

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

• Send written materials in advance

Agenda

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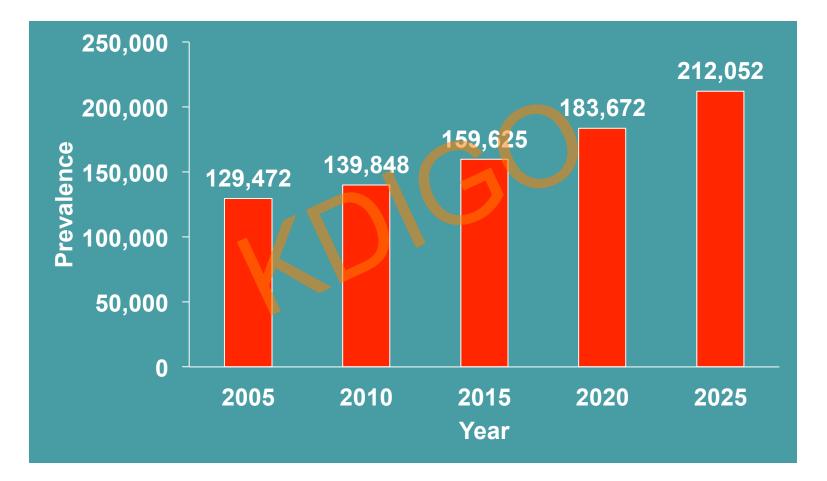


Define Problems & Solutions Know the Epidemiology

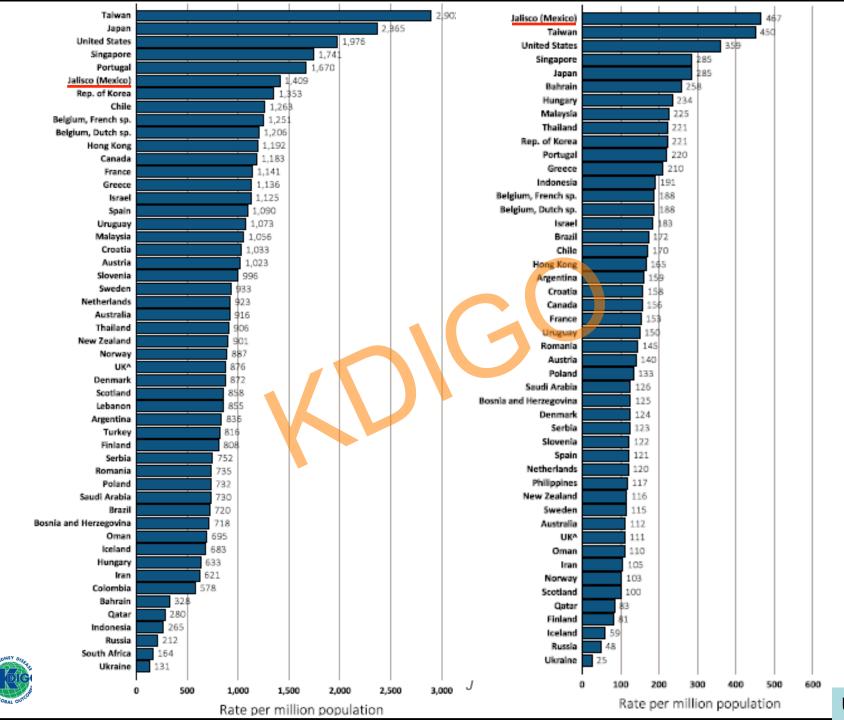
CKD 1	62.5%	626,034	CKD 5D	Year 2005	Cost (USD)
CKD 2	29.0%	289,181	R	45,639	
CKD 3	8.1%	80,788	HD	19,097	
CKD 4	0.3%	2,855	None	65,006	\$689 m
CKD 5	0.1%	1,142	TOTAL	129,742	



Define Problems & Solutions ESRD Growth Predictions







USRDS

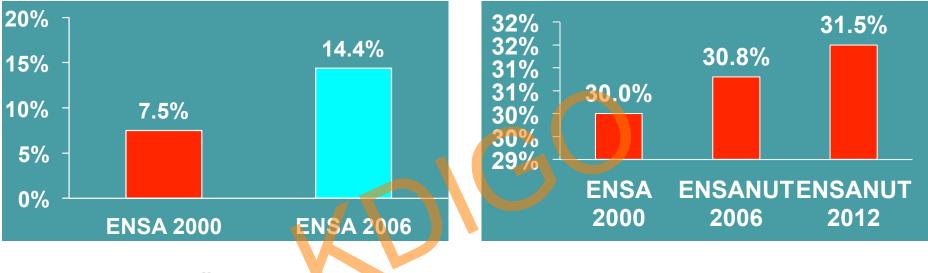
Define Problems & Solutions Kidney Transplants

