

# Moving Towards Optimized Noncommunicable Disease Management in the ASEAN Region: Recommendations from a Review and Multidisciplinary Expert Panel

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**Introduction:** Noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) are the leading cause of morbidity and mortality in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) member states. Progress has been slow despite the World Health Organization action plan for the prevention and control of NCDs in the region. This paper presents recommendations focused on practical strategies for optimizing NCD management in the ASEAN region.

**Methods:** A multidisciplinary group of experts from six ASEAN member states convened for two face-to-face meetings to discuss barriers and possible recommendations for optimizing NCD management, focused on cardiovascular diseases and mental disorders, in the region. Multiple approaches, ie, analysis of insights from the meetings and a review of existing literature on NCD programs in the ASEAN region were followed. The proposed recommendations were also based on selected successful interventions in ASEAN member states, thus providing actionable strategies.

**Results:** The gaps identified in NCD management for cardiovascular diseases and mental disorders in the ASEAN region were classified into gaps relating to policies and to clinical and public health practice. The proposed solutions addressing policy gaps include fostering multisectoral public-private partnerships, employing “whole-of-government” and “whole-of-society” approaches and promoting “health-in-all policies approach” to manage issues with financing, accessibility, efficiency and quality of health services. Whereas proposed solutions to bridge clinical and public health practice gaps entail strengthening primary care services, building the capacity of trained healthcare workers and employing collaborative care for holistic management of patients.

**Conclusion:** The scale of premature and preventable deaths from NCDs in the ASEAN region remains a serious public health concern and requires a “whole-of-system approach”. The interventions proposed in this paper build on regional collaborations and knowledge sharing to help develop a concerted and targeted response to NCDs.

**Keywords:** cardiovascular disease, mental health, prevention strategies, public health

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## Introduction

In Southeast Asian region, noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) are the leading cause of mortality, accounting for an estimated 62% (8.5 million) of all deaths; approximately 50% of these deaths occur in people under 70 years of age.<sup>1</sup> Four major NCDs, ie, cardiovascular diseases (CVDs), diabetes, cancers and chronic

respiratory diseases contribute to more than 80% of NCD-related premature deaths. Mental disorders are the fifth leading contributor of NCD burden and frequently co-occur with the four major NCDs.<sup>2</sup> Overall, NCDs account for 44% of total disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) in Southeast Asian countries with mental disorders constituting the largest proportion (27%) (Table 1).<sup>3,4</sup>

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is a regional organization comprised of 10 member countries from the Southeast Asian region (Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam). The scale of premature and preventable deaths from NCDs in the ASEAN region remains a serious public health concern requiring a “whole-of-system approach”—warranting response not only from doctors and allied healthcare professionals, but also policy makers, educators, private sector and society at all stages along the continuum of care.

## Burden of NCDs

Southeast Asian countries face a triple burden of disease—the backlog of communicable diseases, maternal mortality, and undernutrition; the emerging challenges from NCDs; and the consequences of industrialization and globalization, eg, climate change.<sup>5</sup> The triple burden of disease in the region is further compounded by a demographic transition into an ageing population.<sup>6</sup> Urbanization and globalization in the Southeast Asian region have brought about a rapid change in lifestyle-related NCD risk factors including unhealthy diet and physical inactivity.<sup>6,7</sup> The prevalence of the underlying risk factors of NCDs across all ASEAN member states is presented in Table 2.<sup>8</sup> Among these shared and preventable risk factors, tobacco use is the leading cause of NCD-related deaths and its prevalence ranged from 15–39% in the ASEAN region in 2016.<sup>8,9</sup>

The microeconomic burden from NCDs is exerted directly through loss of productivity encompassing the intangible cost of caregiver burden and indirectly through out-of-pocket expenditure on medical care.<sup>6</sup> In Asia, the costs of managing NCDs burden governments and have disastrous consequences on patients and their families.<sup>10</sup> At the macroeconomic level, the cost of inaction on NCDs in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs), is estimated at USD 7 trillion between 2011 and 2025.<sup>11,12</sup> Between 2011 and 2030, mental disorders will cost USD 16 trillion in lost economic output globally—more than cancer, diabetes and respiratory diseases combined.<sup>12</sup> The direct economic losses from CVD and diabetes combined in Myanmar, Indonesia, Philippines,

Thailand, and Vietnam were estimated at USD 7 billion between 2006 and 2015.<sup>6,13</sup> In light of this epidemiologic and economic burden, the World Health Organization (WHO) has identified a number of policy actions, the most cost-effective interventions and other recommended services, collectively termed as “Best buys”, to assist member states toward achieving reduction in premature mortality from NCDs.<sup>14</sup> “Best buys” are interventions that offer the optimum mix of policies and actions needed to address the problem of NCDs. The projected cost of implementing a full array of these “Best buys” across all LMICs is USD 170 billion,<sup>11,12</sup> however, data on the effectiveness of these best buys in LMICs is limited.<sup>15</sup>

