

THE POWER DATA: Trends analysis of chronic diseases in Slovakia by the year 2025

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CHRONIC DISEASES

- Monitoring and subsequent analysis of priority indicators regarding trends in mainly chronic diseases is crucial for state health policy.
- Interpretation of objective outputs provides us with the possibility to present arguments and proposals for effective intervention programmes in order to:
 - have healthier population;
 - have stronger economy;
 - minimize negative impacts on the environment;
 - reduce regional disparities (within the country as well as within international comparisons).
- Recommendations on how to ensure the "health" for Europe was formulated in several WHO / EURO documents.
- The most comprehensive material was "Health in the 21st Century" with a focus on evaluating the effectiveness of the adopted measures.

Basic epidemiological indicators of chronic non-communicable diseases

INCIDENCE

- the number of newly diagnosed cases per year (e.g. per 100, 000 population)

PREVALENCE

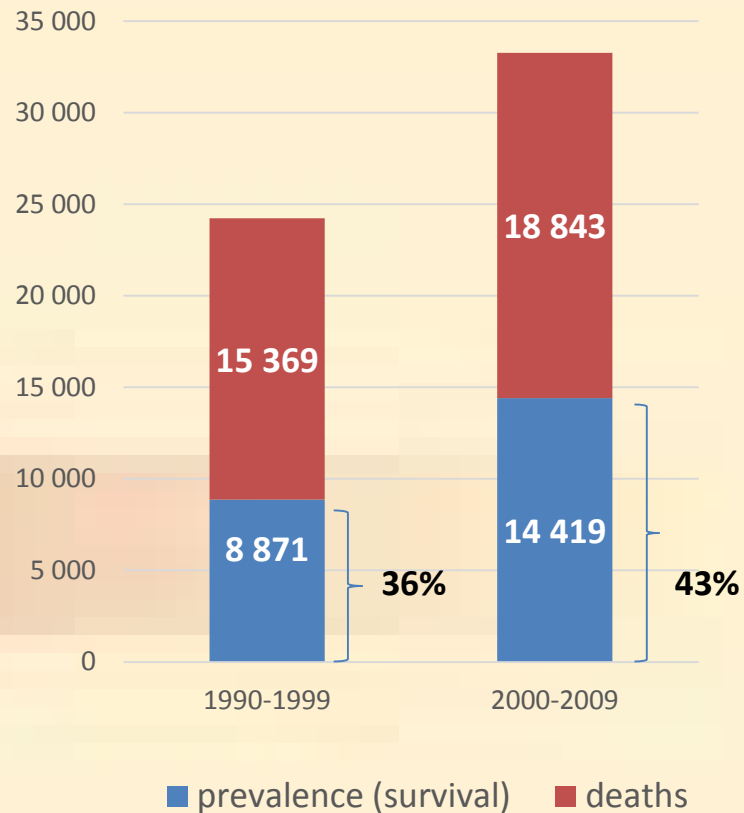
- the actual number of cases alive (e.g. per 100, 000 population)

MORTALITY

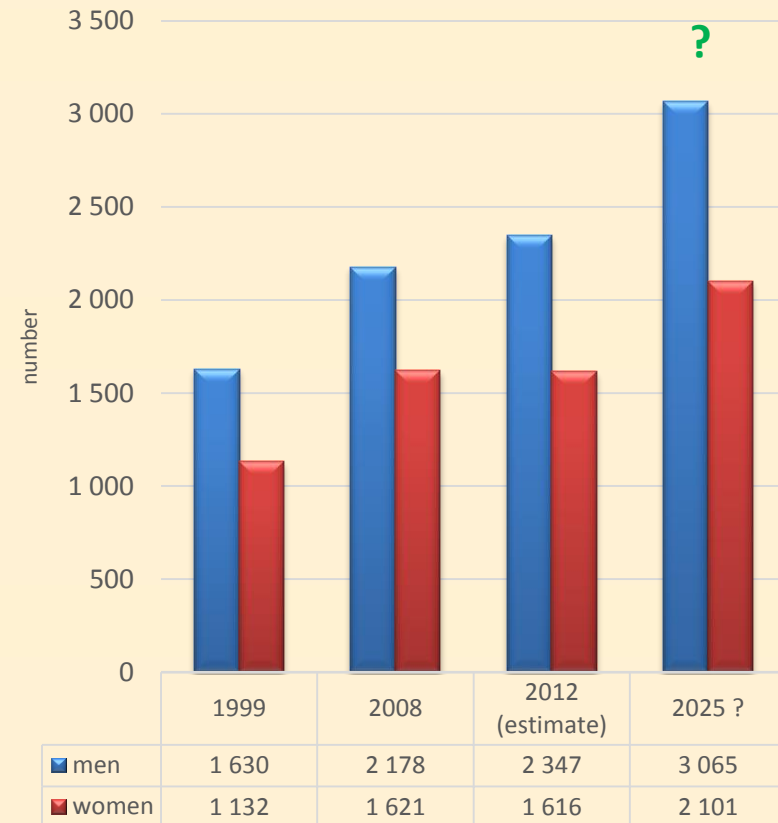
- SURVIVAL of patients with a given disease/lethality
- PATIENT RISK PROFILE, DIAGNOSTICS, TREATMENT (costs), LIFE QUALITY
- POPULATION AT RISK by age, sex and regions
-

COLORECTAL CANCER (C18-C21) / Slovakia

Prevalence (cases)



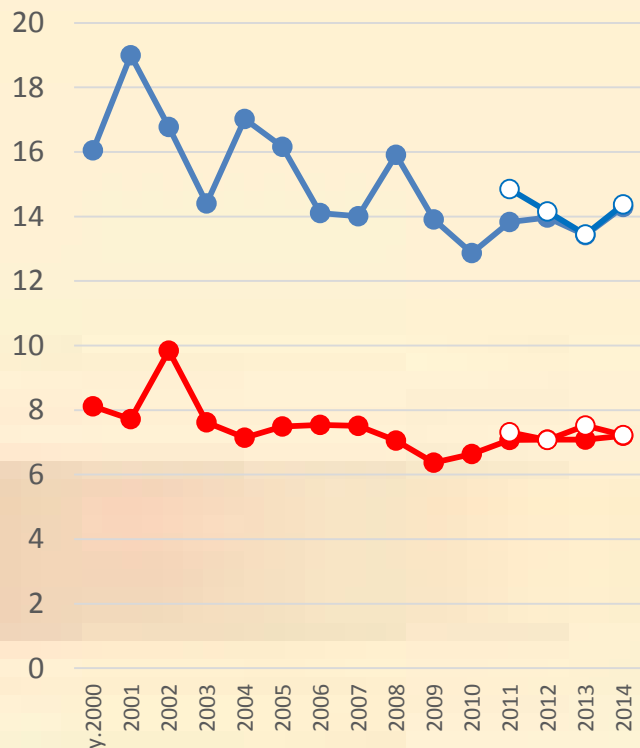
Incidence (cases)