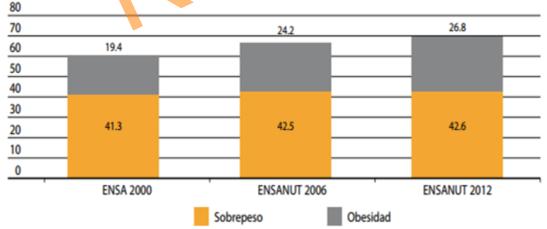


11,912 patients in the waiting list (06/15)



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





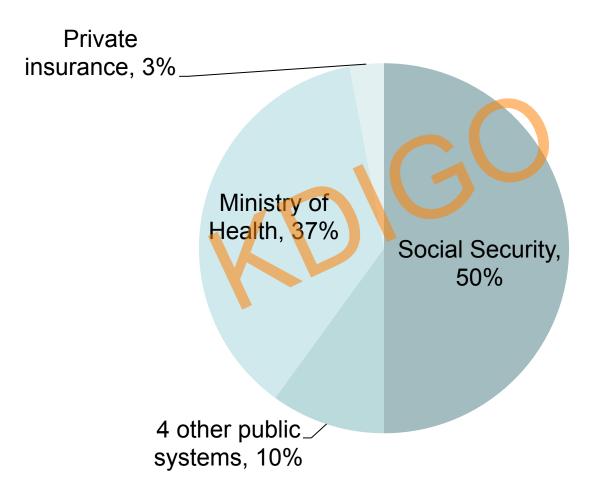


Define Problems & Solutions Prioritize

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



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





Agenda

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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





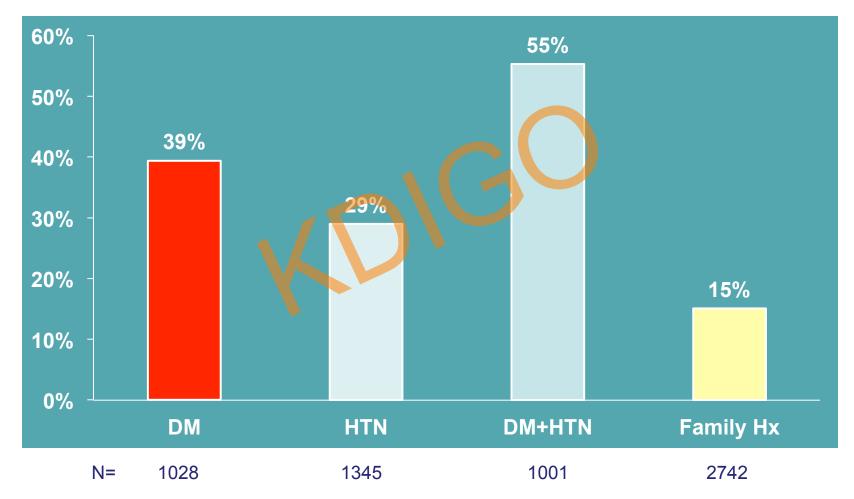


KEEP Results Possible CKD Prevalence





KEEP Results CKD Prevalence by Risk Factor





Demonstration Project Government Support

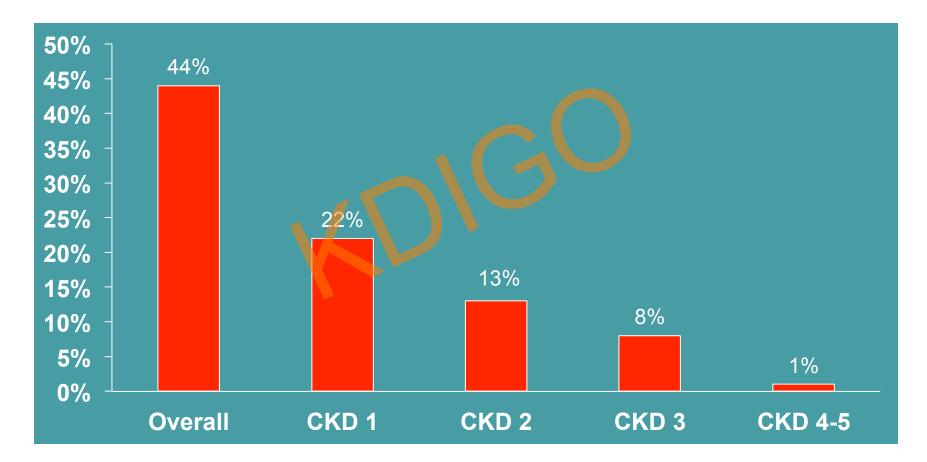








Demonstration Project 7689 Patients with Diabetes





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

1st 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

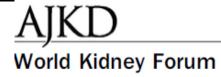
Situación de la

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),¹ Hui Lin Choong, MBBS, MMed (IntMed), FAMS,² Kriang Tungsanga, MD,³ and Suhardjono, MD, PhD⁴

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