

Prevention 2030: what would the future bring?

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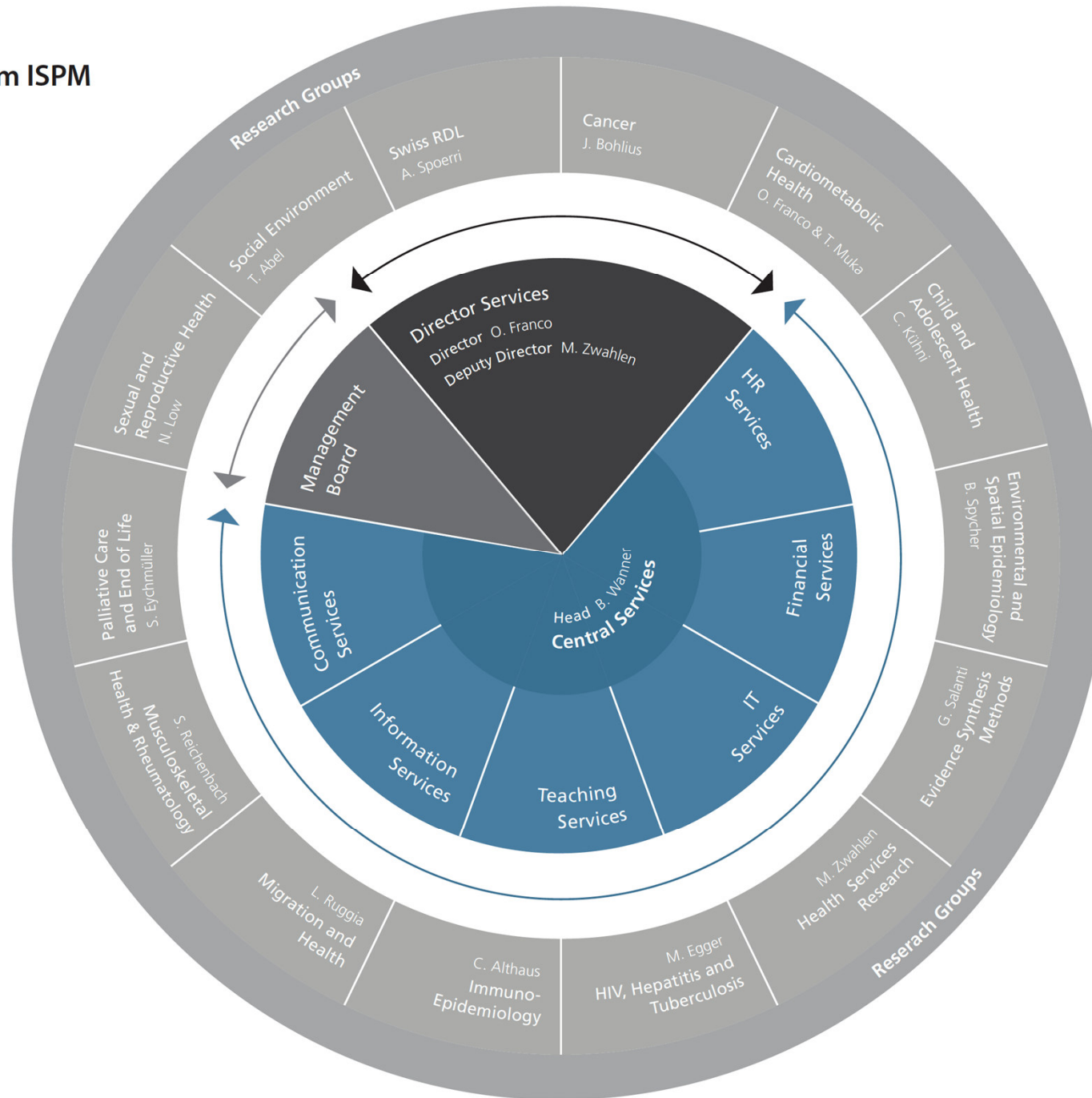