COLORECTAL CANCER (C18-C21) / Slovakia

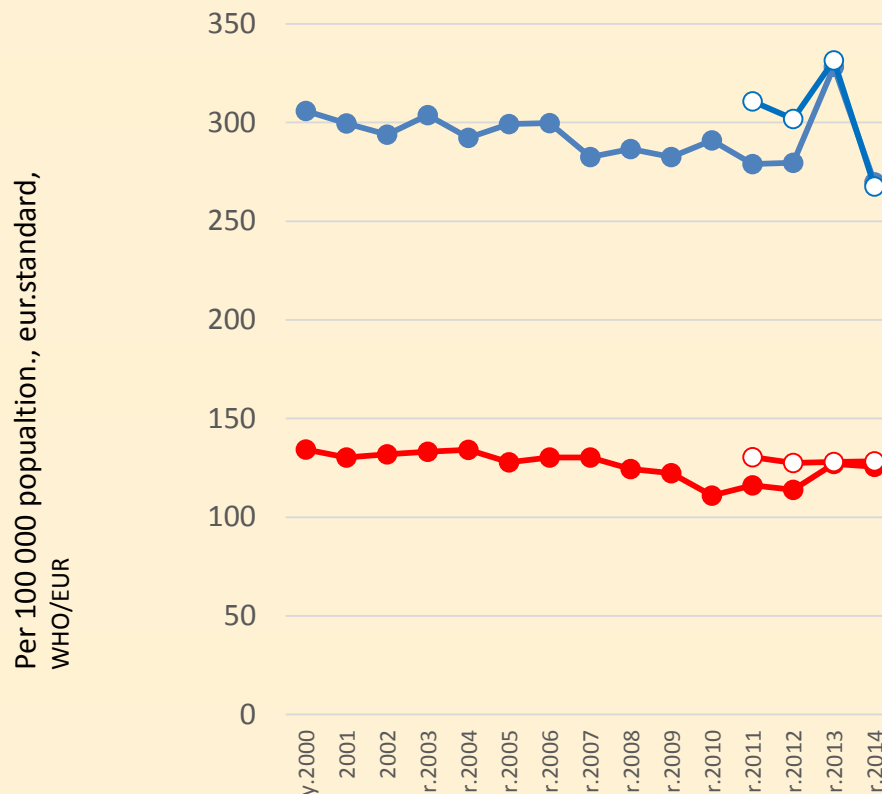
Mortality

0-64



- men-before revision
- men- after revision
- women before revision
- women after revision

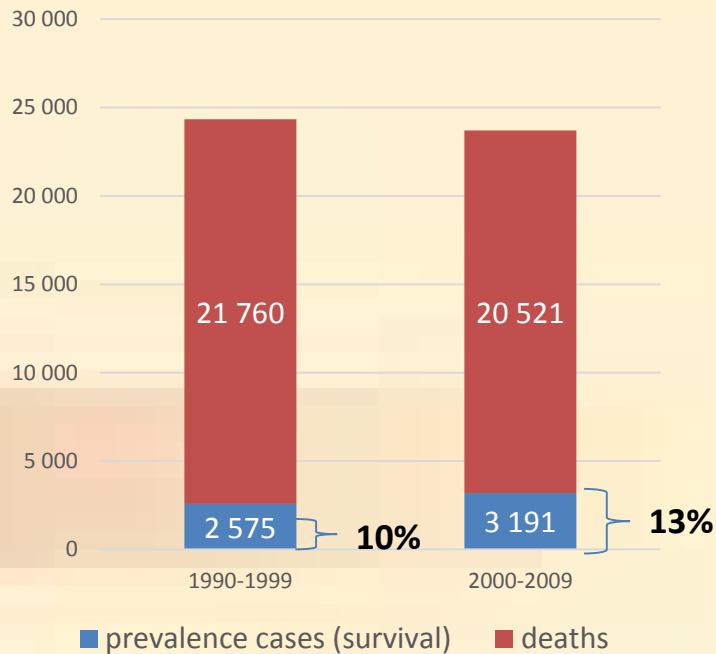
65+



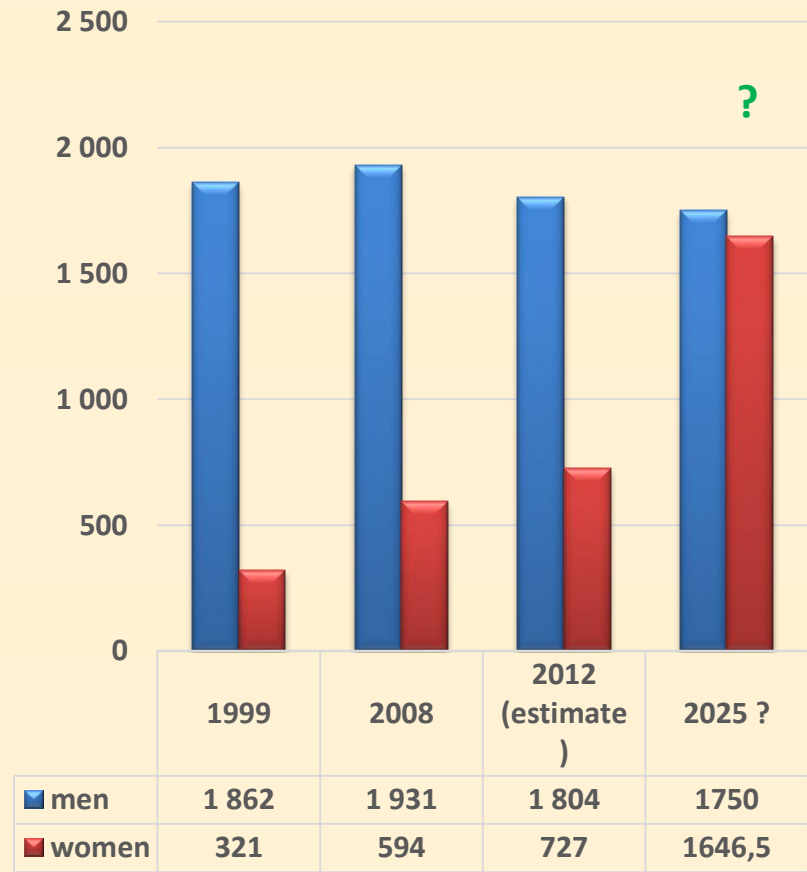
- muži pred revíziou
- muži po revízií
- ženy pred revíziou
- ženy po revízií

LUNG CANCER(C33-C34) /Slovakia

Prevalence (cases)



Incidence (cases)

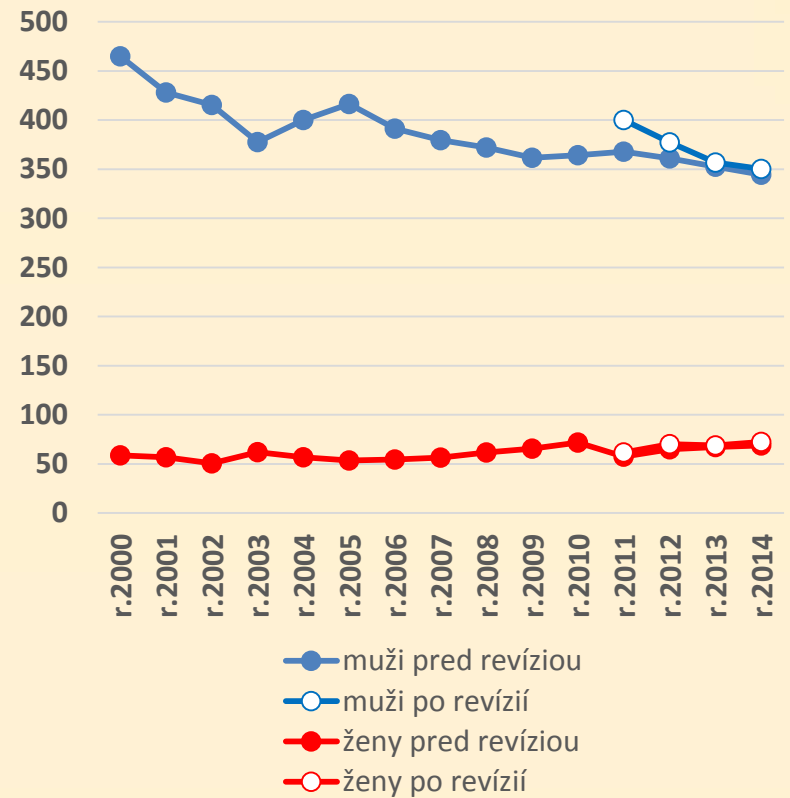
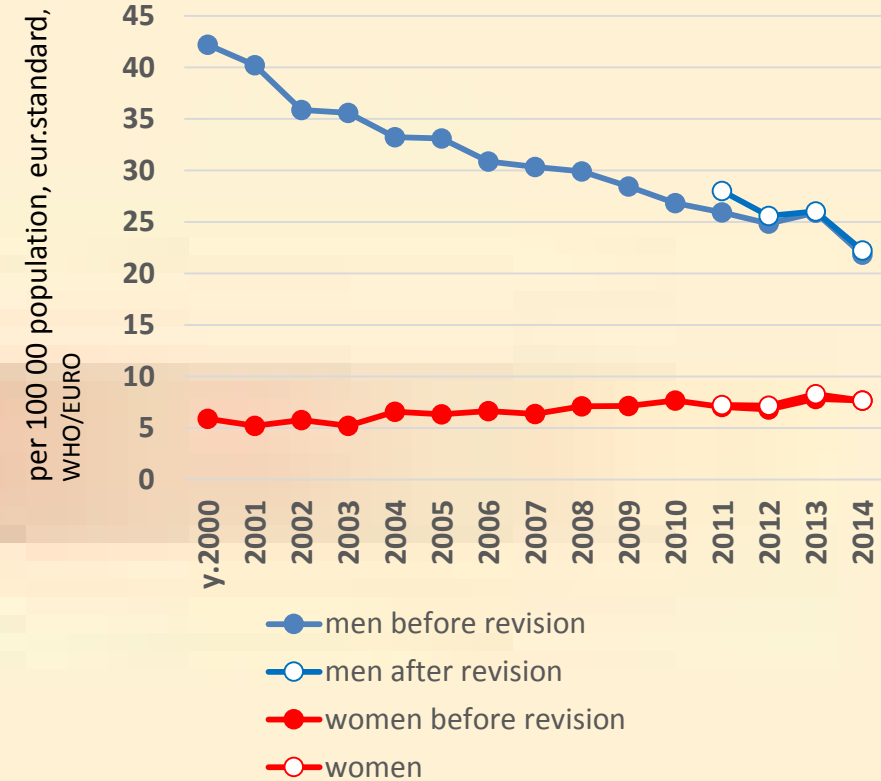


