

Noncommunicable disease facility-based monitoring guidance

Framework, indicators, and application



World Health
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Contents

Foreword	vi
Acknowledgements	vii
Disclosure of interests	vii
Abbreviations	ix
1. Background	1
2. Introduction	2
3. The <i>Noncommunicable disease facility-based monitoring guidance</i>	3
4. Application of the <i>Noncommunicable disease facility-based monitoring guidance</i> in country health facility-based monitoring systems	7
5. Indicators and metadata by disease	9
Hypertension and cardiovascular diseases	9
Core indicators and their metadata	9
Availability of hypertension core medicines	10
Availability of cardiovascular disease core medicines	11
Availability of a functional blood pressure measuring device	12
Blood pressure control among people with hypertension	13
Optional indicators and their metadata	14
Assessment of cardiovascular disease risk among people aged 40 years and over using WHO CVD risk charts	15
Screening for hypertension among people aged 18 and over as part of routine service	16
Hypertension detection from opportunistic screening	17
Assessment for chronic kidney disease among people newly diagnosed with hypertension	18
Blood pressure control among people with hypertension (follow-up)	19
Availability of trained staff who are providing services for hypertension management	20
Completeness and timeliness of reporting by health facilities	21
Facilities receiving supervisory visit	22
Loss to follow-up	23
Diabetes	24
Core indicators and their metadata	24
Availability of diabetes core medicines	25
Availability of plasma glucose testing	26
Availability of hemoglobin A1c testing	27
Glycaemic control among people with diabetes	28
Optional indicators and their metadata	29
Pharmacological treatment among people with diabetes	30
Statin therapy among people with diabetes	31
Pharmacological treatment for chronic kidney disease among people with diabetes	32
Pharmacological treatment for hypertension among people with diabetes	33
Assessment for diabetic chronic kidney disease among people with diabetes	34
Assessment for diabetic foot among people with diabetes	35
Referral for retinopathy screening among people with diabetes	36
Glycaemic control among people with diabetes (follow-up)	37
Chronic kidney disease among people with diabetes	38
Lower-limb amputation among people with diabetes	39

Blindness among people with diabetes.....	40
Availability of trained staff who are providing services for diabetes management	41
Completeness and timeliness of reporting by health facilities	42
Facilities receiving supervisory visit.....	43
Loss to follow-up	44
Chronic respiratory diseases.....	45
Core indicators and their metadata	45
Availability of asthma core medicines.....	46
Availability of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease core medicines.....	47
Asthma control.....	48
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease control	49
Optional indicators and their metadata	50
Availability of peak flow meter and mouth piece.....	51
Asthma diagnosis using peak flow measurement.....	52
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease diagnosis using peak flow measurement.....	53
Treatment among people with asthma.....	54
Treatment among people with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	55
Emergency visit among people with asthma	56
Emergency visit among people with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.....	57
Availability of trained staff who are providing services for asthma/chronic obstructive pulmonary disease management	58
Completeness and timeliness of reporting by health facilities	59
Facilities receiving supervisory visit.....	60
Loss to follow-up	61
Cancers	62
Breast cancer	62
Core indicators and their metadata	62
Clinical breast evaluation for early diagnosis of breast cancer among women aged 30–49 years with signs and/or symptoms associated with breast cancer	63
Timeliness of referral for breast cancer diagnosis among women aged 30–49 years with associated signs and/or symptoms of breast cancer who had suspicious findings from clinical breast evaluation	65
Optional indicators and their metadata	66
Referral for mammography screening among women aged 50–69 years	67
Timeliness of breast cancer confirmatory diagnosis among women aged 30–49 years with suspicious findings from clinical breast evaluation	68
Timeliness of breast cancer treatment among women aged 30–49 years with suspicious findings from clinical breast evaluation	69
Availability of trained staff who are providing clinical breast evaluation services	70
Completeness and timeliness of reporting by health facilities	71
Facilities receiving supervisory visit.....	72
Loss to follow-up	73
Cervical cancer.....	74
Core indicators and their metadata	74
Availability of human papillomavirus testing	75
Cervical cancer screening with high performance test among women aged 30–49 years.....	76
Cervical cancer screening among women aged 30–49 years.....	77
Cervical cancer screening test positivity among women aged 30–49 years	78
Optional indicators and their metadata	79
Availability of Pap smear testing.....	80
Availability of visual inspection with acetic acid testing.....	81
Cervical cancer rescreening among women aged 30–49 years.....	82
Pre-invasive cervical disease treatment among women aged 30–49 years.....	83