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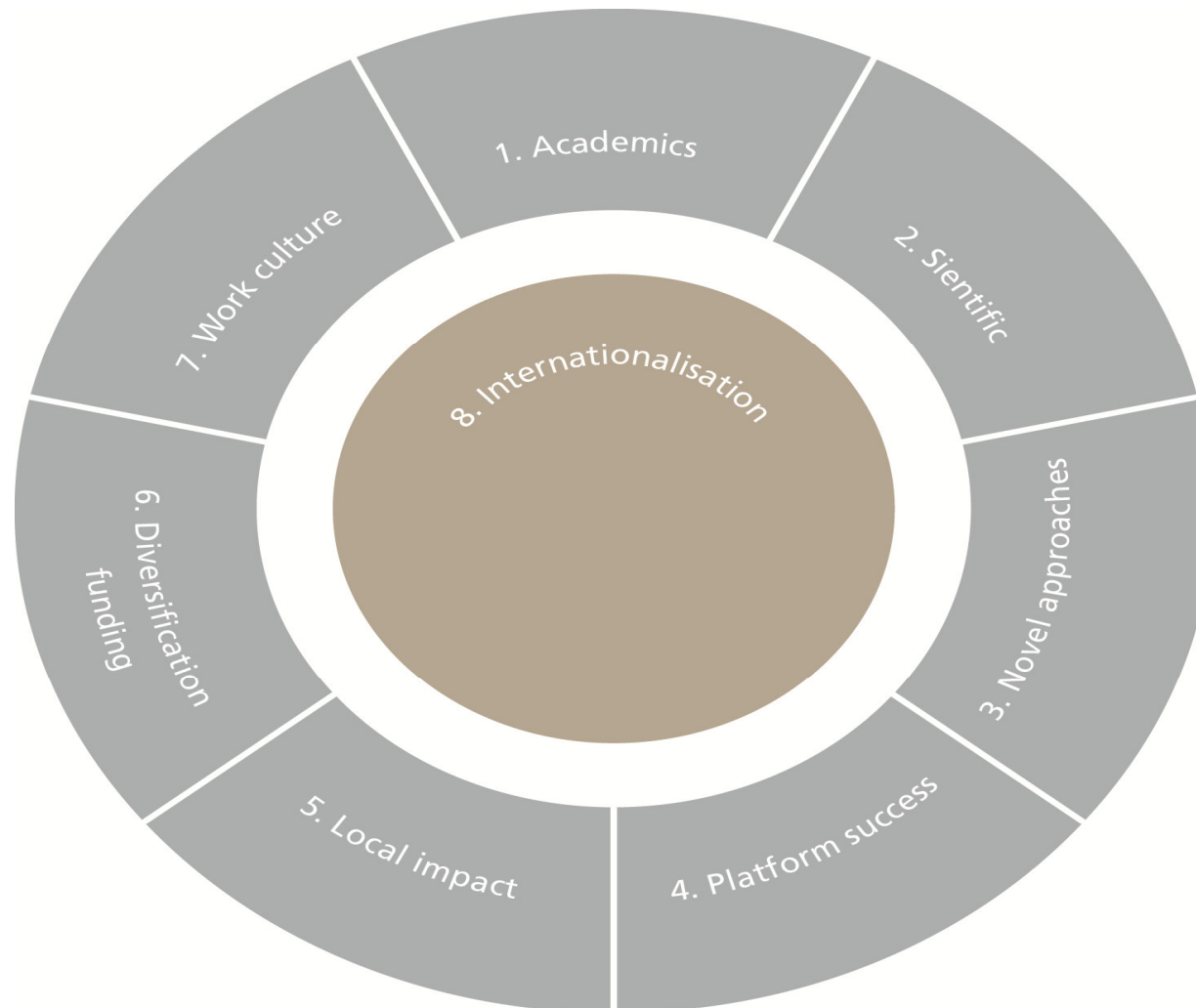
ISPM 2030