LUNG CANCER(C33-C34) / Slovakia

Mortality

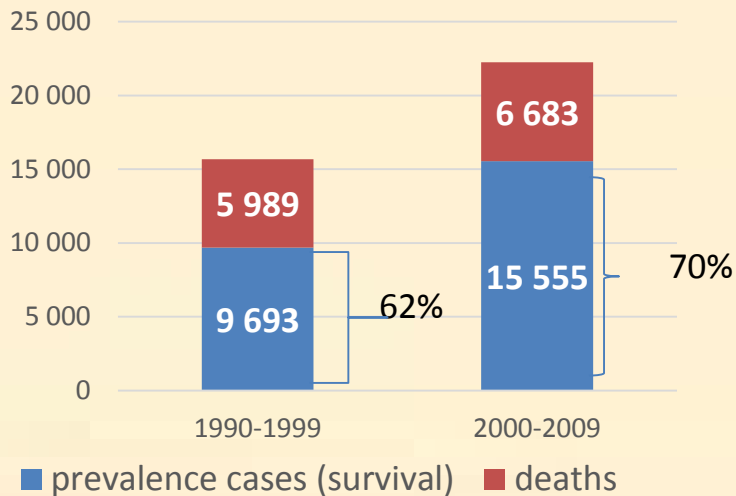
0-64

65+

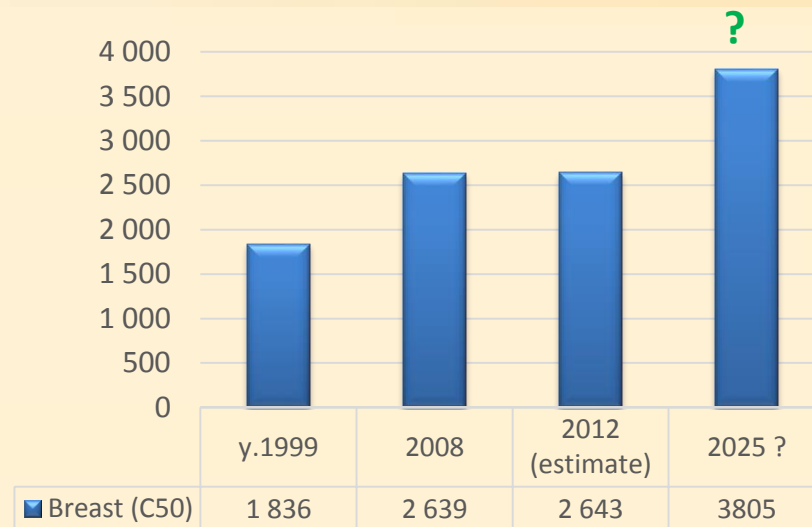


BREAST CANCER (women) / Slovakia

Prevalence (cases)



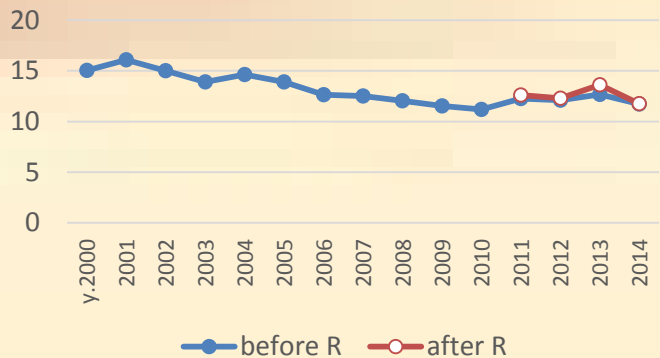
Incidence (cases)



