

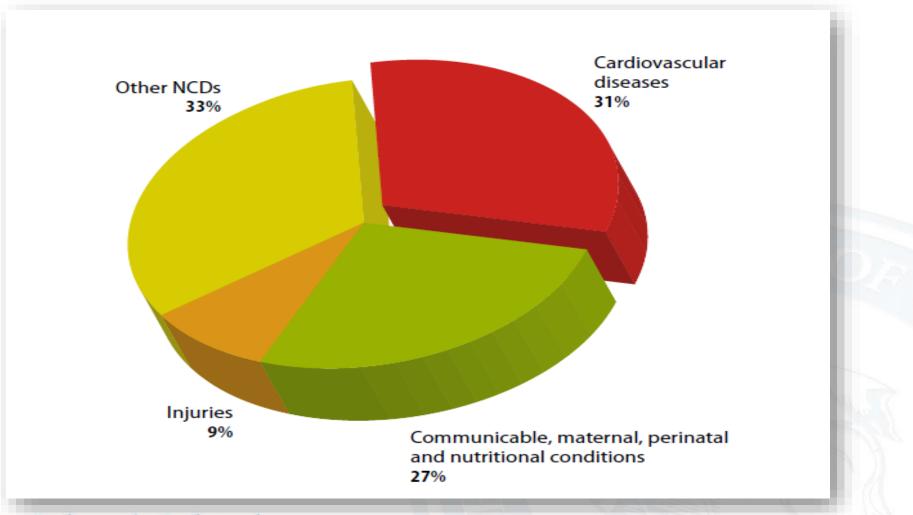
ACC Middle East Conference 2018

State of CV Health Globally & in the Middle East

William A. Zoghbi MD, MACC

Elkins Family Distinguished Chair in Cardiac Health Professor and Chairmen, Department of Cardiology Houston Methodist DeBakey Heart & Vascular Center @williamzoghbi

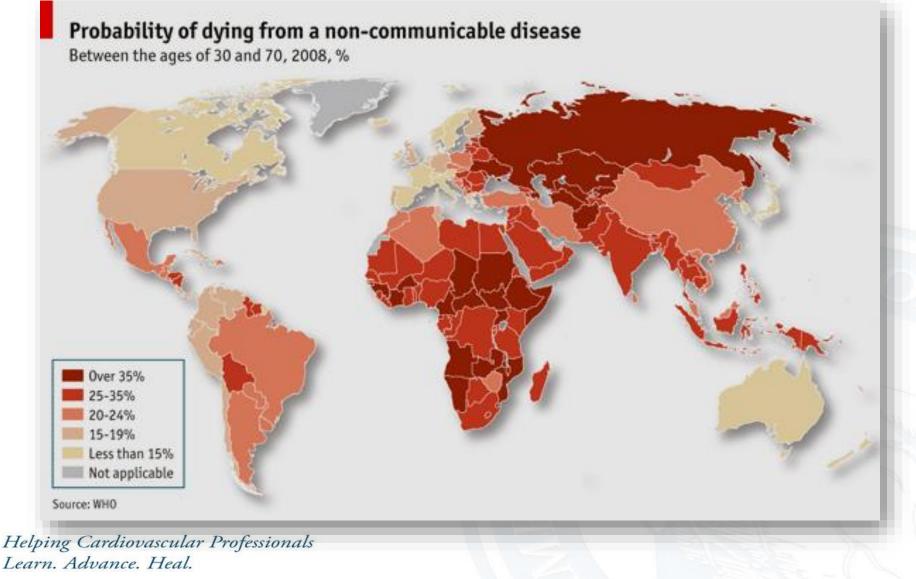
Distribution of Major Causes of Death Worldwide





Non Communicable Disease

A Burden on the Developed and Developing World

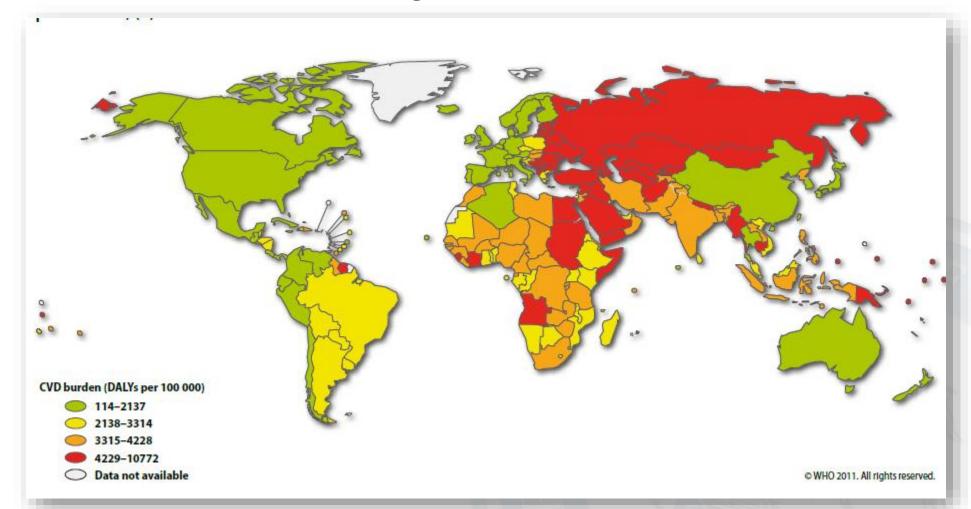




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Burden of Cardiovascular Disease

