# CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES

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#### Introduction

- Cardiovascular disease (CVD):
- Leading cause of global morbidity and mortality
- Responsible for one-in-three deaths.

- Between 2006 and 2017, deaths due to noncommunicable diseases (half of which will be due to cardiovascular disease) have increased by 20%,
- While deaths from infectious diseases, nutritional deficiencies, and maternal and perinatal conditions combined have declined by 3-5%.

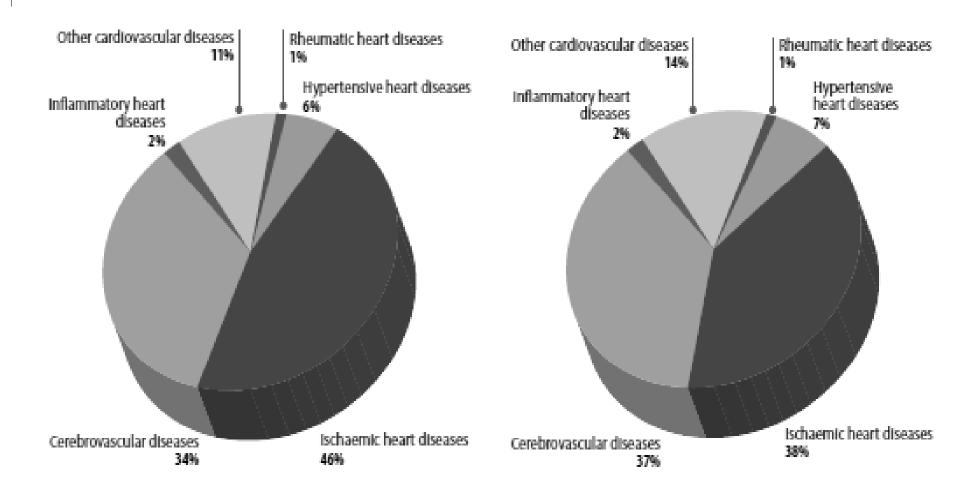
- The majority individuals who develop heart attacks and strokes every year have one or more cardiovascular risk factors i.e. hypertension, diabetes, smoking, high blood lipids or physical inactivity.
- Most of these CVD events are
   *preventable* if meaningful action is
   taken against these risk factors.

- However, the focus is on single risk factors, rather than on comprehensive cardiovascular risk.
- For CVD prevention and control activities to achieve the greatest impact, *a paradigm shift* is required from the "treatment of risk factors in isolation" to "comprehensive cardiovascular risk management"(CCRM).

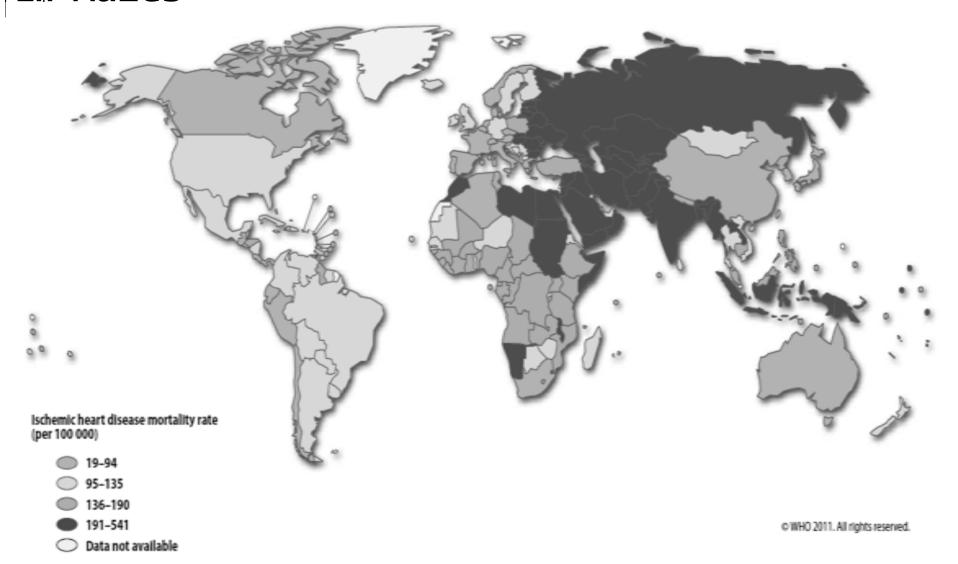
#### **Epidemicity**

- U.S.: 1920s
- Britain: 1930s
- Now.... Developing countries.
- Decline in CHD mortality in U.S. & other countries
  - Changes in life-styles, diet, exercise, cigarette use
- Inverse relation in SES & CHD in developed countries

