

#### TAKING RECOMMENDATIONS TO HEALTH MINISTERS

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#### **Disclosure of Interests**

# No relevant disclosures



Agenda

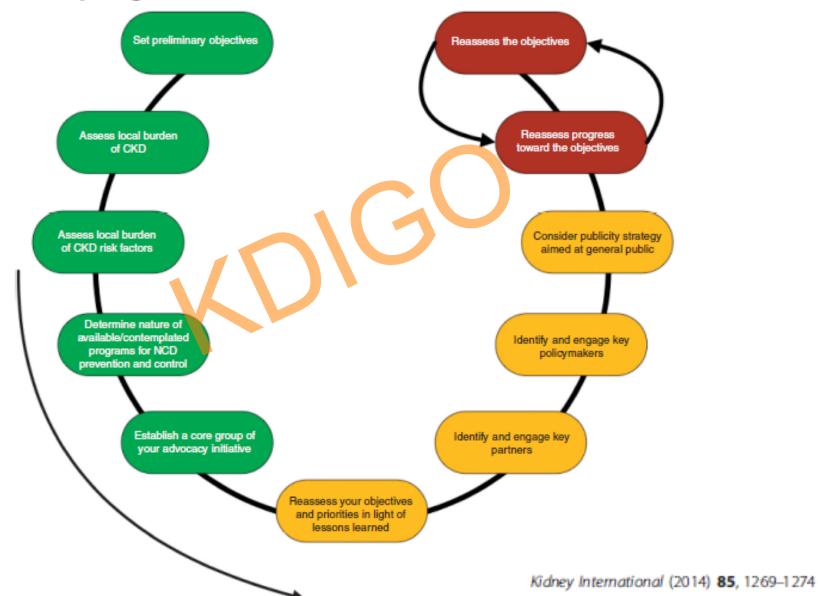
#### ✓ Key principles to advocate for CKD

Define problems & solutions

 Some advocacy initiatives and lessons learned



How to advocate for the inclusion of chronic kidney disease in a national noncommunicable chronic disease program



## How to Advocate?

Steps	Comments		
dentify & engage key policymakers	<ul> <li>Who should be contacted?</li> <li>National, provincial/state, or regional authorities; public health or epidemiology/surveillance, public finance, and/or social justice/equity authorities</li> <li>Elected politicians</li> <li>Who should contact the policymaker?</li> <li>A member(s) of the core group</li> <li>What message should be delivered?</li> <li>Use appropriate language and format</li> <li>Initially deliver information and then ask for action</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>What material should be presented?</li> <li>Briefer documents than tradional scientific formats</li> <li>Executive summary, appendices with tables and figures, printed PowerPoint presentations</li> </ul>		

• Send written materials in advance

Agenda

#### ✓ Key principles to advocate for CKD

#### ✓ Define problems & solutions

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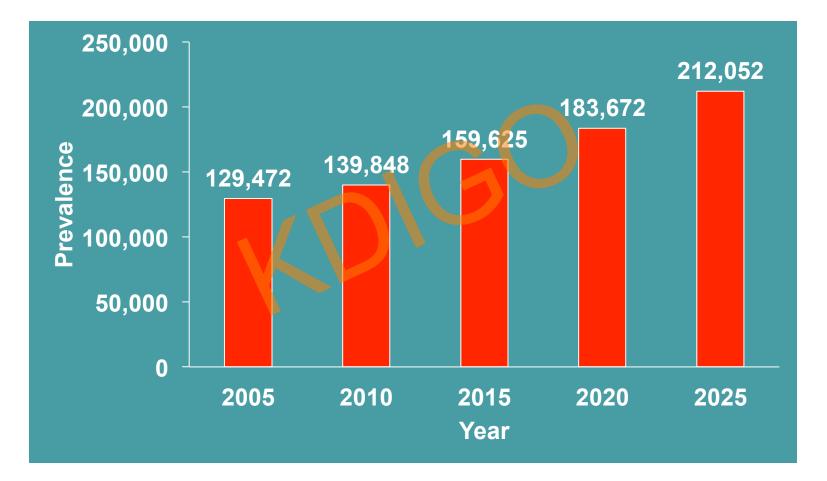