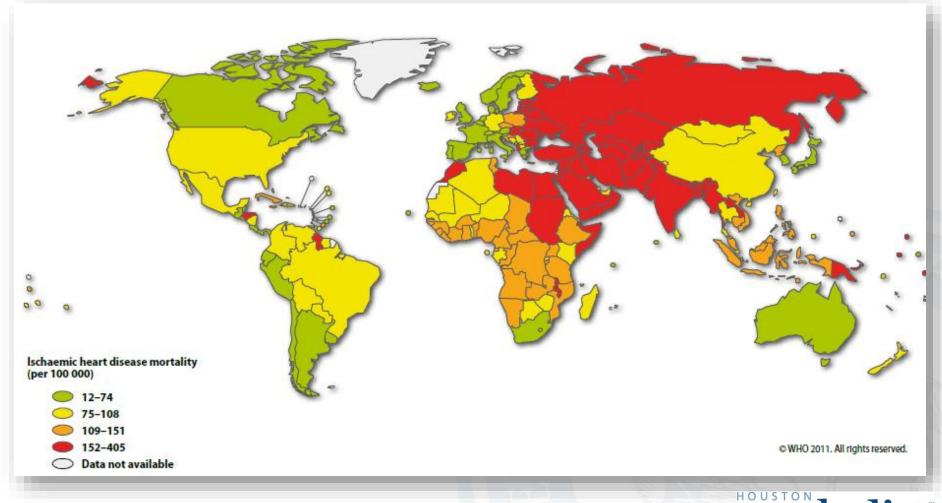
DALYs, Age Standardized/100,000





Mortality Rates from Ischemic Heart Disease

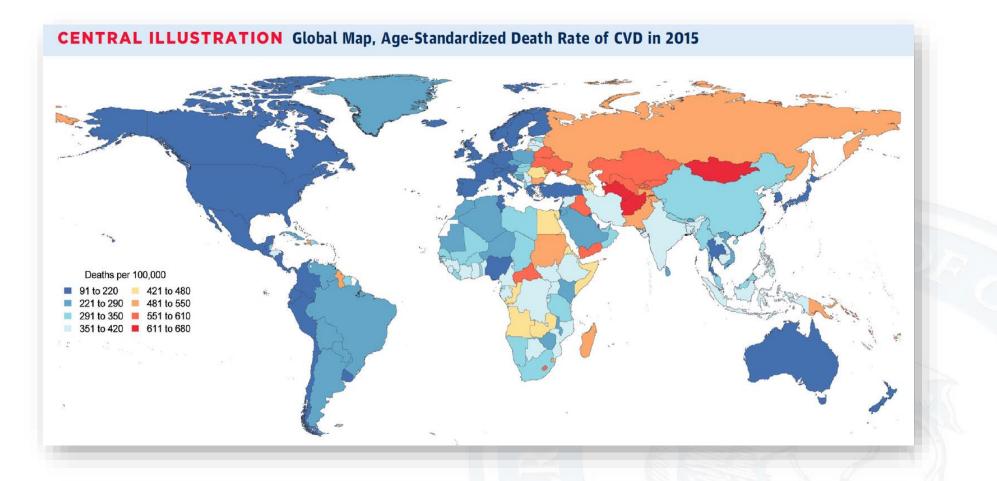
Age Standardized/100,000







Age Standardized Mortality Rate from CVD 2015





Helping Cardiovascular Professionals Learn. Advance. Heal. Roth GA et al. JACC 2017; 70-1-25

An Urgent Development Issue

- NCDs make the largest contribution to mortality both globally and in the majority of low- and middle- income countries (LMICs)
- Worldwide, NCDs account for 60% (35 million) of global deaths
- The largest burden 80% (28 million) occurs in LMICs, making NCDs a major cause of poverty and an urgent development issue





Global Increase in CV Diseases Impact

- NCDs will cost the world \$47 trillion over the next 20 years
- Of this, heart disease represents 43% or \$20 trillion

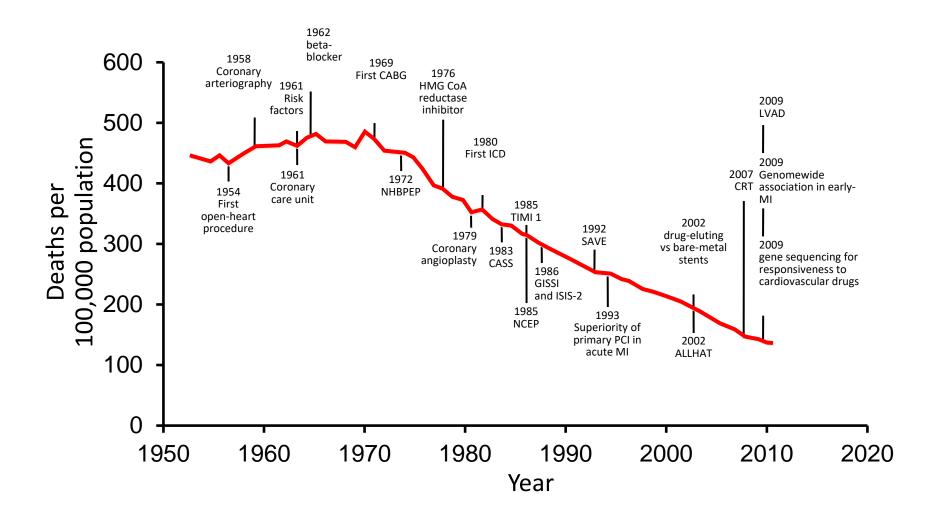




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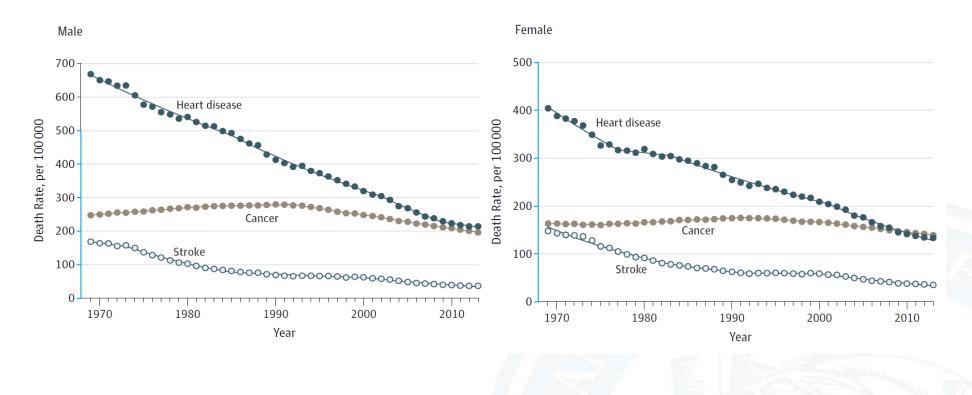
Sources: WEF, Harvard U & WHO

Trends in CV Mortality in the US



Nabel E and Braunwald G N Engl J Med 2012;366:54

Age-Standardized Death Rates by Sex and Cause of Death in the United States, 1969-2013.



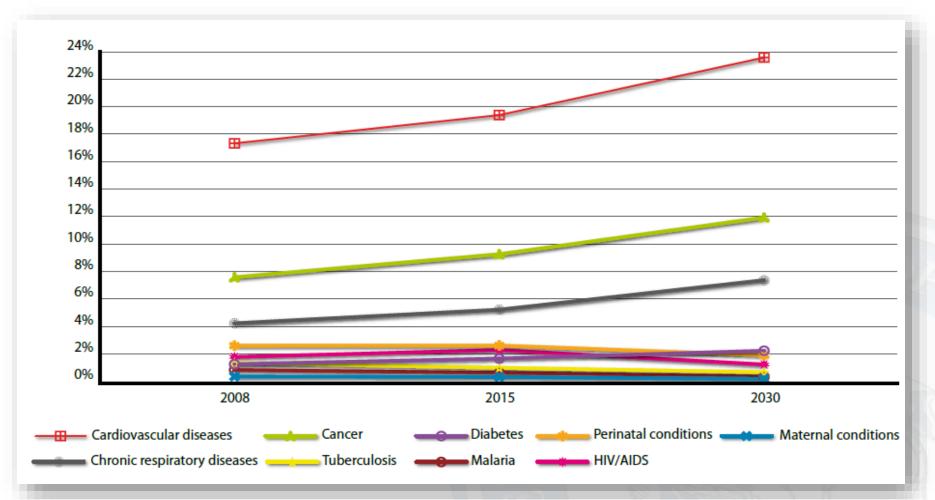
3% per year

2.5% per year

Source: Ma J, Ward EM, Siegel RL, Jemal A. Temporal trends in mortality in the United States, 1969-2013. JAMA. 2015;314(16):1731



Projected Mortality Trends NCD, Cardiovascular & Communicable Diseases





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Global distribution of the physician workforce (per 10,000 population), 2000-2009