## Healthcare Systems in ASEAN Member States

The vast economic and sociocultural heterogeneity within the ASEAN region leads to disparities between the national capacities for NCD control (Table 3).<sup>8,16–19</sup> This, combined with diverse health systems and healthcare financing structures in individual ASEAN member states, (Figure 1) contributes to disparate universal health coverage (UHC) in the region.<sup>17,20</sup> Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand provide health care coverage to all citizens with some form of government-subsidized health financing schemes.<sup>21</sup> Indonesia achieved complete UHC in 2019, whereas the healthcare coverage in the Philippines (76%), and Vietnam (82%) remained suboptimal.<sup>21–23</sup> Despite the diversity in healthcare systems, regional and international collaborations are essential to overcome healthcare challenges in Southeast Asian countries as witnessed by recent infectious disease epidemics in the region.<sup>24</sup> Similar collaborative strategies are needed to strengthen healthcare systems in the ASEAN region to deliver the NCD continuum-of-care and empower patients, families and communities.<sup>25</sup>

Some studies have previously proposed strategies for NCD management in Southeast Asian countries.<sup>6,26,27</sup> Lim et al reported 12 innovative solutions for NCD management from ASEAN region.<sup>26</sup> Dans et al proposed strategies for NCD control in Southeast Asian countries based on global and regional action plans.<sup>6</sup> Ezzati et al reported strategies for effective interventions for NCDs in LMICs.<sup>27</sup> Despite these efforts, and a WHO action plan for prevention and control of NCDs in Southeast Asian region, progress has been slow in all ASEAN member states except Singapore.<sup>28</sup> This underscores the need for a regional response built on existing alliances and knowledge sharing for a concerted action plan towards NCDs.

**Table 1** Burden of NCDs in Selected ASEAN Member States<sup>a</sup> in 2017

	Death (n)	Disability <sup>b</sup> (Years)
Cardiovascular diseases	4.2 million	6.6 million
Chronic respiratory diseases	1.5 million	13.7 million
Cancer	1.6 million	0.9 million
Diabetes and chronic kidney disease	0.8 million	12 million
Mental disorders	0.06 million <sup>c</sup>	32 million

**Notes:** Data from Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, GBD Compare.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Data are for the following selected ASEAN countries: Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. <sup>b</sup>Disability is measured as disability-adjusted life years (DALYs). <sup>c</sup>Death from mental disorders, suicide and self-harm (excluding mortality from comorbid NCDs in people with mental disorders).

**Abbreviations:** ASEAN, Association of Southeast Asian Nations; NCDs, noncommunicable diseases.

## Scope of the Study

This paper presents recommendations from a multidisciplinary group of experts from six ASEAN member states for optimizing NCD management in the region. The recommendations focus on practical strategies for action supported by successful case studies from the region. This paper focuses on CVD and mental disorders, as they are the leading causes of NCD-related mortality and disability in the region, respectively.<sup>1,3</sup>

## Methods

### Data Collection

A multidisciplinary group (n=83) of healthcare professionals (HCPs) including a health social scientist from the ASEAN region met at a seminar workshop in August 2019 to discuss

barriers and possible recommendations for optimizing NCD management in the region, focused on CVD and mental health disorders. The meeting aimed to highlight the rising NCD burden, share current best practices in NCD management, identify gaps to improve NCD outcomes and propose novel initiatives to address these gaps. The multidisciplinary participants comprised specialists (cardiologists, nephrologists, psychiatrists, and geriatric physicians), general practitioners (GPs), nurse specialists, pharmacists, nutritionists, epidemiologists, and public health advocates from six ASEAN member states: Indonesia (14), Malaysia (13), Philippines (13), Singapore (15), Thailand (13) and Vietnam (15). A subgroup of HCPs (n=14); Indonesia (2), Malaysia (2), Philippines (4), Singapore (1), Thailand (2), Vietnam (2) and Australia (1) from the first meeting convened for a second face-to-face meeting in November 2019 to further refine the recommendations. Multiple approaches including an analysis of insights from the two meetings and a review of existing literature on NCD-related programs in the ASEAN region were followed in this study.