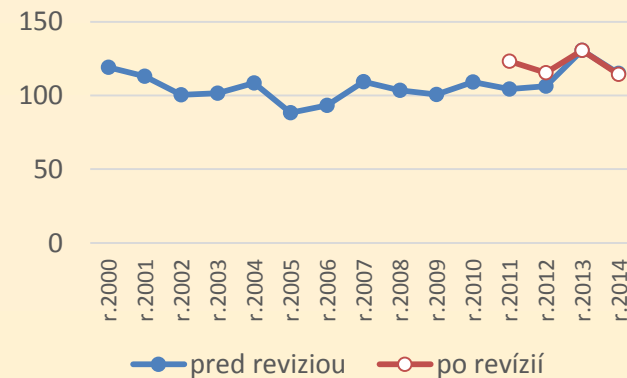
Mortality

Per 100 000 population, eur.standard, WHO/EURO

0-64

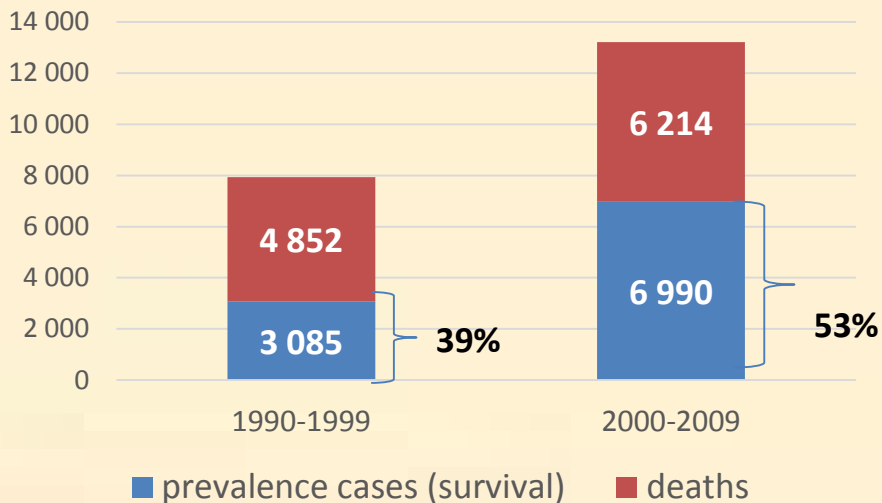


65+

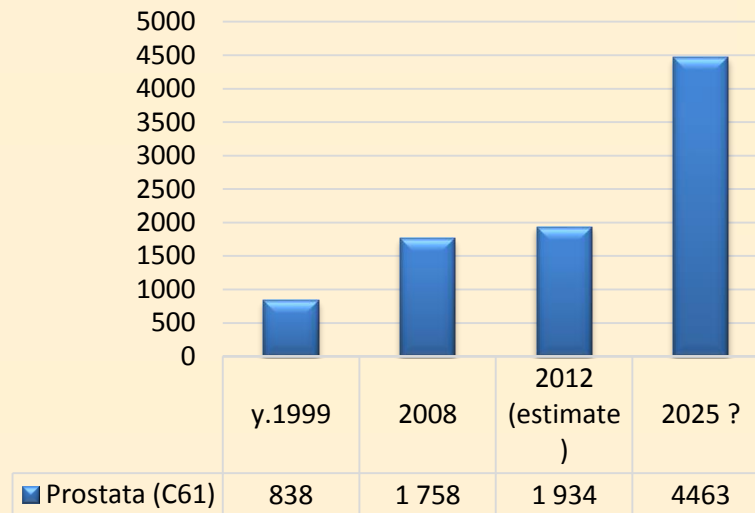


CANCER PROSTATE (C61) / Slovakia

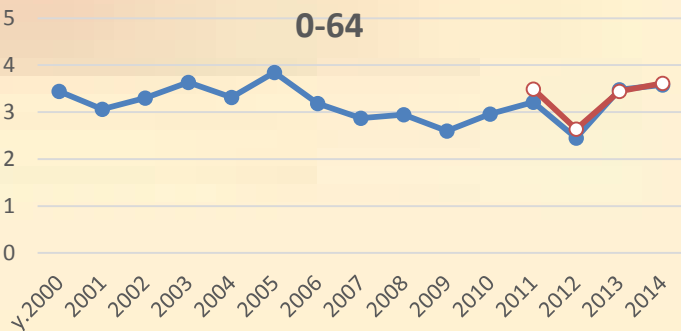
Prevalence (cases)



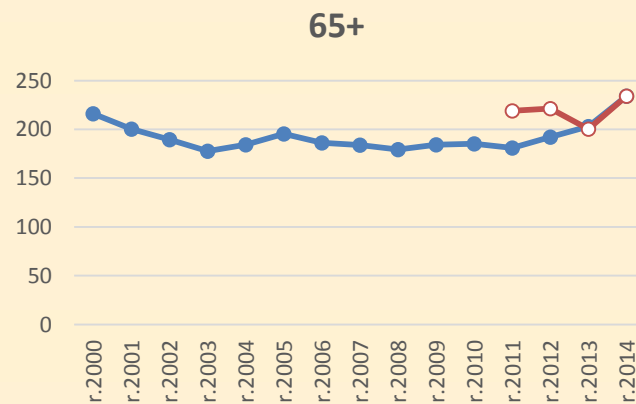
Incidence (cases)



Mortality

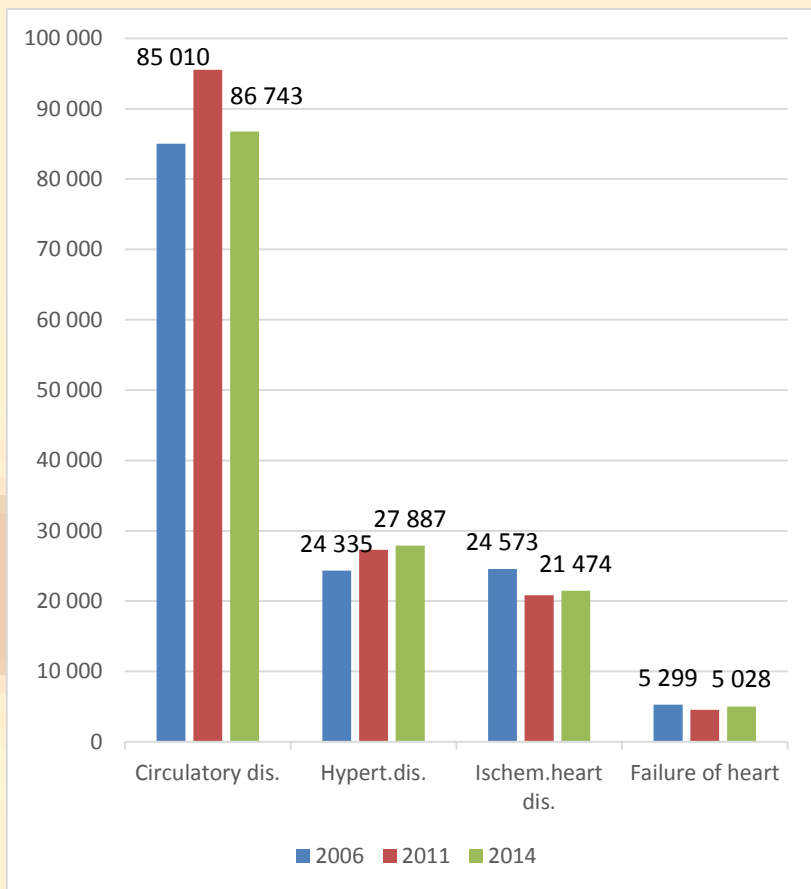


Per 100 000 inhab., eur.standard, WHO/EURO

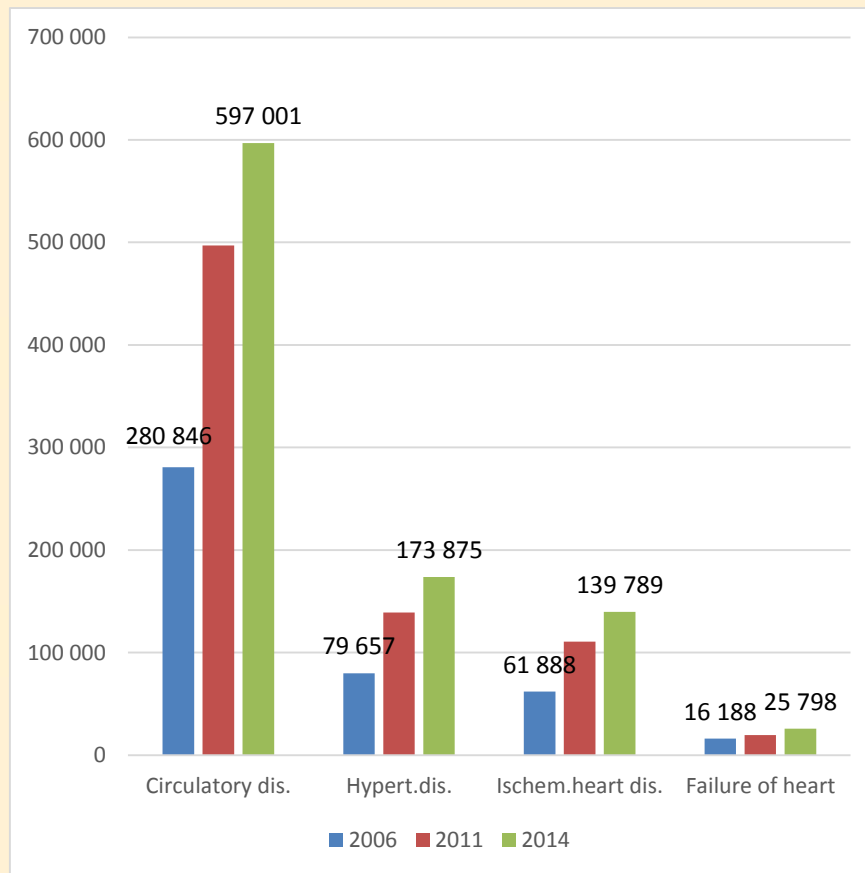


Patients in cardiology outpatient units/ Slovakia

Incidence (cases)