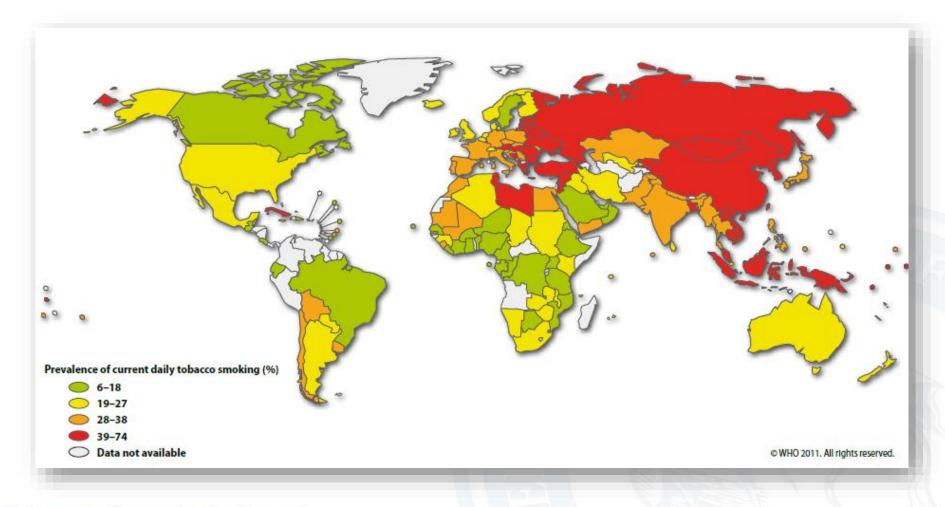




Helping Cardiovascular Professionals Learn. Advance. Heal. Source: World Health Statistics - 2010, World Health Organization, 2010.

Prevalence of Daily Tobacco Smoking in Males

Age Standardized Adjusted

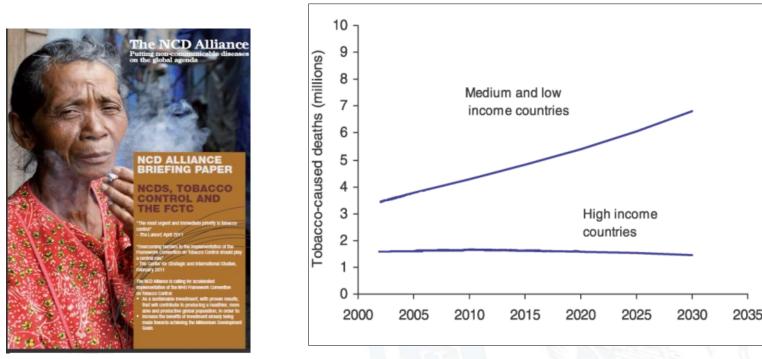




Tobacco and the Global NCD Epidemic

Tobacco use kills 15,000 people a day around the world...and second hand smoke exposure kills another 1,000.

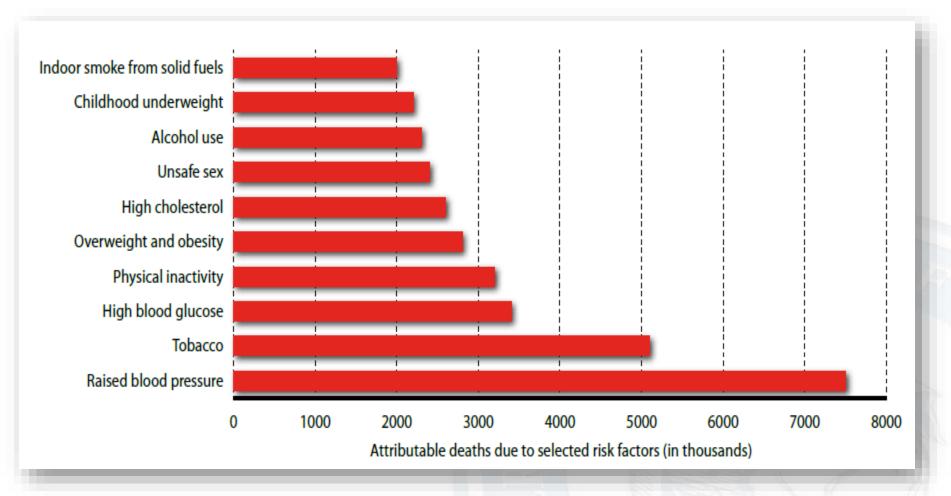
70% of tobacco deaths occur in developing and middle-income countries, where tobacco use continues to rise.





Source: **NCD Alliance (2011)** The FCTC – and evidence-based tool to reduce the burden of disease *Helping Cardiovascular Professionals Learn. Advance. Heal.*

Ranking of 10 Selected Risk Factors of Cause of Death

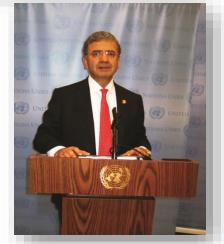






Global Advocacy *United Nations Summit on Non-Communicable Diseases*





- First ever UN High Level Meeting on NCDs, September 2011
- Second UN Summit on Health after AIDS summit in 2001
- CV disease Voice: ACC,AHA,WHF
- Political declaration to establish targets for NCDs

Political Declaration

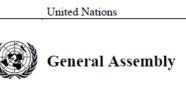
Outcome of Summit:

Political Declaration that detailed the global strategy for combatting NCDs

Called on the WHO to establish global targets for combatting NCDs during 2012



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A/RES/66/2

Distr.: General

24 January 2012

Sixty-sixth session Agenda item 117

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

[without reference to a Main Committee (A/66/L.1)]

66/2. Political Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases

The General Assembly

Adopts the Political Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases annexed to the present resolution.

> 3rd plenary meeting 19 September 2011

Annex

Political Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases

We, Heads of State and Government and representatives of States and Governments, assembled at the United Nations on 19 and 20 September 2011, to address the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases worldwide, with a particular focus on developmental and other challenges and social and economic impacts, particularly for developmenta.

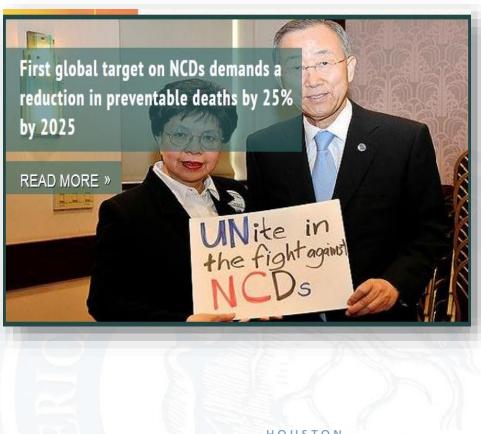
 Acknowledge that the global burden and threat of non-communicable diseases constitutes one of the major challenges for development in the twenty-first century, which undermines social and economic development throughout the world and threatens the achievement of internationally agreed development goals;

 Recognize that non-communicable diseases are a threat to the economies of many Member States and may lead to increasing inequalities between countries and populations;

3. Recognize the primary role and responsibility of Governments in responding to the challenge of non-communicable diseases and the essential need for the efforts and engagement of all sectors of society to generate effective responses for the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases;