Timeliness of referral for cervical cancer diagnosis among women aged 30–49 years with suspicious findings from cervical cancer screening	84
Availability of trained staff who are providing cervical cancer screening services	85
Completeness and timeliness of reporting by health facilities	86
Facilities receiving supervisory visit.....	87
Loss to follow-up	88
Childhood cancer	89
Core indicators and their metadata	89
Clinical evaluation for early diagnosis of childhood cancer among children with signs and/or symptoms associated with childhood cancer	90
Timeliness of referral for childhood cancer diagnosis among children with associated signs and/or symptoms of childhood cancer who had suspicious findings from clinical evaluation	91
Optional indicators and their metadata	92
Availability of trained staff who are providing services for early diagnosis of childhood cancer	93
Completeness and timeliness of reporting by health facilities	94
Facilities receiving supervisory visit.....	95
Loss to follow-up	96
General cancer	97
Core indicators and their metadata	97
Clinical evaluation for early diagnosis of cancer among people with signs and/or symptoms associated with cancer	98
Timeliness of referral for cancer diagnosis among people with associated signs and/or symptoms of cancer who had suspicious findings from clinical evaluation.....	100
Optional indicators and their metadata	102
Availability of trained staff who are providing services for early diagnosis of cancers.....	102
Completeness and timeliness of reporting by health facilities	103
Facilities receiving supervisory visit.....	104
Loss to follow-up	105
References	106

Foreword

Every year noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) are responsible for 41 million deaths globally – three-quarters of these deaths occur in low- and middle-income countries. Today, just a handful of countries are on track to reduce premature NCD mortality by one third by 2030, which is the NCD target of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Additionally, many countries are lagging behind on the integration of NCD services into their health systems. And now, the COVID-19 pandemic has further disrupted access to critical NCD services where they are most needed. It is imperative that we strengthen and accelerate our efforts to reduce premature NCD mortality in a coordinated and strategic way.

The World Health Organization (WHO) has been actively supporting countries in the implementation of evidence-based prevention and control measures to tackle NCDs; however, we need to learn much more about the scope, scale, and impact of the interventions being made at a granular level. Currently, human resource and technological limitations in facilities have been major barriers to tracking the performance of NCD prevention and control programmes and their outcomes. It is vital that improvements be made in these areas and one key way to achieve that is through consistent and accurate data collection.

At the same time, we must also ensure equitable access to quality essential health services for all people, including NCD patients. And this will only be possible if we have high quality data along the entire continuum of care, from

risk factor exposure, to early detection and diagnosis, to treatment and long-term care. It will also require that we measure the quality and coverage of the services being implemented the entire way.

In the NCD Implementation Roadmap 2023-2030 recently adopted at the 75th World Health Assembly, as well as within the Global NCD Compact 2020-2030, one of the key agreed upon actions governments can take is the establishment of effective health information systems. These systems should produce reliable and timely data at national and subnational levels on NCD risk factors, the prevalence of individual NCDs, mortality from these diseases, and the strength of their health systems for delivering NCD care. As we work towards the SDGs and universal health coverage for all, we have the responsibility to promote and harness data to track progress, to identify areas for improvement, and to guide our decisions and actions at each level of the health system.

This document will provide the indicators needed for NCD facility-based patient and programme monitoring. There is so much potential to be unlocked. Together, let us harness the power of health facility data, and achieve the global NCD targets and health for all.

Dr Ren Minghui

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Universal Health Coverage/ Communicable and Noncommunicable Disease

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