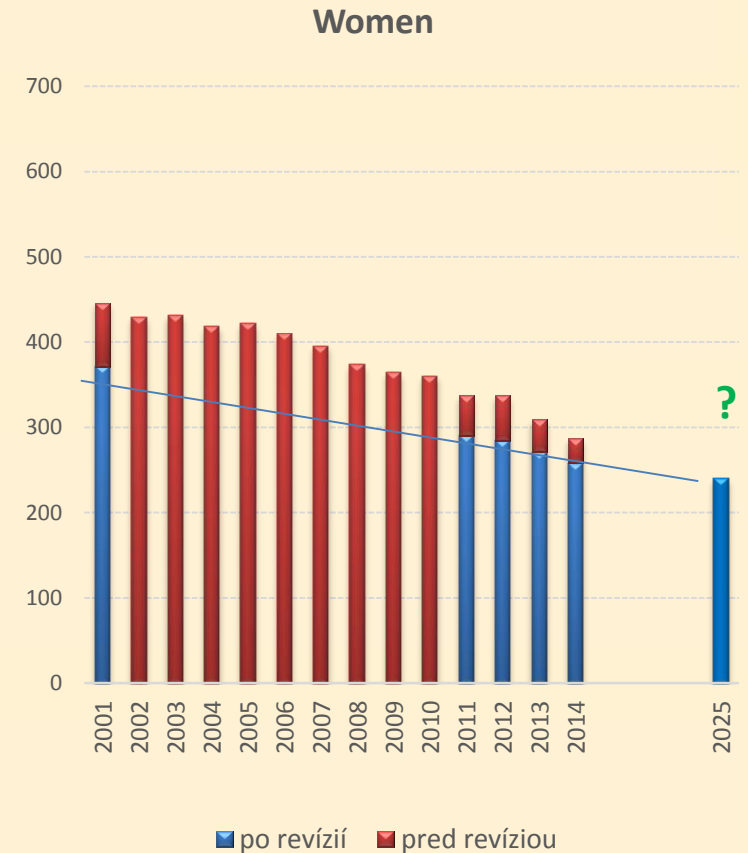
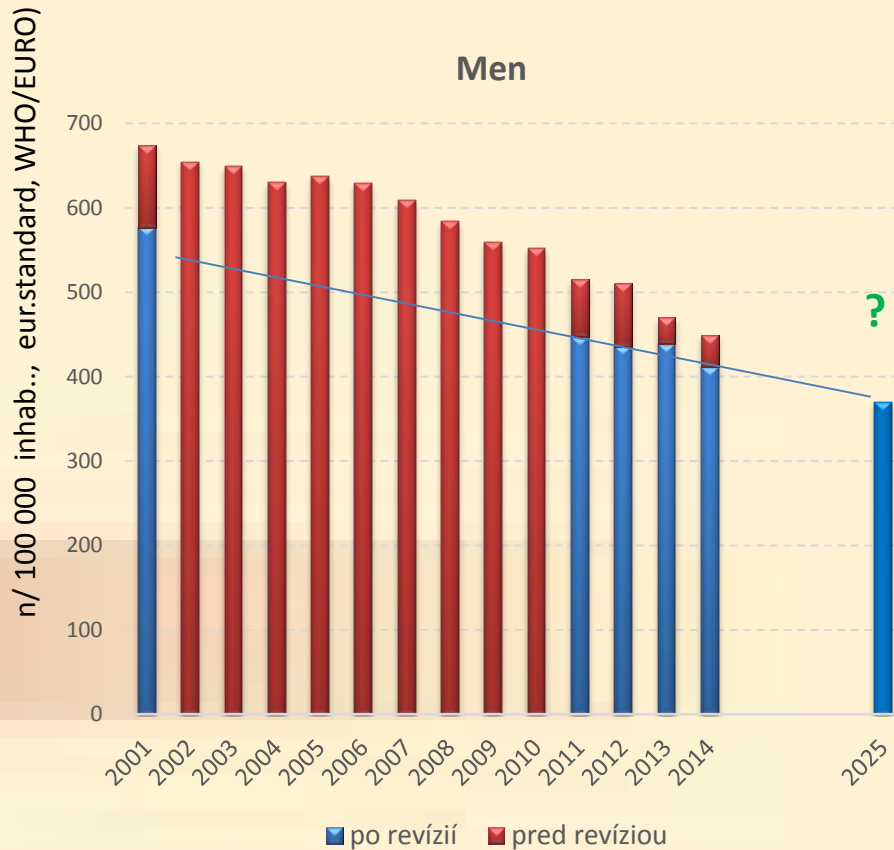
Prevalence (cases)



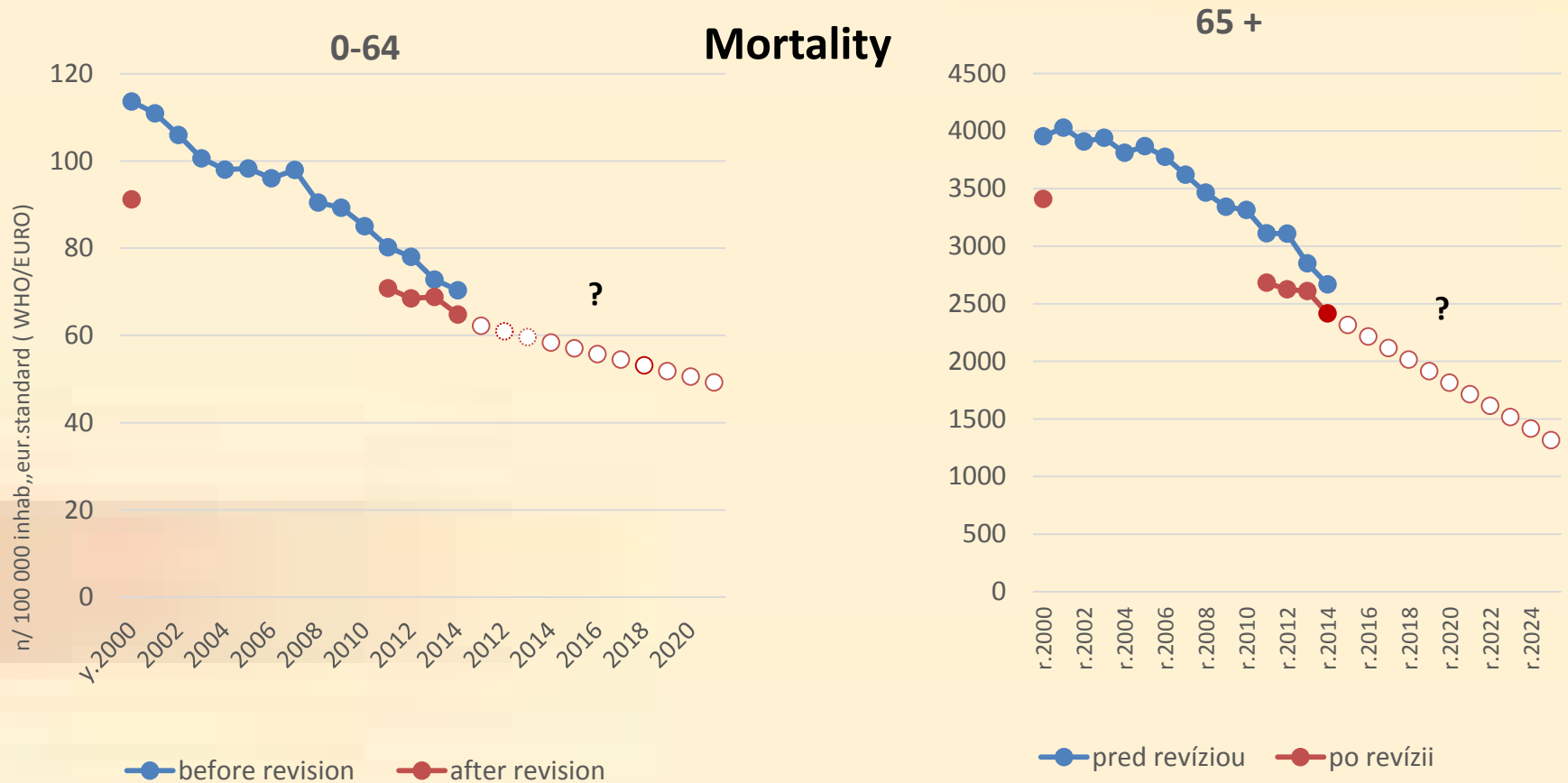
Objective incidence/prevalence of circulatory diseases in the population of SR –absence (exception - myocardial infarction and stroke – data are collected in the national registry since 2007 – NHIC)