World Health Assembly 2012

Approved Goal: 25% reduction in premature NCD mortality by 2025







Our Time: A Call to Save Preventable Death From Cardiovascular Disease (Heart Disease and Stroke)

WRITING COMMITTEE

Sidney C. Smith, Jr, MD, FACC, FAHA, FESC, Chair; Amy Collins, MA; Roberto Ferrari, MD, PHD, FESC; David R. Holmes, Jr, MACC, FAHA, FESC; Susanne Logstrup, CAND JUR, MBA, FESC; Diana Vaca McGhie, MPA; Johanna Ralston, MA, MSC; Ralph L. Sacco, MS, MD, FAAN, FAHA; Hans Stam, PHD; Kathryn Taubert, PHD, FAHA; David A. Wood, MSC, FRCP, FRCPE, FFPHM, FESC; William A. Zoghbi, MD, FACC, FAHA

The writing committee members represent the following participating organizations: World Heart Federation (S.C.S., A.C., J.R., K.T.), American Heart Association (D.V.M., R.L.S.), American College of Cardiology Foundation (D.R.H., W.A.Z.), European Heart Network (S.L., H.S.), and European Society of Cardiology (R.F., D.A.W.)

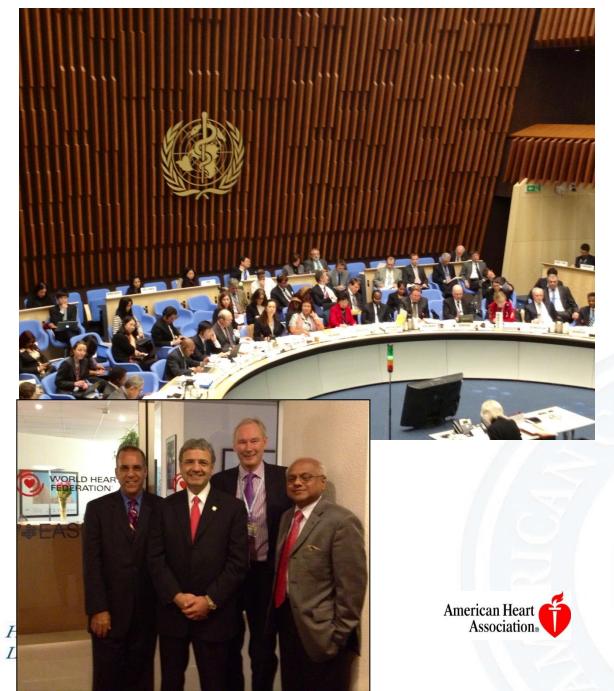








September, 2012



WHO Meeting Geneva 2013













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Sustainable Development Goals and the Future of Cardiovascular Health



A Statement From the Global Cardiovascular Disease Taskforce

Writing Committee: William A. Zoghbi, MD, Tony Duncan, MBA, (Chairs), Elliott Antman, MD, Marcia Barbosa, MD, PHD, Beatriz Champagne, PHD, Deborah Chen, SRN, MPH, Habib Gamra, MD, John G. Harold, MD, Staffan Josephson, PHD, Michel Komajda, MD, Susanne Logstrup, CAND Jur, MBA, Bongani M. Mayosi, MBCHB, Jeremiah Mwangi, MA, Johanna Ralston, MA, MSc, Ralph L. Sacco, MD, MS, K.H. Sim, MBBS, Sidney C. Smith Jr, MD, Panos E. Vardas, MD, PHD, David A. Wood, MSc

> e are on the cusp of a new era in global health policy that could transform the lives of millions worldwide. Whether car-

Agenda of the United Nations (UN) sets the focus for funding and policy-making by governments in all 193 member states. In 2000, world leaders signed the

Simultaneously In JACC, Circulation, EHJ and Global Heart Sept 22, 2014

2030 Agenda



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 2 ZERO HUNGER 4 QUALITY EDUCATION 5 GENDER EQUALITY CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 6 By 2030, reduce by 1/3 premature mortality from NCDs through prevention and treatment... Achieve Universal health Coverage

September 2015

AHA/WHF Scientific Statement

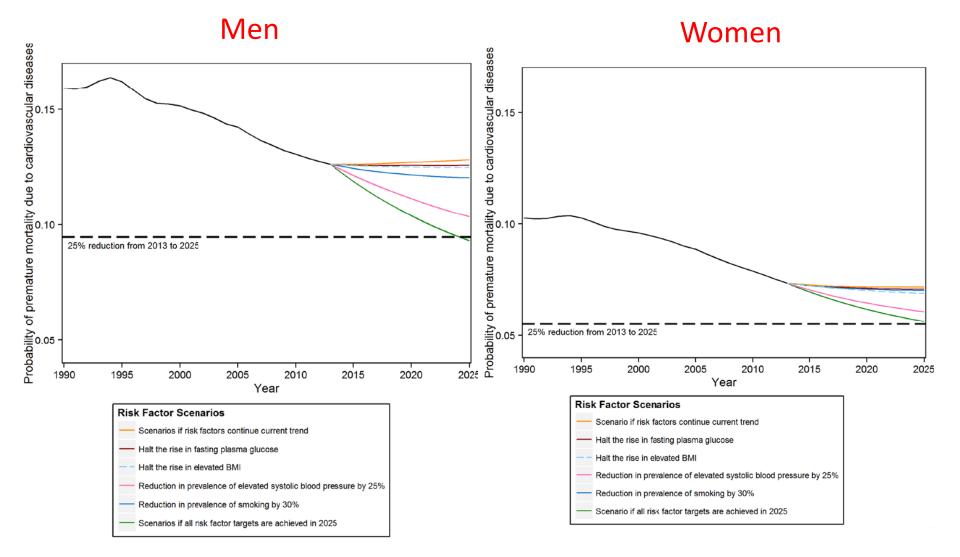
The Heart of 25 by 25: Achieving the Goal of Reducing Global and Regional Premature Deaths From Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke A Modeling Study From the American Heart Association and World Heart Federation

Ralph L. Sacco, MD, MS, FAHA; Gregory A. Roth, MD, MPH; K. Srinath Reddy, MD, DM; Donna K. Arnett, PhD, MSPH, FAHA; Ruth Bonita, PhD; Thomas A. Gaziano, MD; Paul A. Heidenreich, MD, MS, FAHA; Mark D. Huffman, MD, MPH, FAHA;
Bongani M. Mayosi, MBChB, DPhil; Shanthi Mendis, MD; Christopher J.L. Murray, MD, DPhil; Pablo Perel, MD, MSc, PhD; Daniel J. Piñeiro, MD, FAHA; Sidney C. Smith, Jr, MD, FAHA; Kathryn A. Taubert, PhD, FAHA; David A. Wood, MSc; Dong Zhao, MD, PhD; William A. Zoghbi, MD, FAHA