#### Define Problems & Solutions Know the Epidemiology

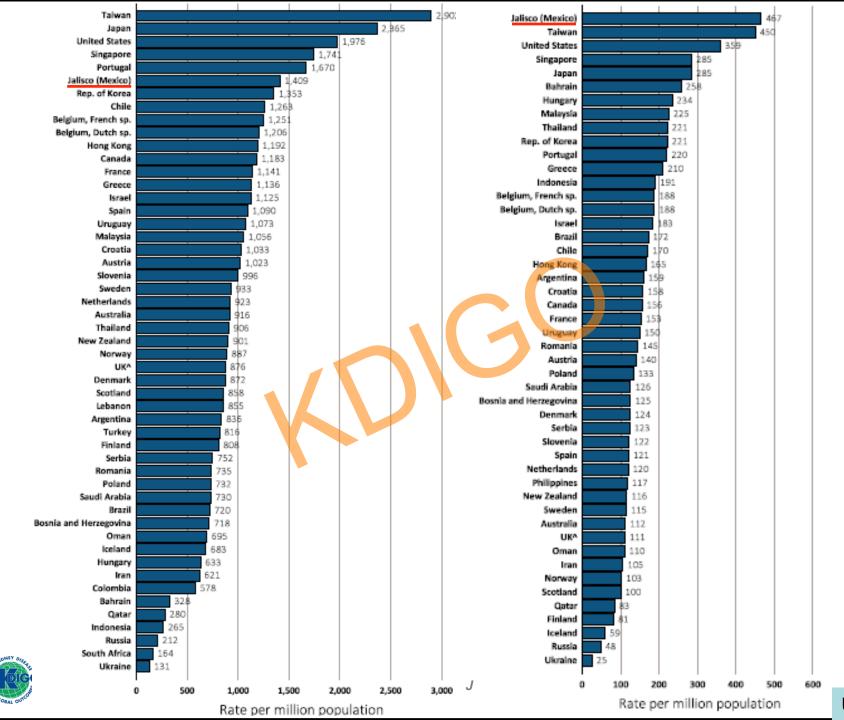
CKD 1	62.5%	626,034	CKD 5D	Year 2005	Cost (USD)
CKD 2	29.0%	289,181	R	45,639	
CKD 3	8.1%	80,788	HD	19,097	
CKD 4	0.3%	2,855	None	65,006	\$689 m
CKD 5	0.1%	1,142	TOTAL	129,742	



#### Define Problems & Solutions ESRD Growth Predictions







#### USRDS

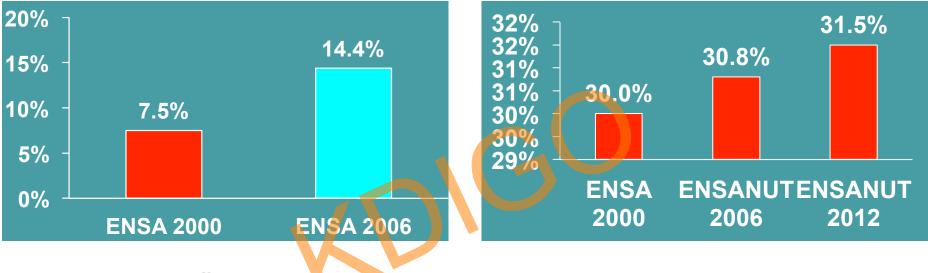
#### Define Problems & Solutions Kidney Transplants