Organigram ISPM



ISPM 2030: seven key pillars



Prevention 2030: what would the future bring?



Preventive medicine 2030

1. Integration and elimination of thought/barriers
 2. Active adaptation to emerging needs and technologies
 3. A new era of evidence-based prevention... And guidelines
 4. Simplicity, unification and facilitation in translation
 5. Dissemination at all levels of care
 6. New challenges, adaptive approaches
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Levels of prevention

PRIMARY PREVENTION:

Aim: prevent disease well before it develops. Reduce risk factors, maintain health.

Target population: all, selected groups, healthy individuals

How: general and primary care advice

SECONDARY PREVENTION:

Aim: early detection of disease. For CVD secondary prevention generally to prevent secondary events in ill populations

Target population: high risk individuals and patients

How: primary care risk factor reduction, lifestyle modification, medication

TERTIARY PREVENTION:

Aim: to treat established disease and prevent deterioration. For CVD improve survival (rehabilitation)

Target population: patients

How: rehabilitation, medication

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Integrated prevention: ONE prevention

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Government

Prevention

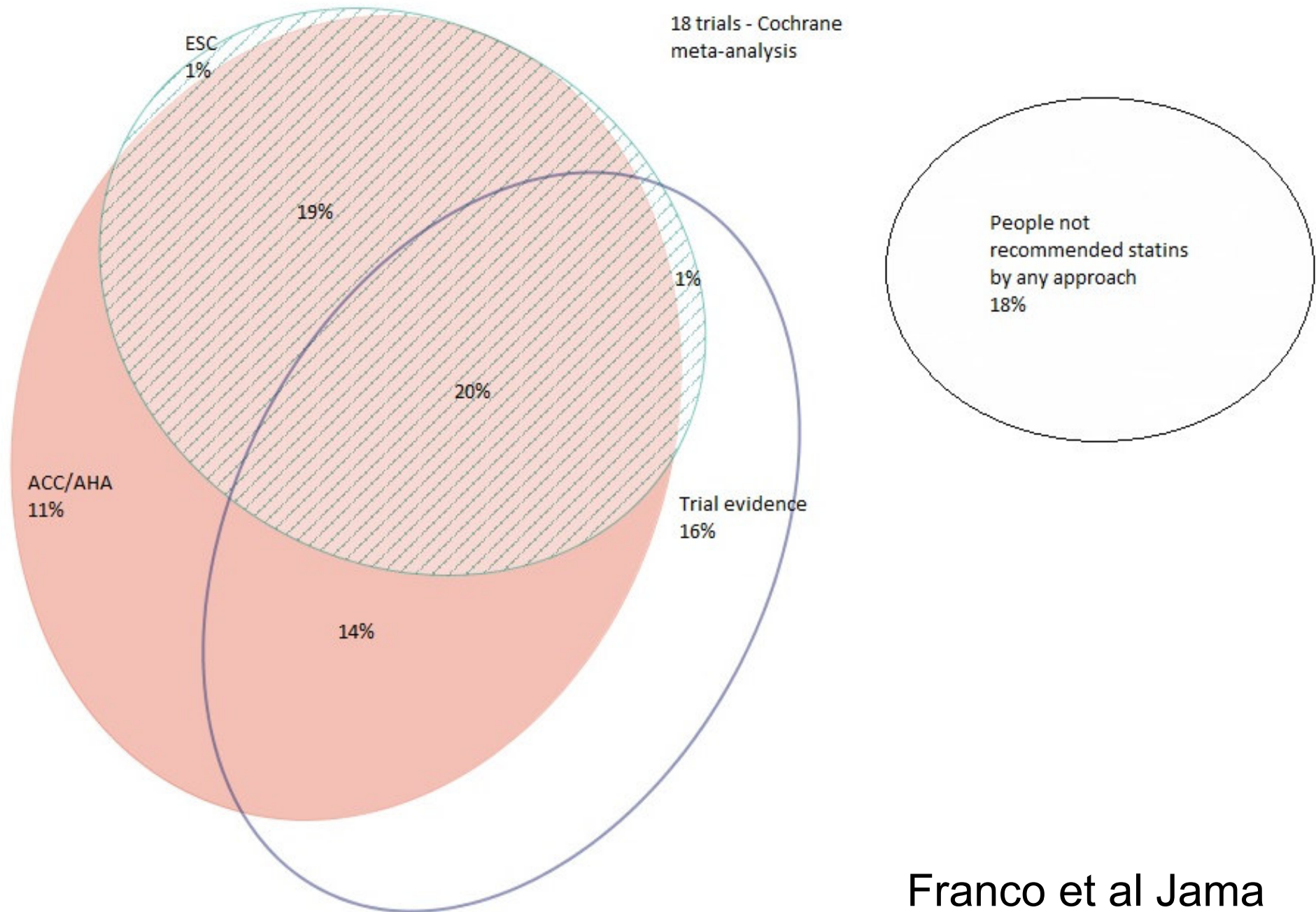
Academia

Industry

Charities

Preventive medicine 2030

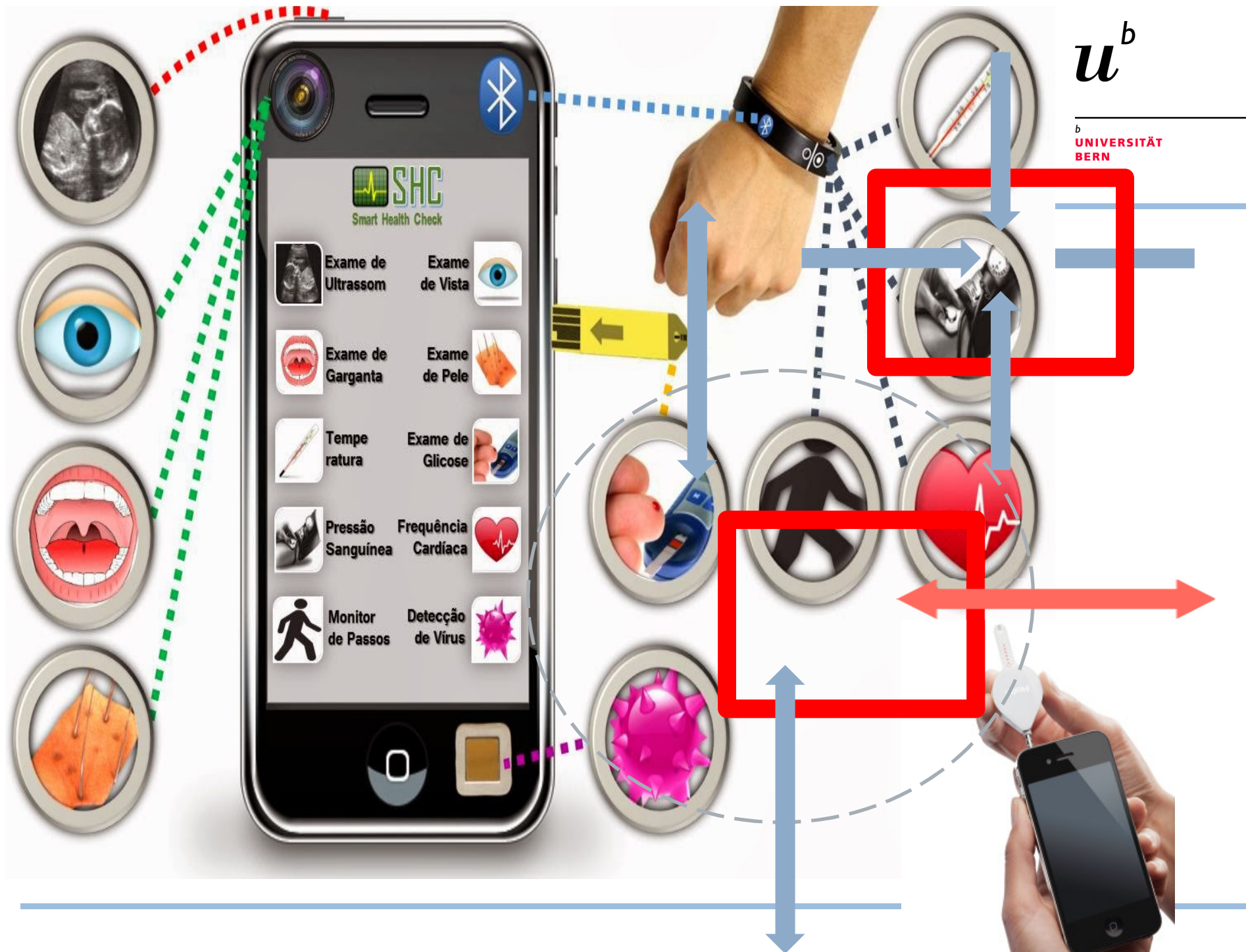
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HYGIENE

Individual

- Cleanliness
- Healthy lifestyle: physical activity, adequate dietary habits, no smoking and no/low alcohol, adequate sleep