Circulation & Global Heart, May 2016

Global Probability of Premature CV Death

Effect of Risk factors Modification



Circulation & Global Heart, May 2016

Regional Probability of Premature CV Death

Effect of Risk factors Modification

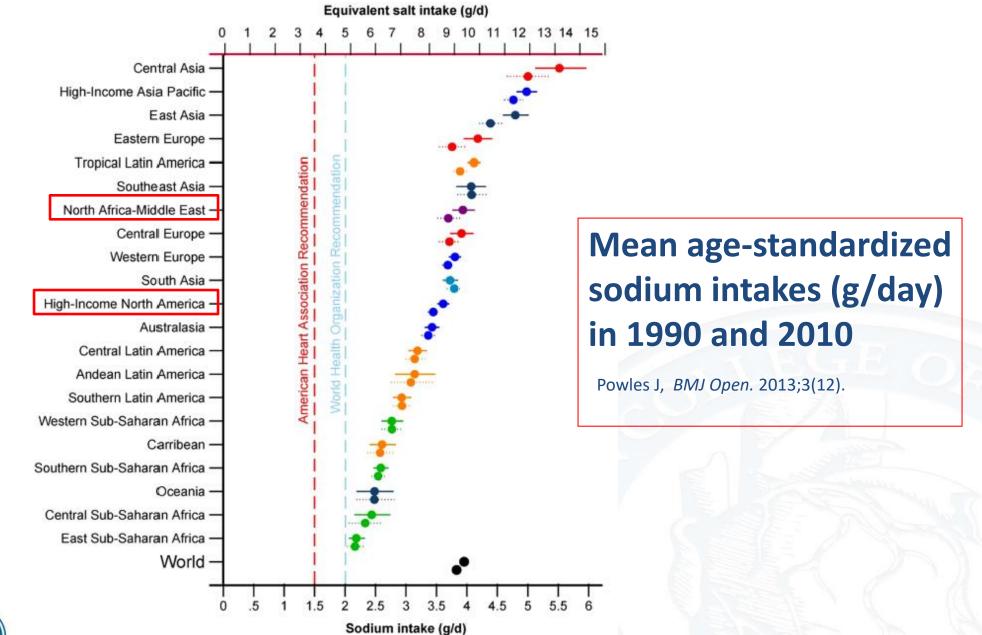
High Income Countries Eastern Europe/Central Asia Middle East/North Africa diseases 0:0 diseases diseases 0:30 cular cular o cardiovaso cardiovaso e 0.25 σ ₽_{0.20} -₽_{0.20} ₽_{0.20} que due Ъ mortality o mortality. ality 25% reduction from 2013 to 2025 10.15 · arre premature 0.10 Φ 0.10 -Dad Ê0.10 25% reduction from 2013 to 2025 ā of of of Probability 6 Probability £ 1.05 25% reduction from 2013 to 2025 Prot 0.00 0.00 -0.00 -1990 1995 2005 2010 2015 2020 2025 2000 2005 2010 2015 2020 1990 1995 2000 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010 2015 2020 Year Year Year **Risk Factor Scenarios Risk Factor Scenarios Risk Factor Scenarios** Scenario if risk factors continue current trend Scenario if risk factors continue current trend Scenario if risk factors continue current trend

Scenario if all risk factor targets are achieved in 2025

Scenario if all risk factor targets are achieved in 2025

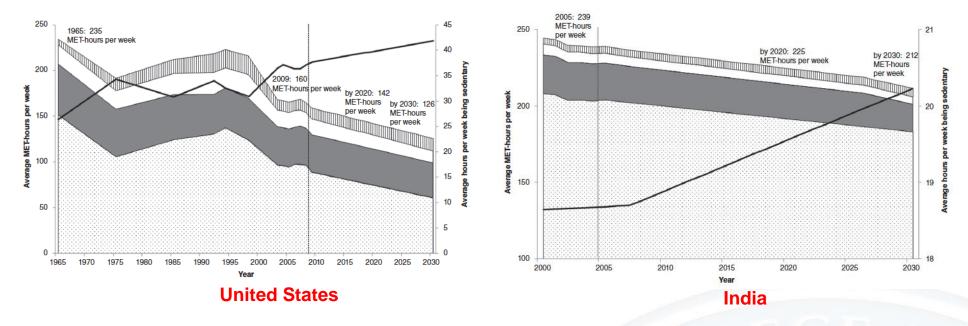
Circulation & Global Heart, May 2016

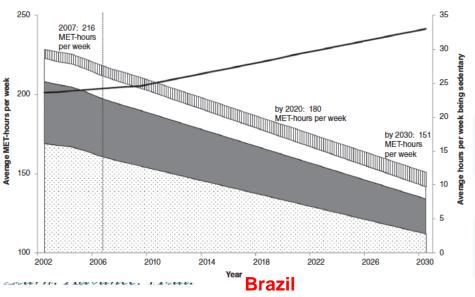
Scenario if all risk factor targets are achieved in 2025

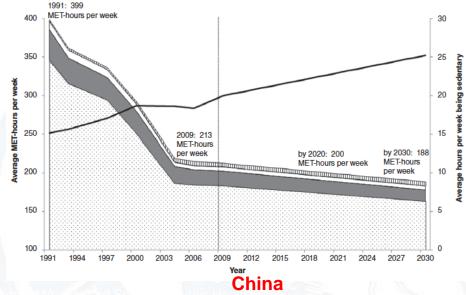




Average Physical Activity (MET-hours/week)



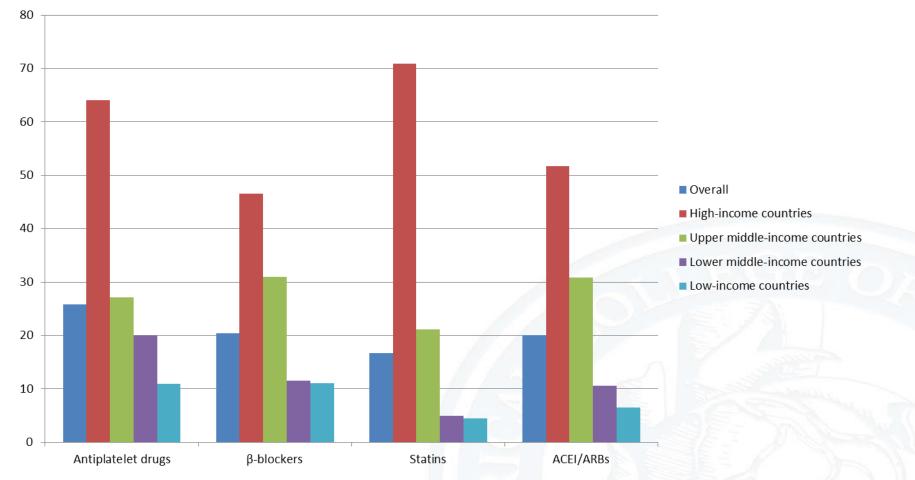






Source: Ng et al Obesity Reviews 2013; 13

Use of Secondary Meds by Country Income (%)