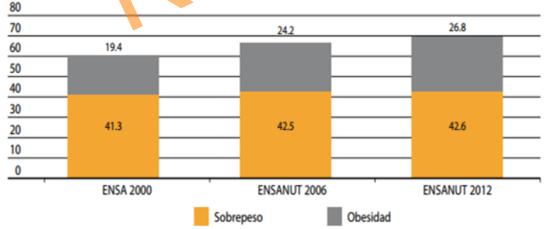


#### 11,912 patients in the waiting list (06/15)



#### **Define Problems & Solutions** *CKD Risk Factors (DM, HTN, OW/Obesity)*





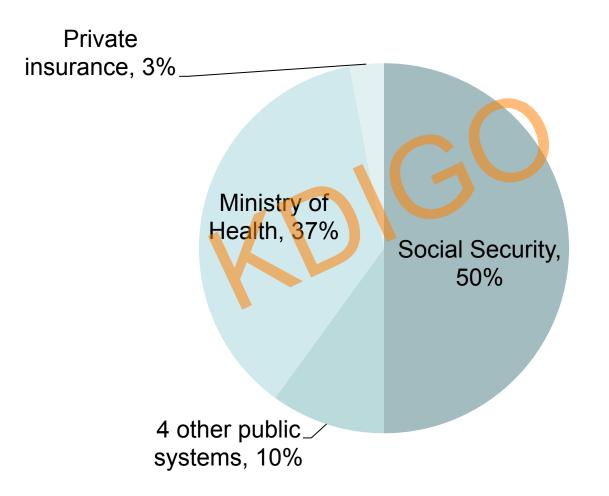


#### Define Problems & Solutions Prioritize

Problem	Solution		
Late CKD diagnosis and inappropriate management	<ul> <li>Implement a CKD screening program</li> <li>CPGs, dissemination and implementation</li> </ul>		
Lack of a national dialysis registry	<ul> <li>Start a dialysis registry</li> </ul>		
Lack of universal RRT access	<ul> <li>Increase access to dialysis</li> </ul>		
Insufficient kidney Tx & Tx tourism	<ul><li>Promote deceased donation</li><li>Implement Istanbul Declaration</li></ul>		



#### **Define Problems & Solutions** *Know your Healthcare System & Resources*





Agenda

- ✓ Key principles to advocate for CKD
- ✓ Define problems & solutions
- Some advocacy initiatives and lessons learned



Example # 1 Screening for CKD

#### Problem:

 Government was afraid of finding more CKD patients and overwhelm existing dialysis units by doing CKD screening



## **Kidney Early Evaluation Program**

- KEEP is a free kidney health screening and educational program designed to raise awareness about kidney disease that was developed by the NKF
- In 2008 KEEP was adapted for use in Mexico by the Mexican Kidney Foundation
- Pilot program began in Mexico City and Guadalajara