### istribution of CVD deaths



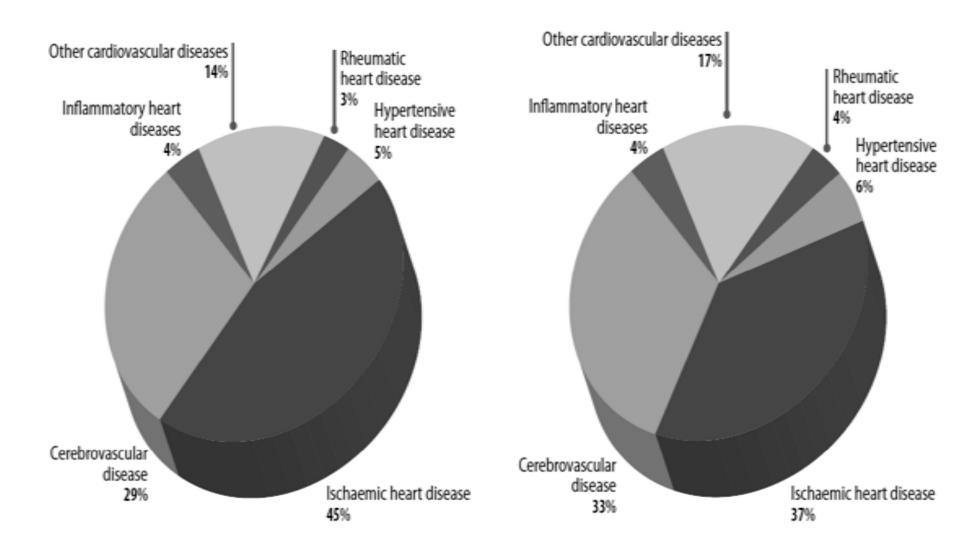
World map showing the global distribution of CAD mortality rates (age standardized, per 100 000) in Males



World map showing the global distribution of CAD mortality rates (age standardized, per 100 000) in Females



## Distribution of global CVD burden (DALYs)



#### Risk Factors

- Hypertension
- Smoking
- Serum Cholesterol?
- Other:
  - Genetic
  - Physical activity
  - Type A personality
  - Alcohol
  - Oral Contraceptives

## Prevention of CHD

- Population strategy
- High risk strategy
- Secondary prevention

### Population Strategy

- Specific intervention:
  - Dietary changes
  - Smoking
  - Blood pressure
  - Physical activity

Primordial Prevention

### High Risk Strategy

- Identifying risk
- Specific advice

### **Secondary Prevention**

Early diagnosis and Treatment

# CVD RISK ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT

## Clinical assessment of cardiovascular risk

Clinical assessment should be conducted with **04** aims:

- 1. to search for all cardiovascular risk factors and clinical conditions that may influence prognosis and treatment;
- 2. to determine the presence of *target organ damage* (heart, kidneys and retina);
- 3. to identify those at *high risk* and in *need of urgent intervention*;
- 4. to identify those who need *special investigations or referal* (e.g. those with secondary hypertension)

## WHO CVD-Risk Management Package

- The package has been designed primarily for the management of cardiovascular risk in individuals detected to have hypertension through opportunistic screening.
- However, it could be adapted for use with diabetes or smoking as entry points.
- The package has been designed for o3 scenarios that reflect the commonly encountered resource availability strata in such settings.

### Characteristics of the three

Resource Availability	Scenario One	Scenario Two	Scenario Three
Human resources	Non physician health worker	Medical doctor or specially trained nurse	Medical doctor with access to full specialist care
Equipment	Stethoscope Blood pressure measurement device	Stethoscope  Blood pressure  measurement device	Stethoscope  Blood pressure  measurement device
	Measuring tape or weighing scale	Measuring tape or weight scale	Measuring tape and weighing scale
	Optional: test tubes, holder, burner, solution or test strips for checking urine glucose	Test tubes, holder, burner, solutions or test strips for checking urine glucose and albumin	Electrocardiograph Ophthalmoscope Urine analysis
			Blood analysis: fasting blood sugar, electrolytes, creatinine, cholesterol and lipoproteins