CIRCULATORY DISEASES / Slovakia

Mortality

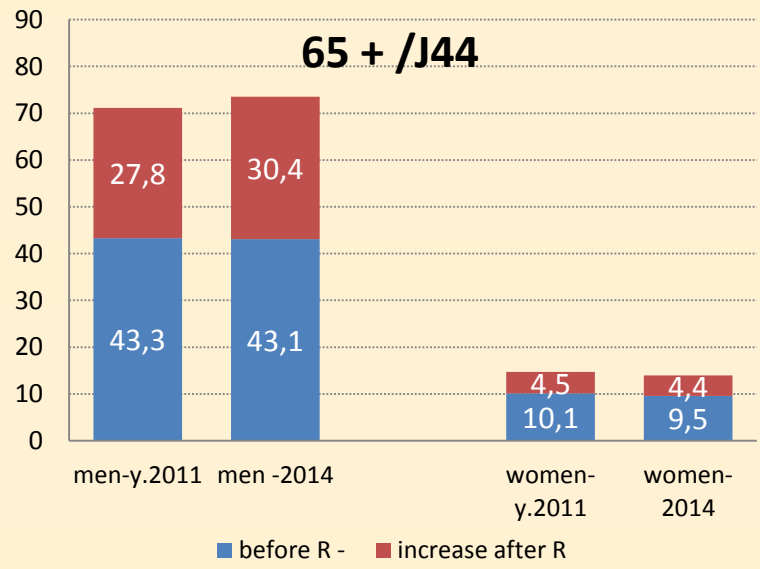
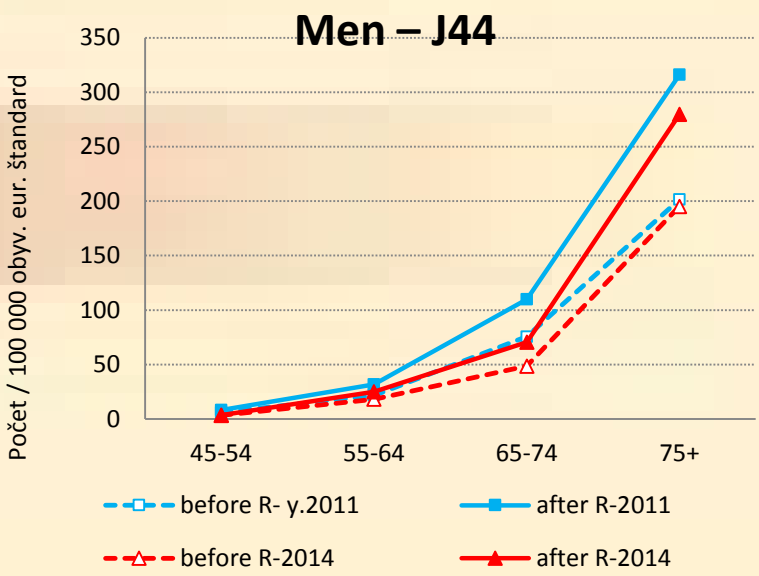
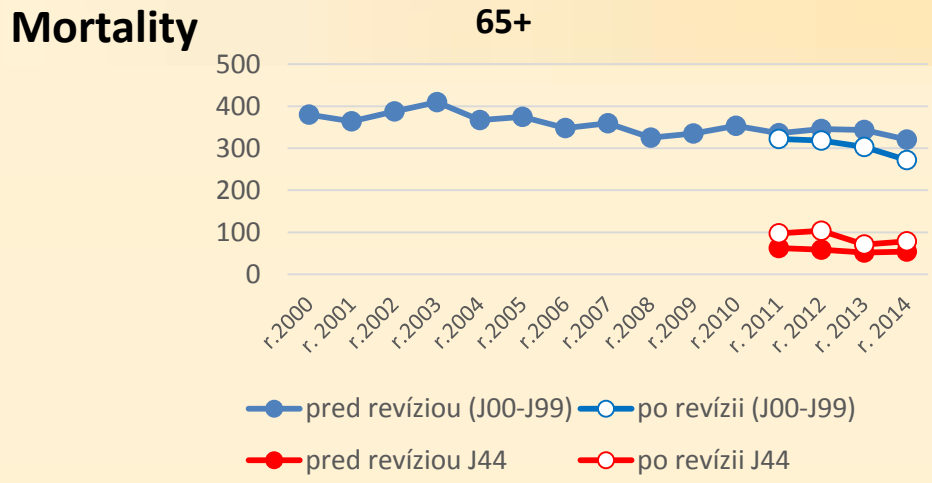
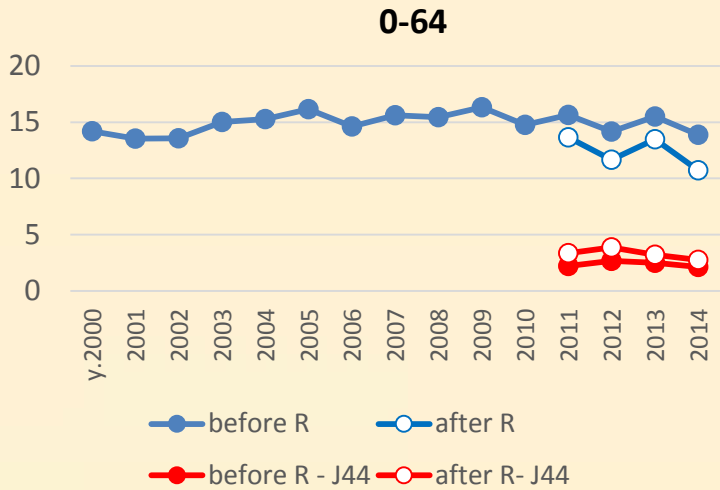


CIRCULATORY DISEASES / Slovakia



Source: Statistical Office in Slovak Republic (before revision), data after revision: NHIC/ Baráková, Cvopová, Safaei Diba (2013-2015)