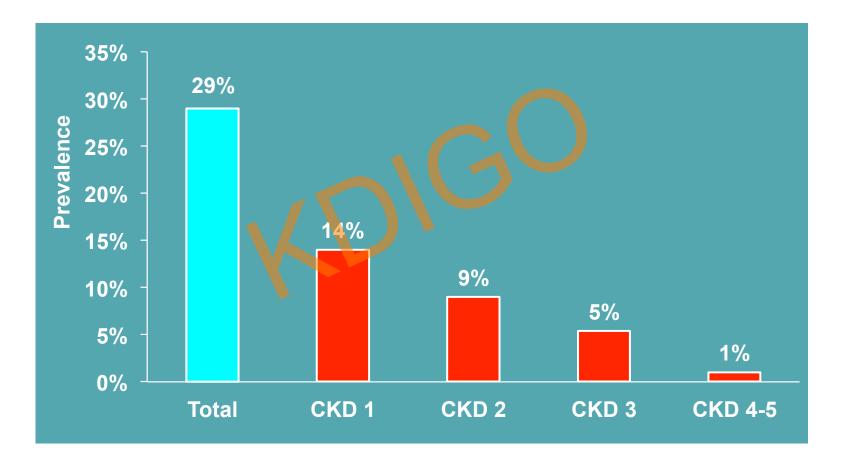
#### KEEP Jalisco Mobile Units





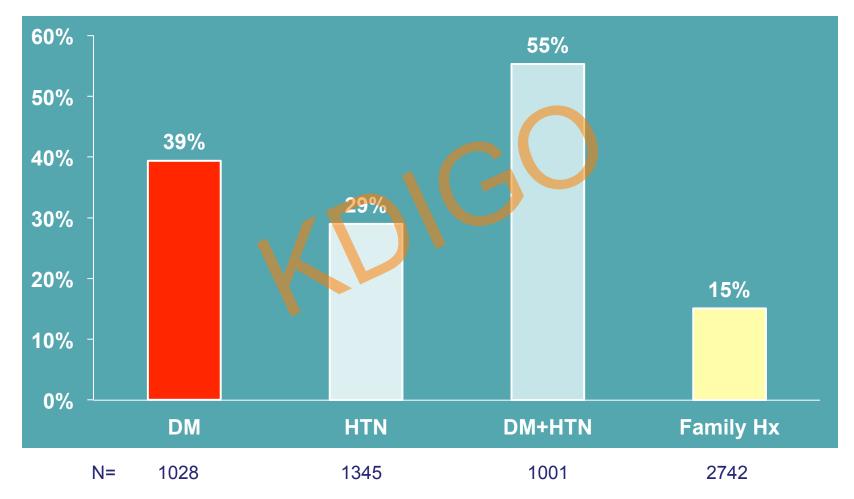


## KEEP Results Possible CKD Prevalence





#### KEEP Results CKD Prevalence by Risk Factor





#### Demonstration Project Government Support

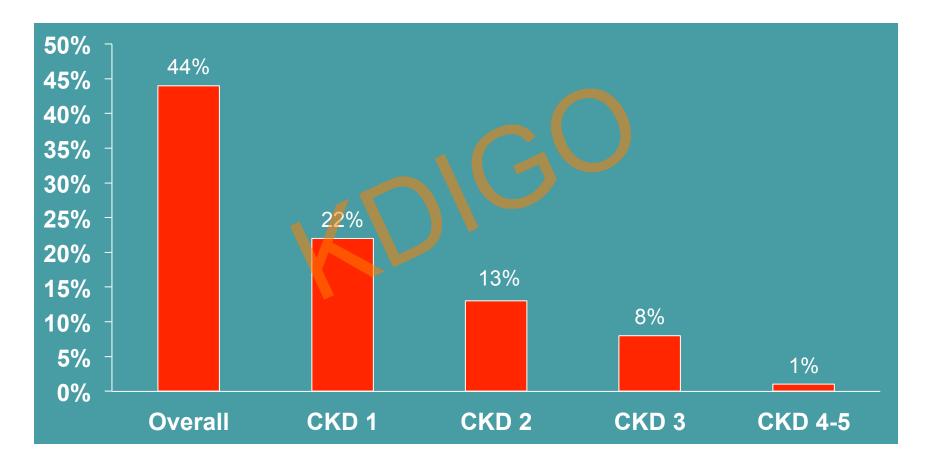








#### Demonstration Project 7689 Patients with Diabetes





## Lessons Learned

- Power of synergies (NKF, FMR, FHCG)
- Take advantage of existing programs
- Generate and present data to authorities
- Disseminate results



#### Example # 2 Clinical Practice Guidelines

#### Problems:

- Available for specific topics (anemia, CKD-MBD)
- Country specific (not LA region specific)

#### Solution:

- Local adaptation of existing KDIGO guidelines
- Sponsored by SLANH & FMR



#### LA CKD 1-5 Guidelines Working Group





Guías Latinoamericanas de Práctica Clínica Sobre la Prevención, Diagnóstico y Tratamiento de los Estadios 1-5 de la Enfermedad Renal Crónica