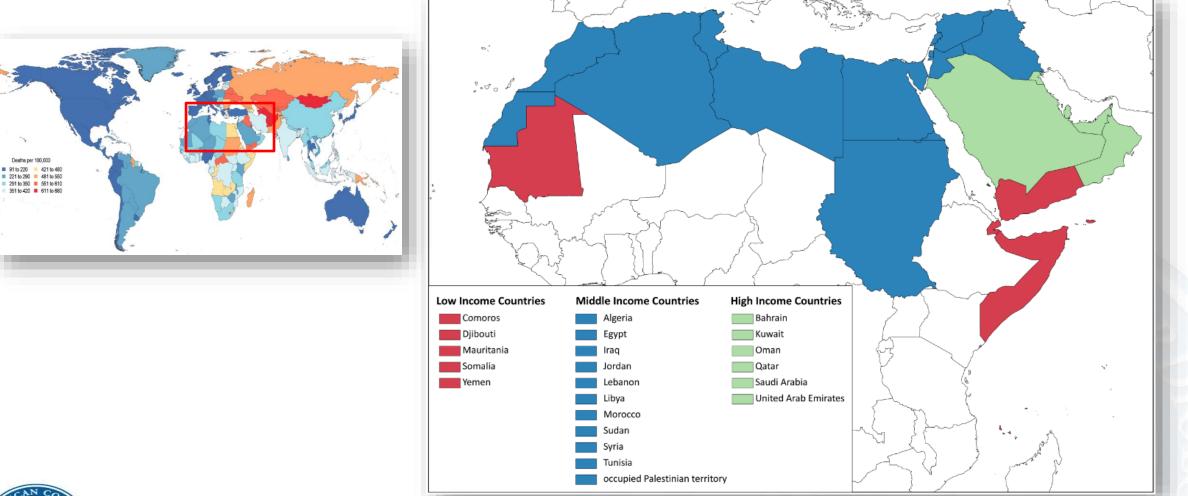


Source: Yusuf, S., Islam, S., Chow, C. K., Rangarajan, S., Dagenais, G., Diaz, R., ... Teo, K. K. (2011). Lancet *378*(9798), 1231–43.



The Middle East and North Africa

Distribution of Countries by Income Level





Top 10 causes of Death in the Arab Region, 2010

Low income countries

1 Lower respiratory	52.5
2 Diarrheal diseases	27.2
3 Malaria	19.5
4 Ischemic heart disease	16.1
5 Stroke	16.1
6 Preterm birth complications	11.1
7 Protein-energy malnutrition	9.8
8 Congenital anomalies	9.8
9 Tuberculosis	8.1
10 Road injury	7.2

Middle income countries

1 Ischemic heart disease	196.9
2 Stroke	150.9
3 Lower respiratory infections	73.0
4 Cirrhosis	52.0
5 Diabetes	49.5
6 Hypertensive heart disease	38.4
7 Road injury	37.4
8 Preterm birth complications	36.7
9 Other cardio & circulatory	34.1
10 Chronic kidney disease	31.4

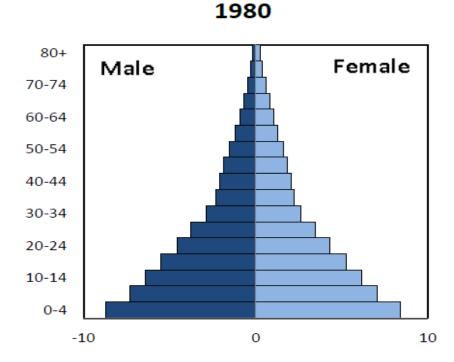
High income countries

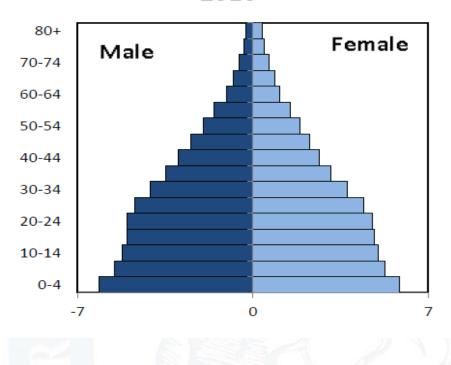
	1 Ischemic heart disease	20.3
	2 Road injury	13.1
	3 Stroke	12.7
	4 Lower respiratory infections	5.4
-	5 Diabetes	4.7
	6 Chronic kidney disease	3.9
2	7 Preterm birth complications	3.8
	8 Congenital anomalies	2.6
ſ	9 Hypertensive heart disease	2.5
5.	10 Other cardio & circulatory	2.2

Abdul Rahim H. et al., Lancet 2014



Demographic Transition Population Pyramid: Arab World





2010

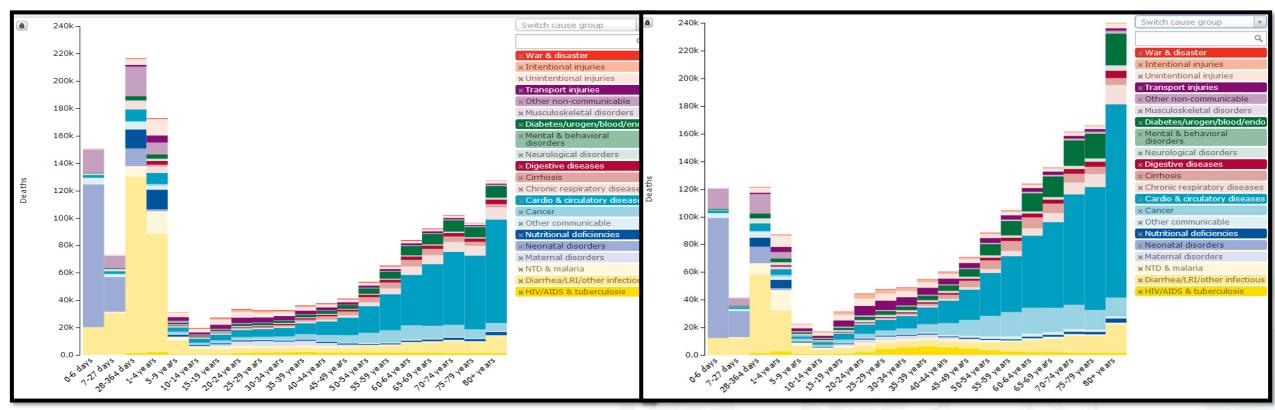


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Age and Cause of Deaths in the Arab World