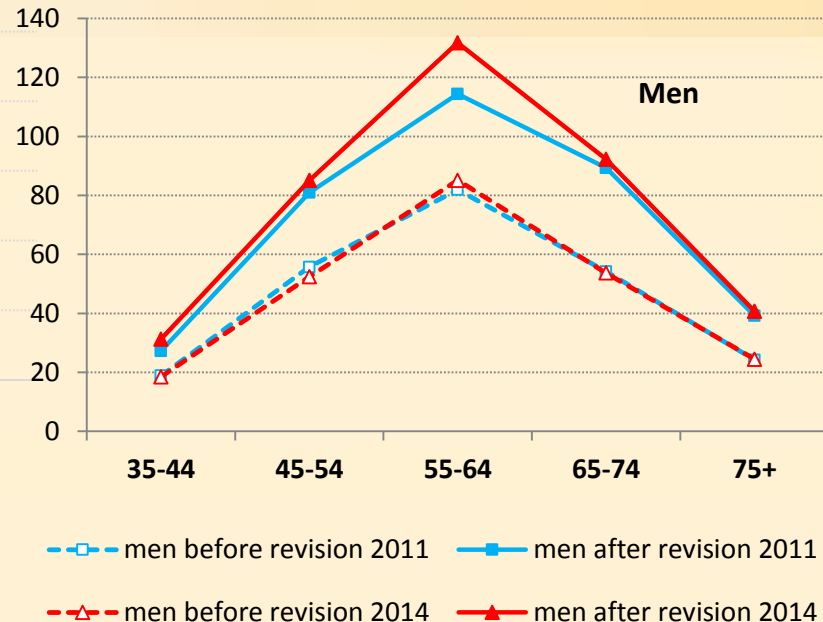
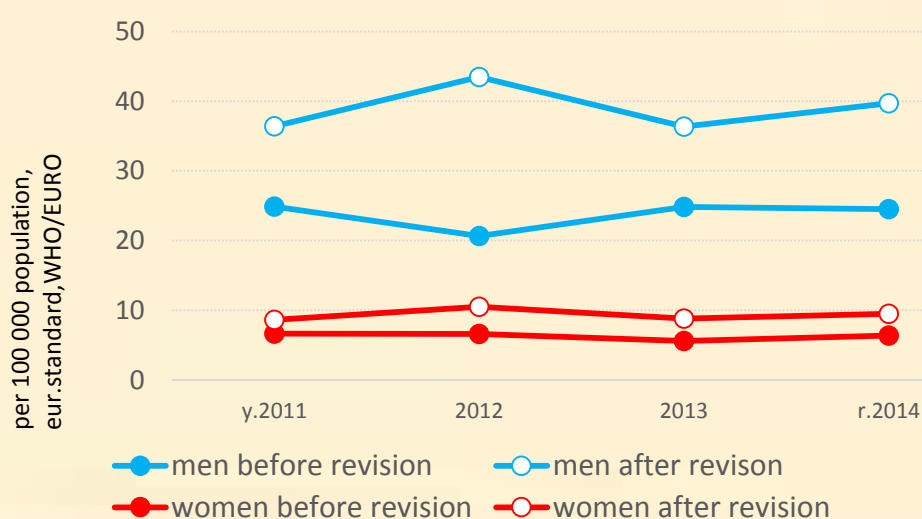
RESPIRATORY DISEASES/chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (J44)/ Slovakia



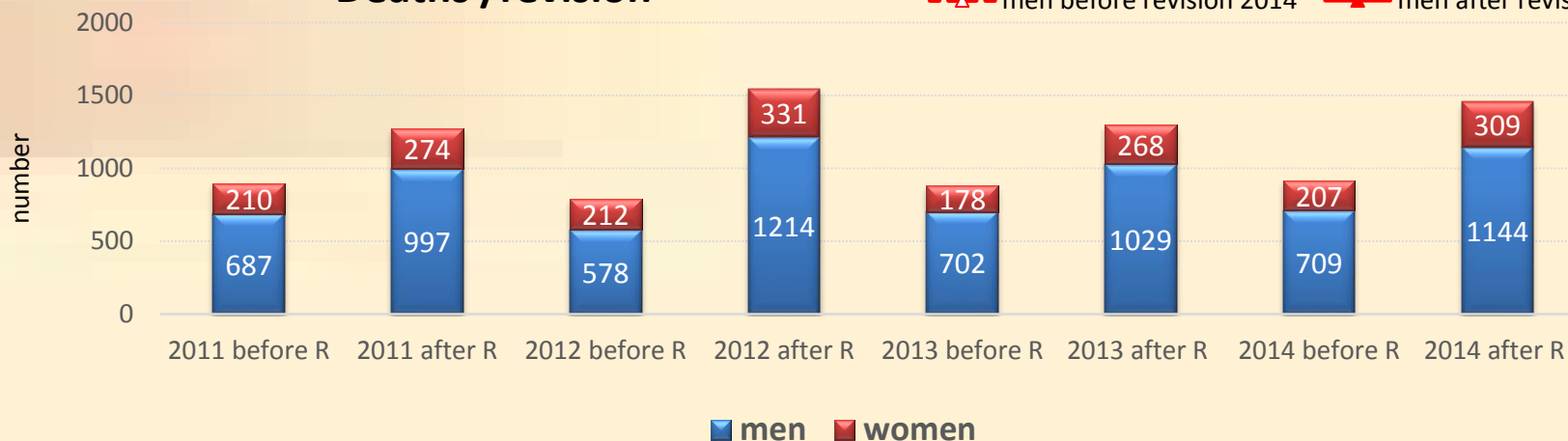
Source: Statistical Office in Slovak Republic (before revision), data after revision: NHIC/ Baráková, Cvopová, Safaei Diba (2013-2015)

Diseases¹ due to chronic alcohol consumption / Slovakia

Mortality



Deaths /revision

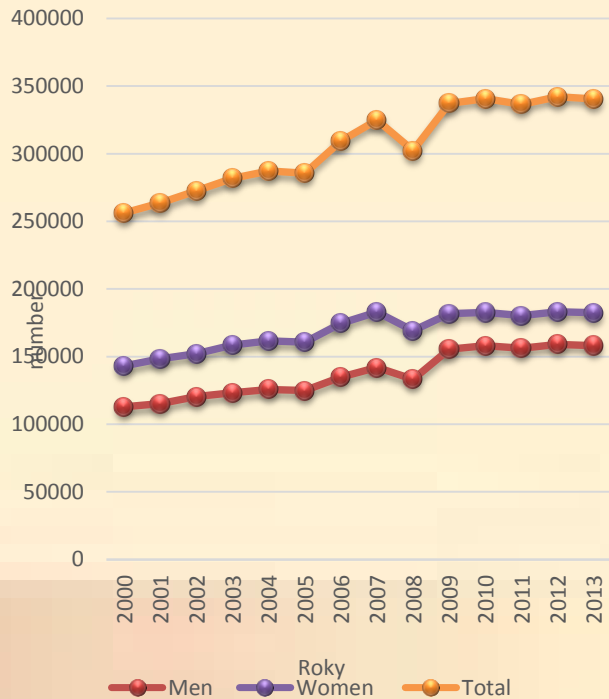


1- cirrhosis, cardiomyopathy, encephalopathy, chronic pancreatitis, chronic ethyl. abusius, etc.

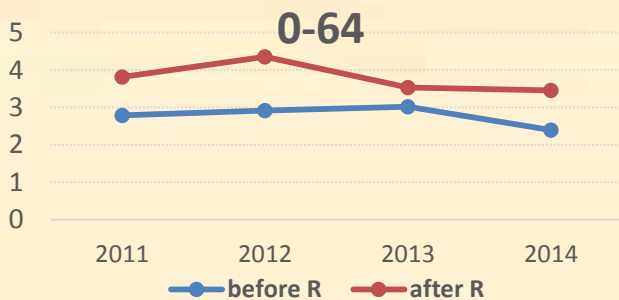
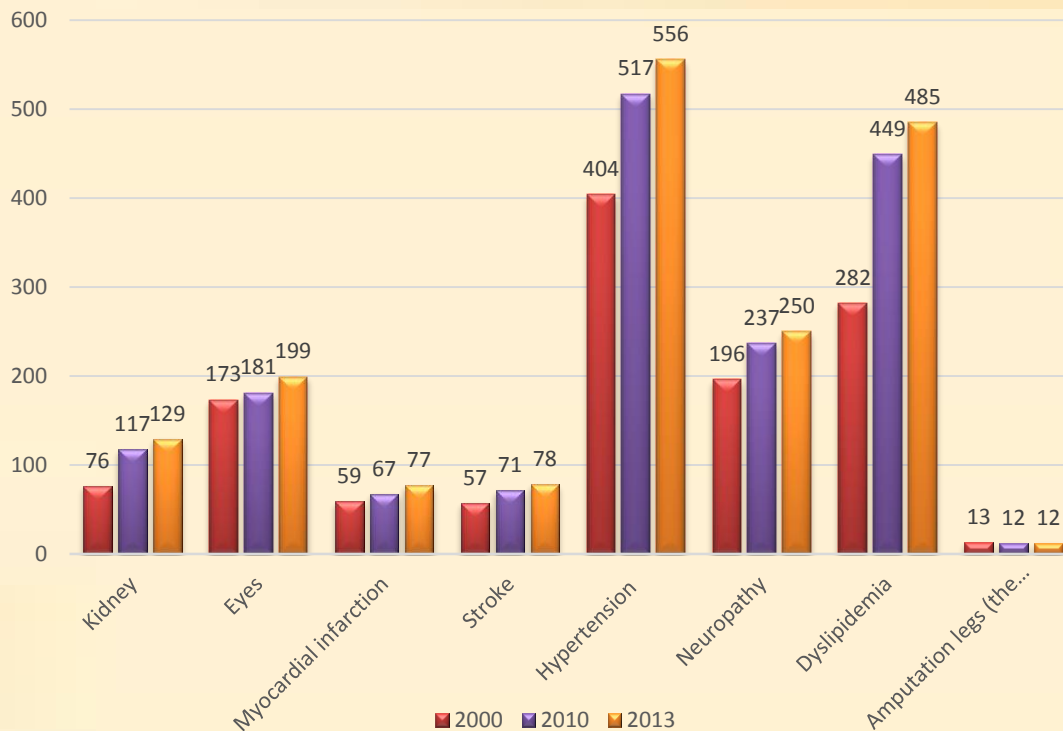
Source: Statistical Office in Slovak Republic (before revision), data after revision: NHIC/ Baráková, Cvopová, Safaei Diba (2013-2015)