### Data Analysis and Data Validation

Insights were gathered during the seminar-workshop meeting using Workmat<sup>®</sup> methodology—a poster-based exercise to maximize interaction between participants to reach conclusions on a specific topic.<sup>29</sup> The insights were analyzed qualitatively using a thematic analysis approach to identify major themes relating to gaps in NCD management ([Supplementary Figure 1](#)).<sup>30</sup> Next, the recommendations comprising recommended action(s), potential stakeholders

**Table 2** Prevalence of Behavioral and Metabolic NCD Risk Factors in the ASEAN Member States

	Current Tobacco Smoking, Aged ≥15 Years	Insufficient Physical Activity, Aged ≥18 Years	Mean Population Salt/Sodium Intake, Aged ≥20 Years (g/day)	Total Alcohol/Capita Consumption, Aged ≥15 Years (Liters of Pure Alcohol)	Raised Blood Pressure, Aged ≥18 Years	Obesity (Aged ≥18 Years, Aged 10–19 Years)	Raised Blood Glucose, Aged ≥18 Years
Brunei Darussalam	17%	26%	11	0	18%	15%, 12%	9%
Cambodia	15%	10%	11	7	23%	4%, 3%	6%
Indonesia	39%	22%	9	1	22%	7%, 5%	7%
Lao PDR	27%	15%	11	10	19%	5%, 4%	6%
Malaysia	22%	38%	9	1	21%	15%, 11%	10%
Myanmar	20%	10%	11	5	23%	6%, 3%	7%
Philippines	24%	38%	11	7	19%	6%, 3%	6%
Singapore	16%	38%	13	2	17%	7%, 6%	9%
Thailand	21%	25%	13	8	25%	11%, 10%	10%
Vietnam	23%	25%	12	8	22%	2%, 2%	5%

**Note:** Data from the World Health Organization.<sup>8</sup>

**Abbreviations:** ASEAN, Association of Southeast Asian Nations; BMI, body mass index; NCD, noncommunicable diseases.

**Table 3** Healthcare Spending and Availability of Resources for NCD Management in the ASEAN Member States

	Current World Bank Income Group	Government Health Expenditure as %GDP	Total Health Expenditure per Capita (% Government, % OOP)	Existence of an Operational Integrated NCD National Policy/Strategy/Action Plan	Existence of national NCD Guidelines at Primary Care	NCD Medicines Reported as "Generally Available" <sup>a</sup>	NCD Technologies Reported as "Generally Available" <sup>b</sup>	Density of Medical Doctors per 10,000 Population <sup>c</sup>	Density of Nursing Personnel per 10,000 Population <sup>c</sup>
Brunei Darussalam	High income	2.3%	US \$671 (95%, 5%)	Yes	No	10 of 10	6 of 6	16.1	59.0
Cambodia	Lower-middle income	1.4%	US \$82 (24%, 60%)	No	No	3 of 10	1 of 6	1.9	6.9
Indonesia	Lower-middle income	1.4%	US \$115 (48%, 35%)	Yes	Yes	10 of 10	5 of 6	4.3	24.2
Lao PDR	Lower-middle income	0.9%	US \$62 (35%, 46%)	Yes	Yes	8 of 10	6 of 6	3.7	9.5
Malaysia	Upper-middle income	2.0%	US \$384 (51%, 38%)	No	Yes	10 of 10	6 of 6	15.4	34.7
Myanmar	Lower-middle income	0.7%	US \$58 (15%, 76%)	Yes	Yes	7 of 10	4 of 6	6.8	10.0
Philippines	Lower-middle income	1.4%	US \$133 (32%, 53%)	Yes	No	4 of 10	4 of 6	6.0	49.4
Singapore	High income	2.1%	US \$2,619 (48%, 32%)	No	Yes	10 of 10	6 of 6	22.9	62.4
Thailand	Upper-middle income	2.9%	US \$247 (76%, 11%)	Yes	Yes	8 of 10	6 of 6	8.1	27.6
Vietnam	Lower-middle income	2.7%	US \$130 (49%, 45%)	Yes	Yes	2 of 10	3 of 6	8.3	14.5

**Notes:** Data from the World Health Organization.<sup>8,16-18</sup> <sup>a</sup>List of essential NCD medicines include at least aspirin, a statin, an angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor, a thiazide diuretic, a long-acting calcium channel blocker, metformin, insulin, a bronchodilator and a steroid inhalant.<sup>19</sup> <sup>b</sup>List of essential NCD technologies include at least a blood pressure measurement device, a weighing scale, blood sugar and blood cholesterol measurement devices with strips and urine strips for albumin assay. <sup>c</sup>The data are as per the latest statistics from the WHO Global Health Workforce Statistics (December 2018 update).<sup>18</sup>

**Abbreviations:** ASEAN, Association of Southeast Asian Nations; GDP, gross domestic product; NCD, noncommunicable diseases; OOP, out-of-pocket expenditure; WHO, World Health Organization.

and performance indicators proposed during the workshops were compared and categorized under the appropriate theme. Further, case studies of NCD interventions implemented either at local or national level in the six ASEAN member states and shared at the seminar-workshop, at the subsequent face-to-face meeting, or during the development of this paper were organized under the appropriate theme and recommendation. The current status and influence of the case studies on policy, clinical practice and public health program were confirmed by contacting an appropriate country point-of-contact. Finally, the recommendations were individually ranked by each expert, who are authors in this paper, in terms of its priority for NCD control in the ASEAN region. Consensus on the recommendations and the case studies included in this paper was reached following debates and exchange of information by the experts during and following the two face-to-face meetings.