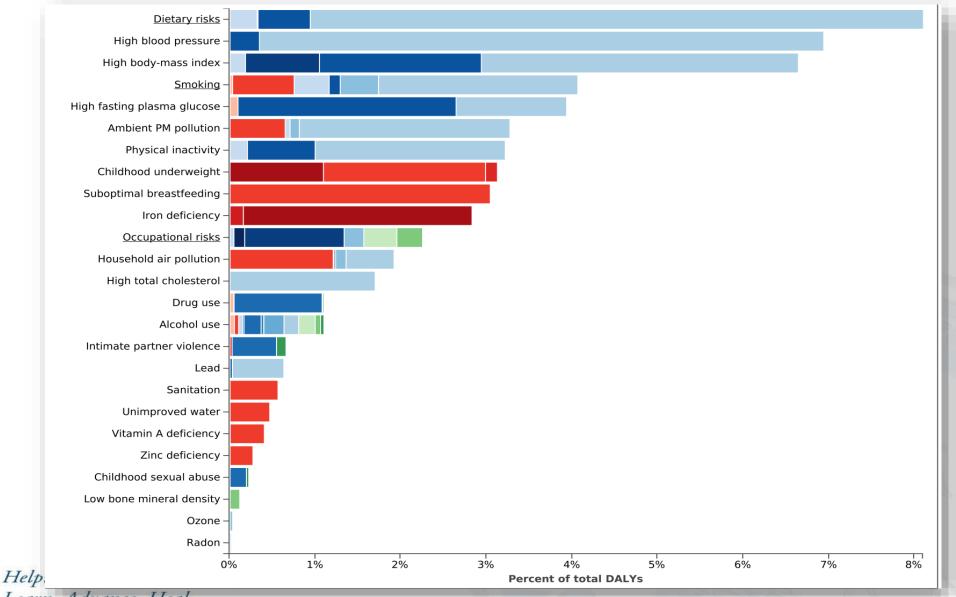
1990

2010





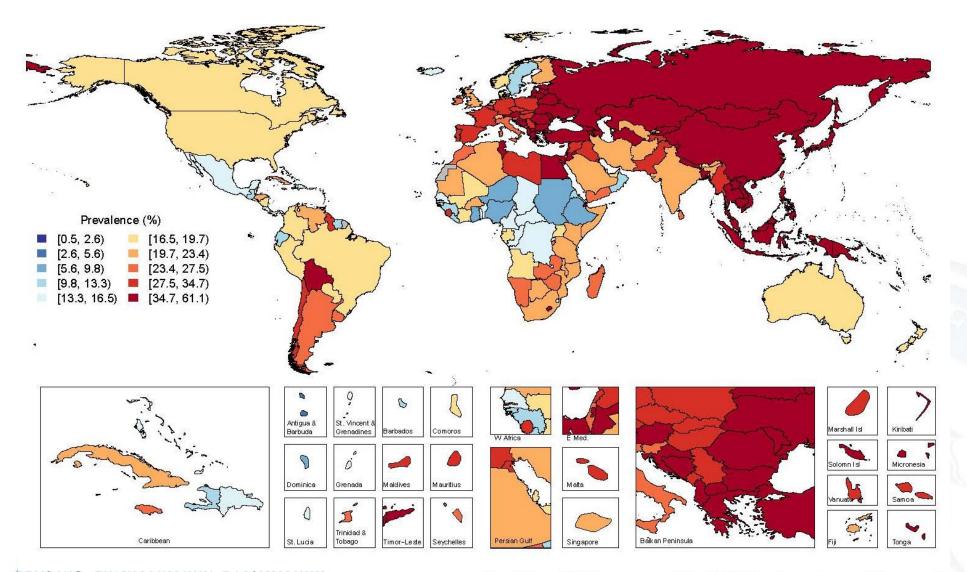
Top risk factors, Arab World, 2010





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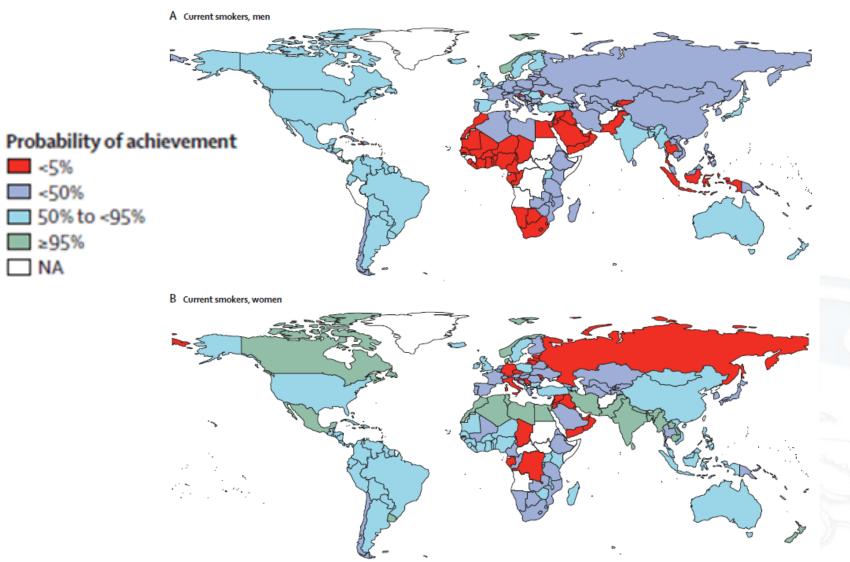
Age-standardized smoking prevalence, males, 2012





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Probability of 30% reduction in tobacco use by 2025





HelpingSourcei Bilano Ma Gilmour Si Moffiet T, et al. Global trends and projections for tobacco use, 1990–2025: an analysis of Learn. Amoking indicators from the WHO Comprehensive Information Systems for Tobacco Control. The Lancet.385(9972):966-976.

Government's challenges

- Government main preoccupation is to treat illness and provide medical care, as demanded by the people.
- Vested interests oppose potential government prevention programs. The tobacco industry is the strongest case in point.
- Many chronic conditions are related to lifestyle; hence
 Government interference with personal choices is not welcome.
- Prevention programs need to be multi-sectoral and so require leadership and coordination at all levels of the government.
- Collaboration of government with CV professional organizations on health is beneficial, requires trust, takes time to achieve



How Can Health Care Professionals & CV Societies Contribute?



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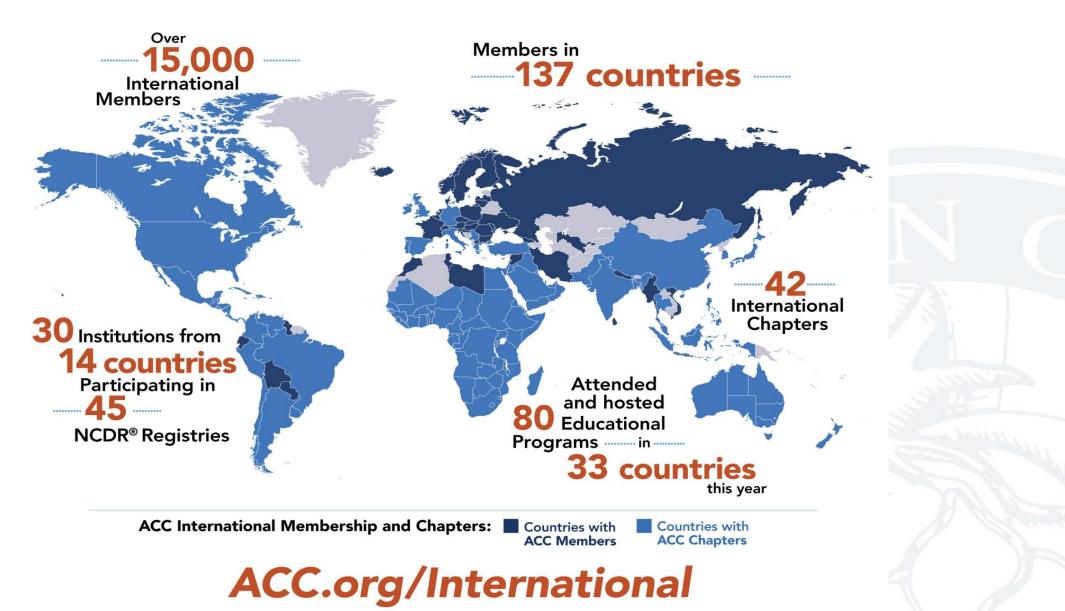
AMERICAN COLLEGE of CARDIOLOGY[®]

The ACC Vision

A world where innovation and knowledge optimize cardiovascular care and outcomes.