DIABETES MELLITUS - Slovakia

Prevalence

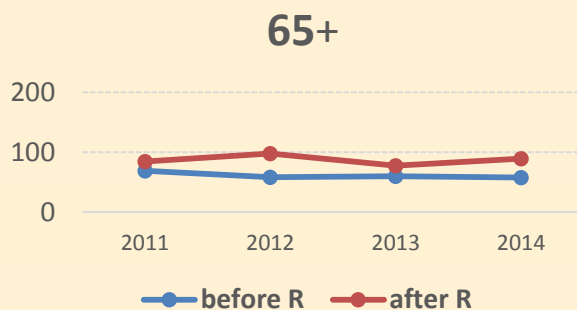


Complications of DM/ 1000 diabetics at 31st December 2013

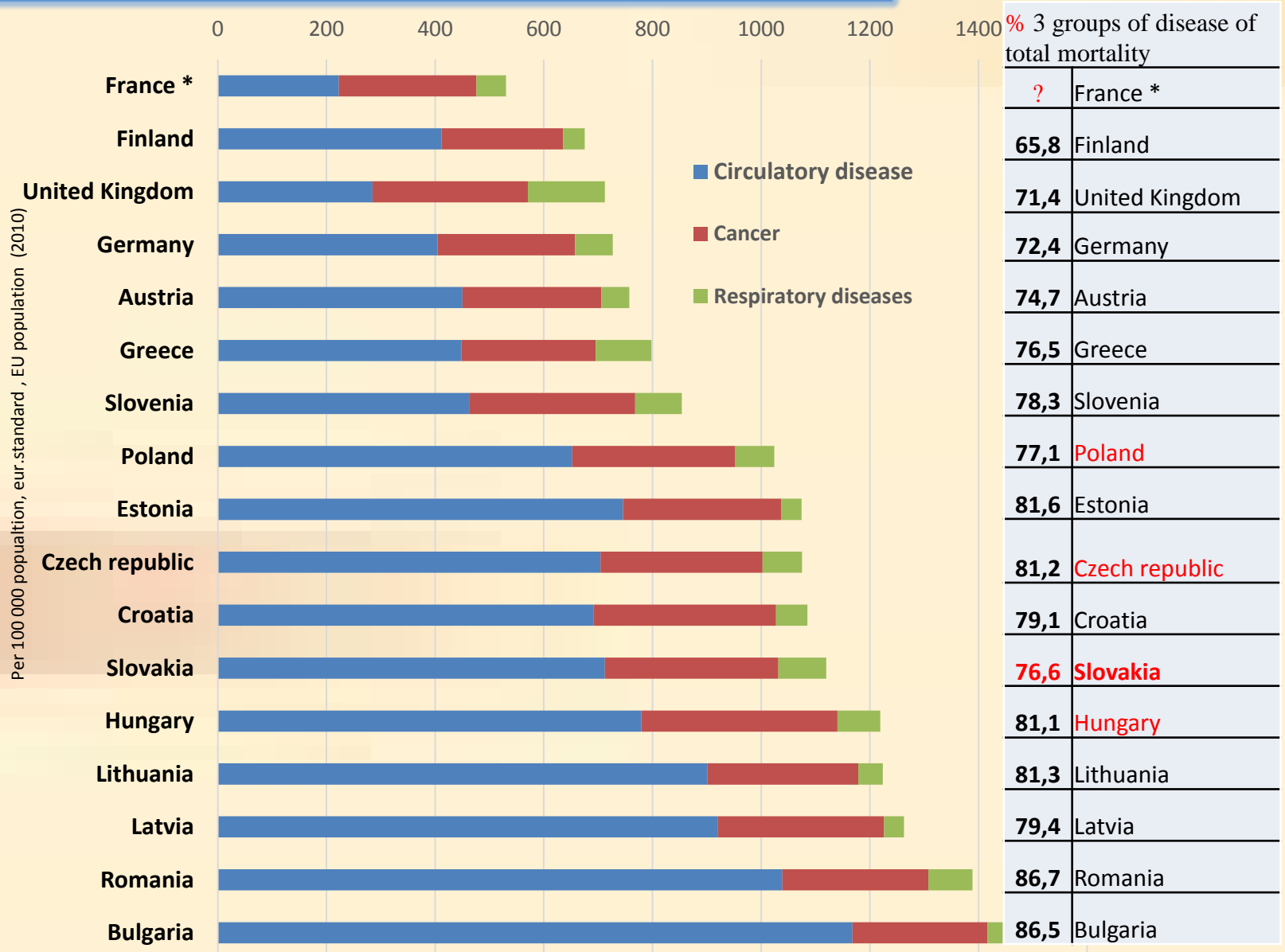


Mortality

n/100 000 inhab.,
eur.standard,
WHO/EURO



Deaths due to major chronic diseases in selected EU countries (2012)



Source: EUROSTAT 2015, Slovakia - data after revision * France -2011

Conclusions I.

Conditions for more objective information / interpretation of the population health status in the SR:

Positive 

- ✓ Gradual shaping/ expansion of the information system under the administration of the National Health Information Centre (the tradition)
 - statistical reports on the activity of outpatient units
 - database of hospitalised patients
 - national health registries (adopted Acts, the latest n.153/2013 – update 2015)
(in years 2007-2012: 9, 2013-2014:29, since 2015- 30)
- ✓ Reports electronization (currently with some shortcomings)
- ✓ e-Health – its application into practice (?)
- ✓ Staff enthusiasm in the Department of Health Registries
- ✓ Good cooperation with the Statistical Office of the SR

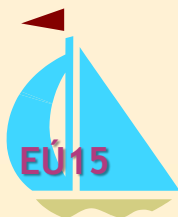
Conclusions II.

Negatives/shortcomings



- ✓ The data objectivity in the annual outpatient unit reports does not correspond with the reality (risk of aggregated data).
- ✓ Shortcomings in data reporting to several registries by physicians.
- ✓ The absence of effective cooperation between professional public, chief health experts and the Ministry of Health with the aim of obtaining more objective data in the trends and prognosis of the given disease.
- ✓ Physicians do not pay enough attention when filling in death certificates and that is why transformation changes in causes of death statistical classification are necessary (e- death certificates/e-birth register, etc.).
- ✓ The diversity of methodological approaches when assessing the population health status in the EU (comparing epidemiological indicators can lead to different interpretations / disinformation).

WHO material „Health21“ Opportunity to act together...



SLOVAKIA

- Objective data
- Effective preventive measures
- Improving the population health status

MZ SR

ÚDZS

NCZI

ŠÚ SR

Iné inštitúcie

WHO material „Health21“ Opportunity to act together...