## **Dissemination & Implementation**

- Guatemala (Vicente Polo, MD)
  - Adaptation for use by primary care physicians
  - Endorsement by MOH & the Institute of Social Security
- Chile (Jaqueline Perfaur, MD)
  - Endorsement by MOH
- Costa Rica (Manuel Cerdas, MD)
  - Adaptation for use by primary care physicians
- Puerto Rico (Rafael Burgos, MD)
  - Dissemination to physicians of a major insurance company



#### Lessons Learned

 For some initiatives think at a regional level, not only at a local level



#### Example # 3 National Dialysis Registry

#### 1<sup>st</sup> Meeting of the Mexican Registry of Renal Patients (Ministry of Health, May 26-27, 2000)





## Steps for the Dialysis Registry

Year	Action Plan	
2001–2006	Included as a priority in the National Health Plan 2001-2006	
2007	Obligatory reporting of ESRD on dialysis	
2008	Pilot study to be started but failed	
2009-2010	Further attempts to launch the pilot study	
2014	Pilot Study in one of the hospitals of the PEMEX Healthcare System	
2015	Latest attempt through a concerted effort of CENATRA, FUNSALUD, professional societies, ONGs, and industry	



## Lessons Learned

- Take advantage of current political climate
- Involve all stakeholders
- Engage the right policymakers
- Be patient



#### Example # 4 Universal Dialysis Access

#### • Problem:

 Government states that universal dialysis coverage for Popular Insurance beneficiaries is not feasible because it would consume a disproportionate fraction of the healthcare budget



## Colombia's High Cost Account

#### En Colombia 2013

CUENTA DE ALTO COSTO Fondo Colombiano de Enfermedades de Alto Costo

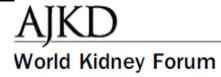
Situación de la

Crónica

**Enfermedad Renal** 

	Colombia	Mexico
Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita (US\$)	\$7304	\$9717
Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita (PPP int. \$)	\$10,208	\$14,684
Total expenditure on health (as % of the GDP)	6.5%	6.0%
General government ergenditure (as % of total experient ture on health)	75.2%	50.3%
Private expenditure (as % of total expenditure or trealth)	24.8%	49.7%
Qut-of-potket expenditure (as % of provide expenditure on health)	64%	91.6%
Private prepaid plans (as % of private expenditure on health)	36%	8.4%
Per capita total expenditure on health (at average exchange rate US\$)	\$466	\$609
Per capita total expenditure on health (PPP int. \$)	\$657	\$1004
Per capita total government expenditure on health (US\$)	\$350	\$306
Per capita total government expenditure on health (PPP int. \$)	\$494	\$505





#### Funding Renal Replacement Therapy in Southeast Asia: Building Public-Private Partnerships in Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, and Indonesia

Zaki Morad, MBBS, FRCP (E),<sup>1</sup> Hui Lin Choong, MBBS, MMed (IntMed), FAMS,<sup>2</sup> Kriang Tungsanga, MD,<sup>3</sup> and Suhardjono, MD, PhD<sup>4</sup>

#### CONCLUSIONS

Many countries in Southeast Asia have limited expenditure on health care and thus are unable to provide treatment for many with ESRD. The experiences of 4 Southeast Asia countries—Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, and Indonesia—have shown that public-private collaboration in funding of RRT may enable more patients to be treated.



#### Lessons Learned

- Learn from other countries' experiences
- Convey their successes to policymakers



#### Example # 5 Istanbul Declaration





#### Meeting with the MOH



#### Lessons Learned

- Partner with international societies (TTS, DICG)
- Changes of health authorities do occur
- Don't give up

#### Conclusions

- CKD advocacy is a time-consuming and challenging process
- It requires dedication and patience, as well as a very focused and structured strategy and process
- It is key to continue to advocate for inclusion of CKD in national NCD strategies