

ICRC NCD paradigm and its implications

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United by the Continuum of care

The continuum of care relates to an integrated system that guarantees a person secure and timely access to effective and impartial health services.

It links

- community first aid, prehospital care to
- primary health care,
- hospital and
- rehabilitation, including
- mental health psychosocial support and
- health in detention services,

with functioning referral and counter-referral system



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Primary Health Care

2016



8.2 millions
Estimated catchment population



24
Countries



25
Mobile health units



212
Supported health centers

37
AdHoc

CONSULTATIONS



CURATIVE 3.8 millions

Attendance rate 0.1 | 0.5 | 1.9



ANTENATAL 356'500

ANC1 attendance rate

0.1 | 0.9 | 1

Proportion of ANC3/ANC1 **71%**

VACCINATIONS



2'545'000 persons

of which

1'400'000

children < 5 against Polio



MOBILES FTE



77 persons

REFERRALS TO HOSPITAL

53'000 patients



MEDICINE COST



4.77 millions CHF

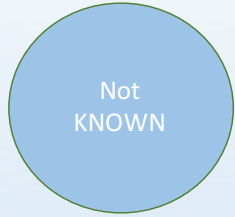


FAMILY PLANNING

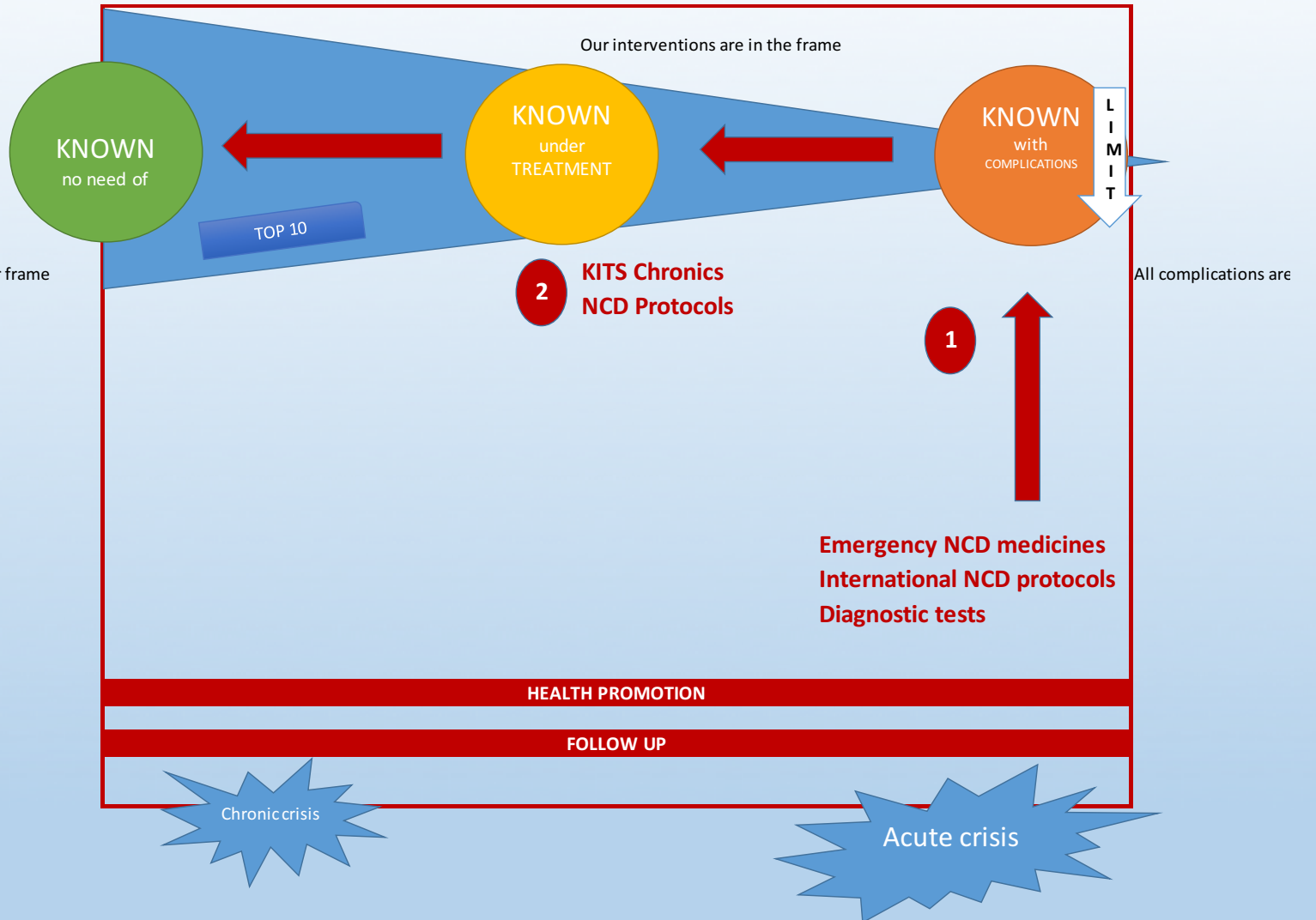
112'200 women



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Patients ignoring their pathologies are not in our frame



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TOP 10 QUESTIONS

1. What are the existing capacities of the local health system?
2. Which NCDs to address?
3. Who is the target population?
4. What kind of interventions to ensure continuum and continuity of care?
5. Which algorithms or guidelines to use?



TOP 10 QUESTIONS

6. What medications to integrate in the basic essential drug list?
7. What are the ethical implications?
8. How to ensure accountability to patients?
9. How to monitor interventions?
10. What to do beyond provision of health services for “classical” NCDs?



CONCLUSIONS

- Research and evidence on how to effectively address care for NCDs in emergencies are lacking.
- Advocacy for NCD-oriented research in order to make interventions more effective and sustainable is needed.
- No government or single agency can address NCDs in humanitarian crises alone.
- Strong leadership and partnerships between humanitarian actors, health providers, government bodies, research and academic institutions are required.
- Only a coordinated multi-disciplinary and multi-stakeholder approach will achieve the required impact for affected populations.



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In revision

- **Non-communicable diseases in humanitarian settings : ten essential questions**

S. Aebischer Perone, E. Martinez, S. Du Mortier, R. Rossi, M. Pahud, V. Urbaniak, F. Chappuis, O. Hagon, F. Jacqueroz, D. Beran



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