The Global Reach of the ACC



A Strong Network of Chapters Allows for Easy Implementation of Education and QI Initiatives

The ACC's 42 International Chapters

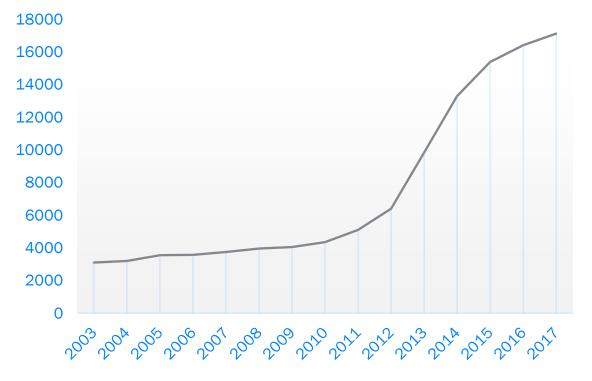
Africa Consortium Argentina Australia Bangladesh Brazil Canada Caribbean **Central American Consortium** Chile China Colombia Cuba **Dominican Republic** Egypt Germany **Great Britain and Ireland Greece and Cyprus** Hong Kong India Indonesia Israel

Istanbul Consortium Italy Japan Jordan Korea Lebanon Malaysia Mexico Pakistan Peru **Portugal Philippines** Saudi Arabia Serbia & Republic of Srpska Singapore Spain Taiwan Thailand Uruguay **United Arab Emirates** Venezuela

We Have Seen the Fruits of an Inclusive Approach

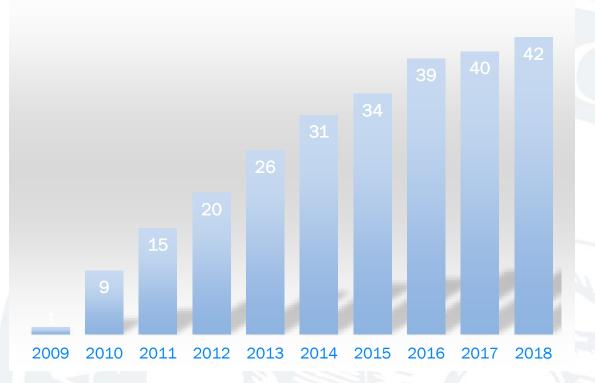
International Members Have Grown 20% YoY since 2012 and Constitute Almost One Third of ACC Membership

International Member Growth



Rapid Proliferation of International Chapters Has Strengthened ACC's Global Relationships and Infrastructure

International Chapter Growth



The ACC Regional Conferences Epitomize Our Approach



Train the Trainer

A top down teaching program with far reach and exponential growth





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ACC's Global CVD Prevention Program

In 2016, the ACC launched a global CVD Prevention Webinar Education Program in 10 countries; to date, the program has reached over **50,000 clinicians**.

Locally Relevant





Education is developed in partnership with ACC and local experts to ensure clinically relevant instruction Webinars feature case studies presented by ACC faculty and local experts to reinforce realworld application of knowledge gained Technology through a webinar platform allows clinicians to participate remotely and submit questions to the presenters ACC provides social media posts with the latest developments in ASCVD prevention for each participating country

Practical

Interactive

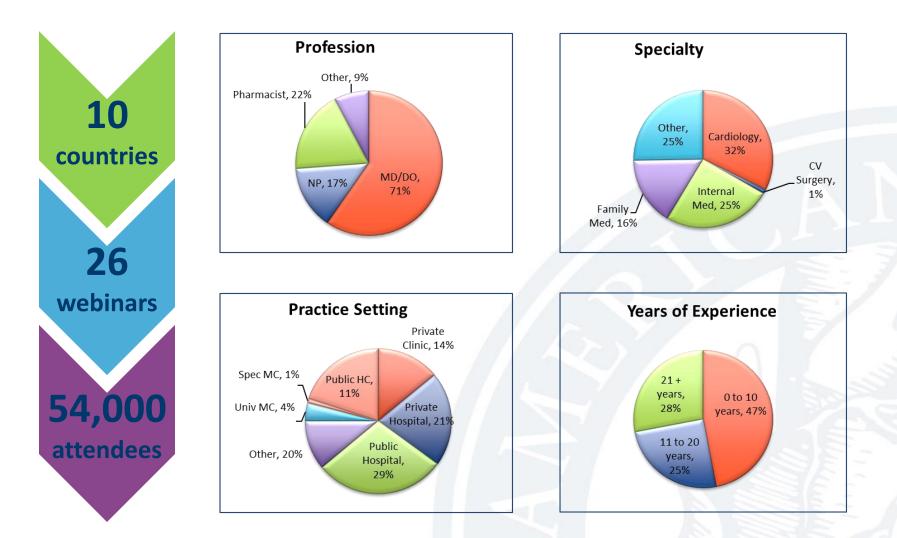


Continual

Achieving Global Coverage



ASCVD Program Reach & Audience



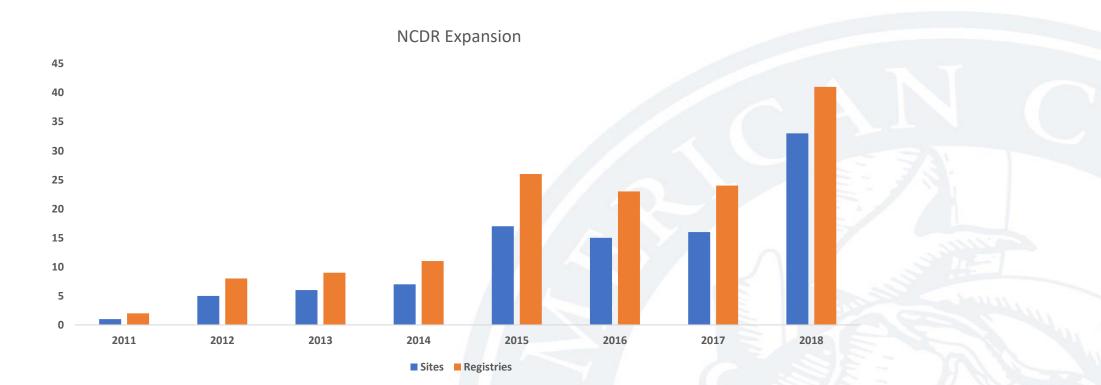
NCDR: A Global Initiative

Assessing Quality



...that is Steadily Growing with a Registry Presence across Five Continents

International Sites and Registries by Year







CardioSmart 2018













It is Essential to Engage with the Community & Promote CV Health



International Leadership Academy at ACC Growing the Emerging Leaders





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The Road Towards Achieving "25 x 25" & Better Cardiovascular Health

- Significant reduction in CV Risk factors, morbidity and mortality is achievable; It is regional, local, and difficult.
- It is multifactorial: aim at risk factor modification and availability of both treatments and policies to reduce CVD mortality
- Policy interventions will likely include a focus on tobacco and salt reduction
- Need resources! Countries will need to improve access to medications and develop health systems that are capable of managing acute and chronic conditions
- Need champions and emerging leaders of health in government, community, and in the CV profession
- Professional societies can help partner for health (community, government, industry), educate health professionals and groom emerging leaders