Societal

- Reduce contamination, pollution
- Sanitation
- Healthcare facilities
- Facilitation of healthy lifestyle
- Housing

Preventive medicine 2030

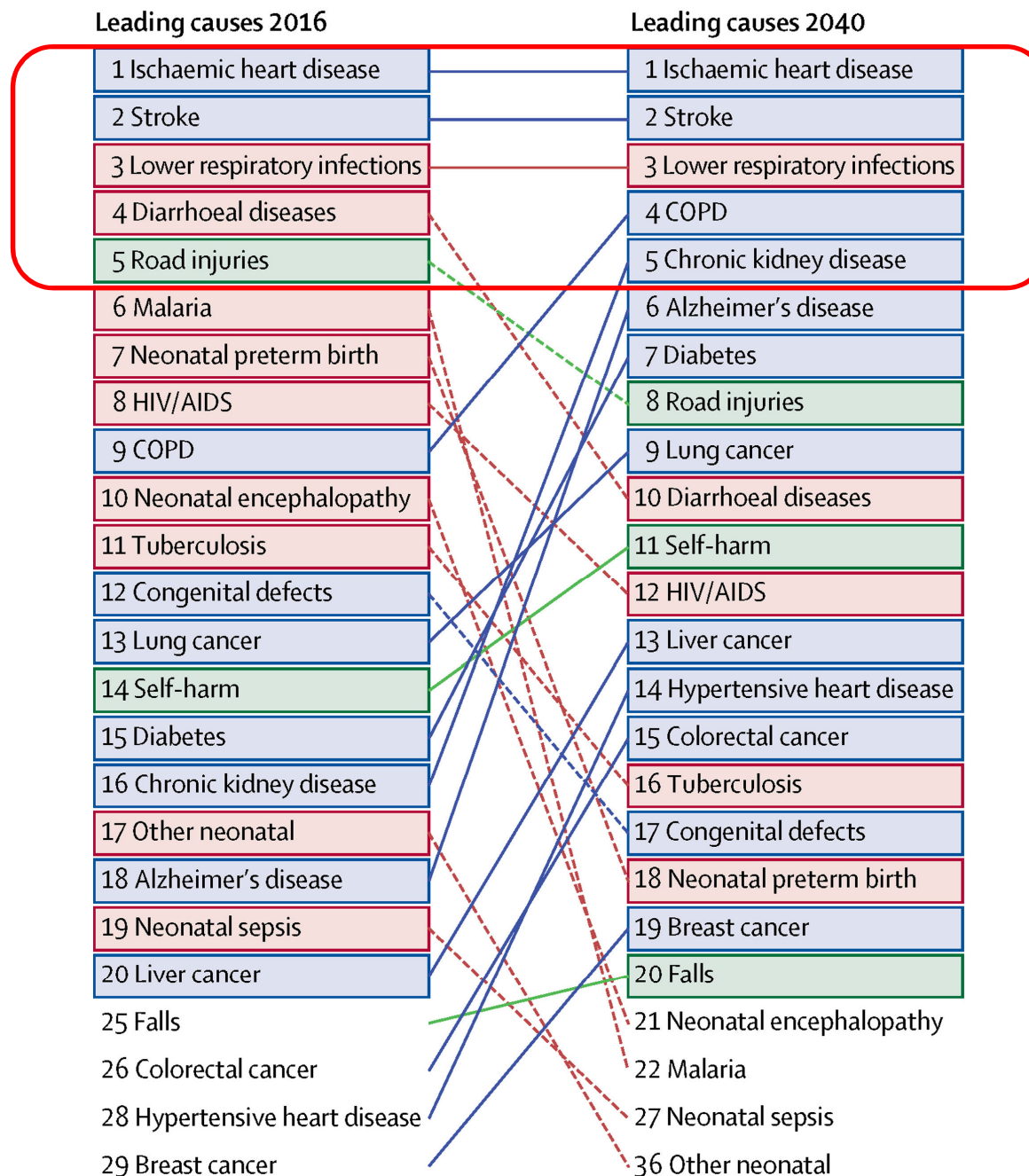
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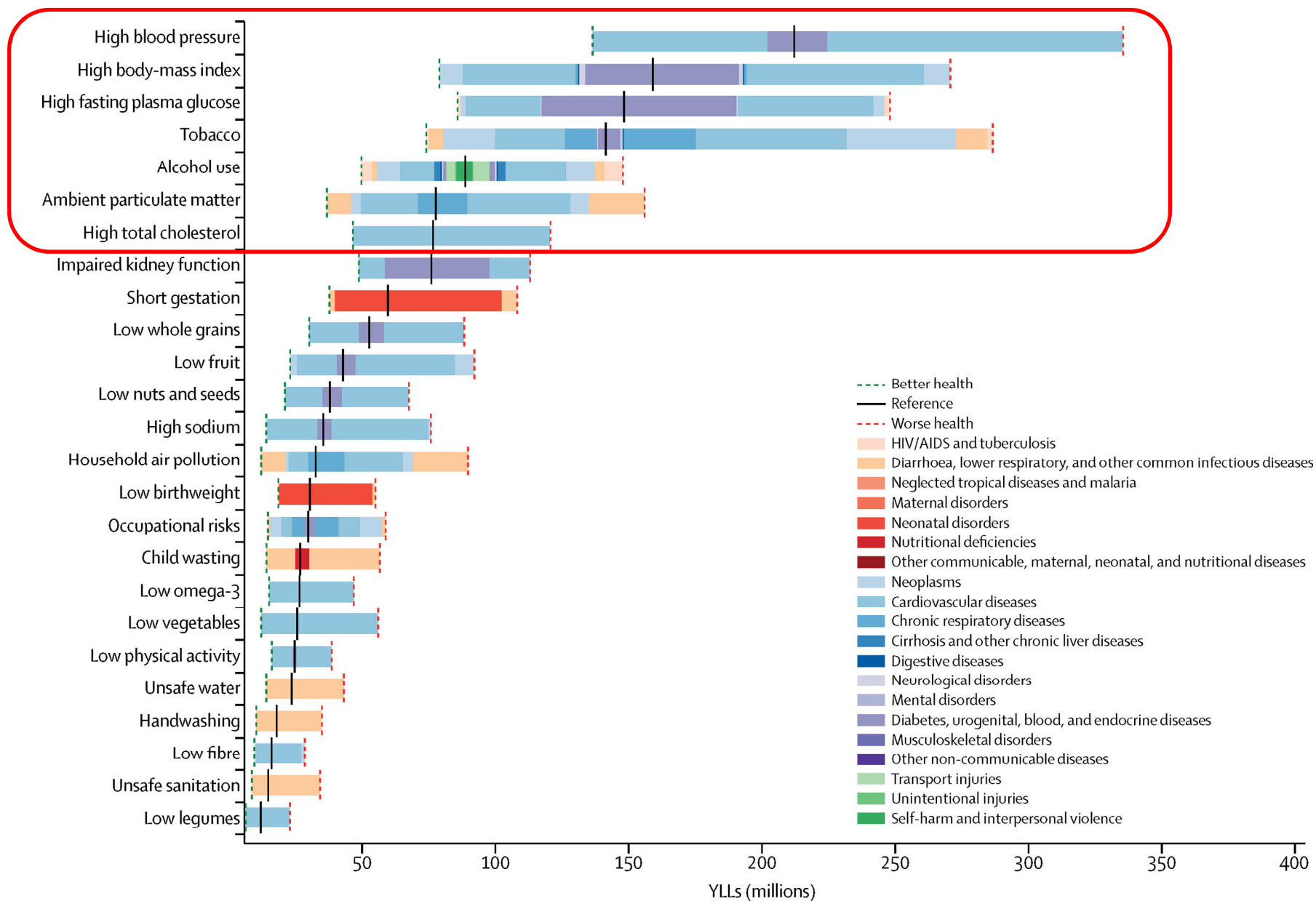


Preventive medicine 2030:

1. Integration and elimination of thought-barriers
 2. Active adaptation to emerging needs and technologies
 3. A new era of evidence-based prevention
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 6. New/old challenges, adaptive approaches
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21st C Great Challenges?





21st C Great Challenges

1. Non-communicable disease prevention (CVD, diabetes, cancer, COPD, dementia)
 2. Improvement of populations trajectories of health and ageing
 3. Reducing health (social, gender) inequalities
 4. Sustainable population growth
 5. Tackle/mitigate climate change
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Thank you

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