Generic drugs	Essential: thiazide diuretics	Thiazide diuretics	Thiazide diuretics Beta blockers
urugs	Optional: metformin	Beta blockers	Angiotensin converting
	(for refill)	Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors	enzyme inhibitors
		Calcium channel blockers (sustained release formulations)	Calcium channel blockers (sustained release formulations)
		(Reserpien and methyldopa if the	(Reserpine and methyldopa if the above antihyperter sives are unavailable)
		above antihyperten- sives are unavailable)	Aspirin
		Aspirin	Insulin
		Metformin (for refill)	Metformin Glibenclamide
			Statins (if affordable)
			Angiotensin receptor blocker
			(if affordable)
Other facilities	Referral facilities	Referral facilities	Access to full specialist car
	Maintenance and calibration of blood pressure measurement devices	Maintenance and calibration of equipment	Maintenance and calibration of equipment

## Counseling on diet & physical activity

## Counsel your patient to

Eat a "heart healthy" diet

Stop tobacco use

Take regular physical activity



- SALT (sodium chloride)
  - Restrict to less than 5 grams (1 teaspoon level) per day
  - Reduce salt-
    - when cooking and limit processed and fast foods

#### FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

- o5 servings (400-500 grams) of fruits and vegetable per day.
- One serving ---1 orange or apple or mango or banana or 3 tablespoons of cooked vegetables. Or
- 2 Katories of vegetables + Salad + 1 fruit or 3 katories of vegetables (if fruit not available).



- Limit fatty meat, dairy fat and cooking oil (less than two tablespoons per day) 500-900gm per person per month.
- Replace palm or coconut oil with Groundnut/olive/soya/ corn/rapeseed/safflower oil.
- Oil should be used in rotation/ mixture of oil.
- Replace other meat with chicken (without skin)

#### FISH

- Eat fish at *least three times per week*, preferably oily fish such as tuna, mackerel, salmon.
- Fried fish to be avoided. Preferably--roasted.

Any dry fruit but not more than o6 pieces per day

Walnut is the best.

### No alcohol

## Physical activity

Progressively
moderate
activity
such as brisk walking,
cycling to at least 45 minutes
per day

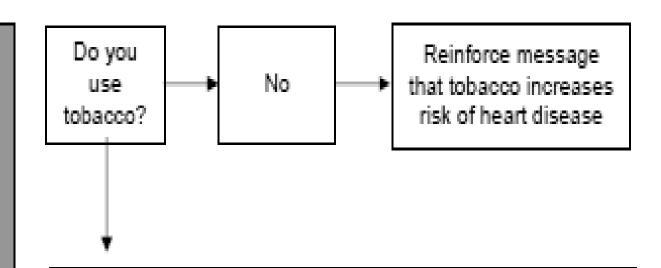
# Counseling on cessation of tobacco (5 As)

- Ask
- Advise
- Assess
- -Assist
- •Arrange



A2: ADVISE

A3: ASSESS



Yes

Advise to quit in a clear, strong and personalised manner.

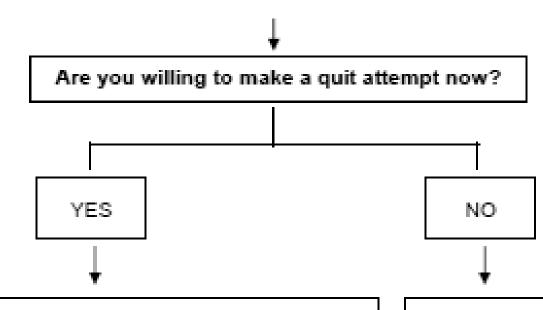
"Tobacco use increases the risk of developing a heart attack and/or stoke. Quitting tobacco use is the one most important thing you can do to protect your heart and health, you have to quite now"

Are you willing to make a quit attempt now?



A4: ASSIST

A5:ARRANGE



#### Assist in preparing a quitting plan

- Set quit date
- Inform family and friends
- Ask for their support
- Remove cigarettes/tobacco
- Remove objects/articles that prompt you to smoke

#### Provide

Information on health hazards of tobacco and give leaflet to the patient

#### At follow up visit

- Congratulate success and reinforce
- If patient has relapsed consider more intensive follow-up and

#### Patient Record Card

mi mio mio	Mr Mr	s Miss		Age	Clinic No .
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Date	SBP (mmHg)	Counselling on diet and physical activity Yes/No	Tobacco use Yes/No	Counselling on cessation of tobacco use	• BMI/ body weight/ waist circumference	Thiazide diuretic (dose, mg)

Please complete	this:	nart only	v iff	nationt	noorle	roforral
Lipase Aniiihida		promis with:	F 111	Protection in C		

Date			
Reason for re	eferral		
Current medi	ications	JC .	

## -Thanks