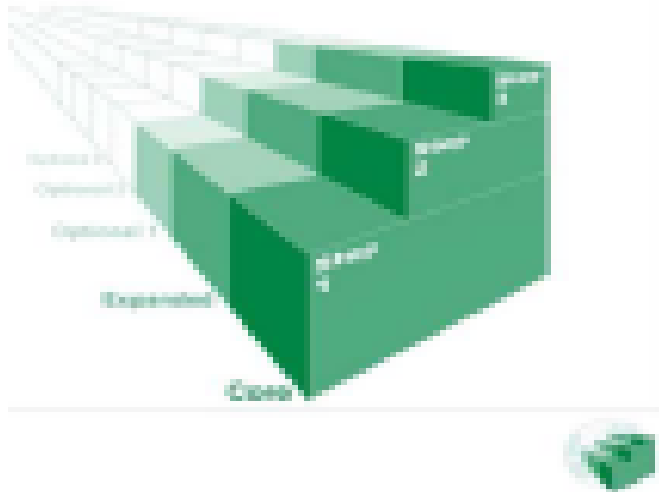
Monitoring Exposures: Risk factor Surveillance

- 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

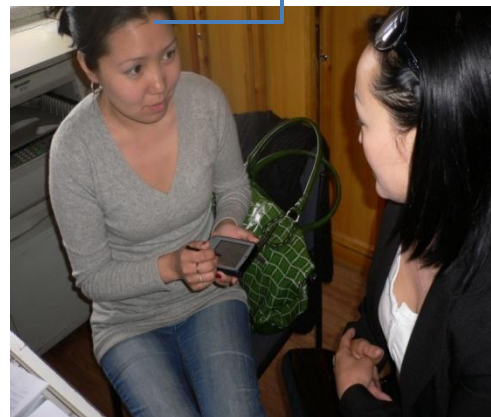
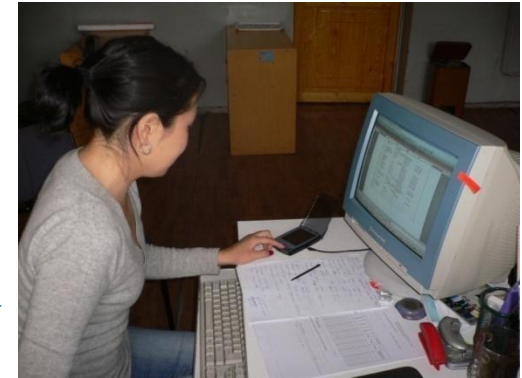
eSTEPS: a new tool for NCD risk factors surveillance

- 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 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**