## Results

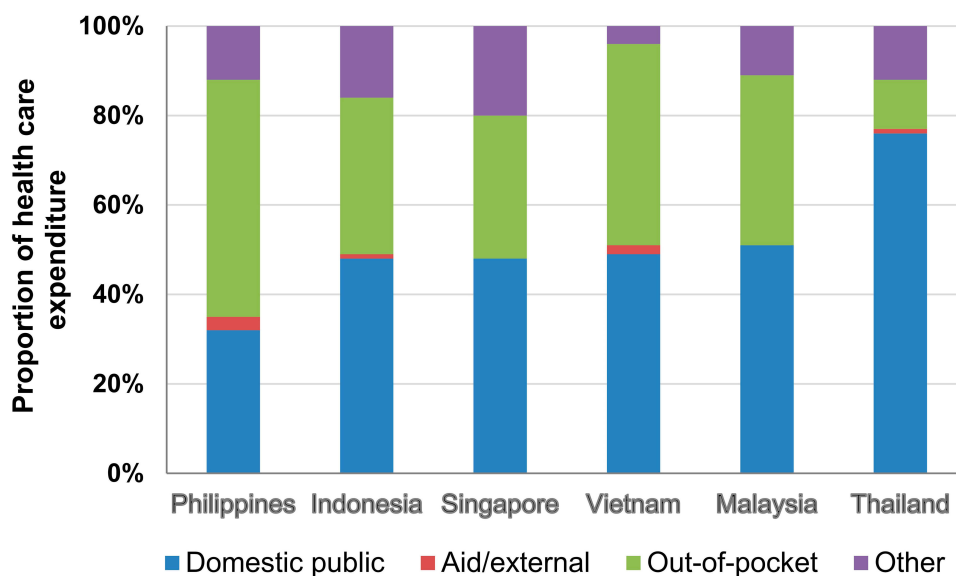
Gaps identified in NCD management in ASEAN member states, in relation to CVD and mental health disorders, were classified under two main themes: one relating to policies and the other relating to clinical and public health practice. The proposed recommendations for addressing these gaps were arranged under the appropriate themes (Tables 4 and 5) and further supplemented with the relevant case studies from the region.

### Theme I: Addressing NCD Policy Gaps in the ASEAN Region

#### Implement National NCD Screening Programs by Providing Adequate Resources (Healthcare Facilities and Trained Health Workers)

##### Regional Context

Metabolic risk factors such as raised blood pressure (BP), high body mass index (BMI) or waist-to-hip ratio, elevated blood sugar levels and abnormal serum lipid concentrations contribute largely to the global NCD burden.<sup>31-34</sup> These risk factors have similar effects across Asian and other populations.<sup>35</sup> To reduce morbidity and premature mortality from NCDs, all WHO member countries have adopted global targets for select NCD risk factors (tobacco and alcohol use, salt intake, obesity, and raised levels of BP and glucose). Achieving these targets is expected to delay more than 31 million deaths in LMICs from the four major NCDs between 2020 and 2025.<sup>36</sup>



**Figure 1** Structure of health expenditure in selected ASEAN member states in 2017.

**Note:** Data from the World Health Organization.<sup>17</sup>

**Abbreviation:** ASEAN, Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

### Case Study

In 2011, Malaysia had the highest prevalence of NCD risk factors (diabetes, 15%; hypertension, 32%; hypercholesterolemia, 35%; obesity, 15%) among the ASEAN member states.<sup>37</sup> In 2013, the Ministry of Health in collaboration with other government agencies implemented Komuniti Sihat Perkasa Negara (KOSPEN), a grassroot-level community program, across Malaysia to increase the coverage of NCD risk factor interventions.<sup>37</sup> Under KOSPEN, community volunteers (“health agents of change”) were trained to drive health promoting activities, policy advocacy, NCD risk factor screening, clinic referrals and other health promoting intervention programs. KOSPEN also contributes to an enhanced primary healthcare project, which undertakes chronic disease screening at the community level, implementation of patient-centered care at health clinics and referral of at-risk patients. In 2019, there were 6018 KOSPEN localities and 36,000 trained volunteers, and over one million adults screened for NCD risk factors.<sup>37</sup> Overall, KOSPEN has been implemented well and is perceived positively by all stakeholders.<sup>38</sup> The majority of KOSPEN implementors and volunteers demonstrated a high level of knowledge about the core activities, awareness of their roles and responsibility and acceptance of the program.<sup>39</sup> The program has a high level of awareness among the community with approximately 45% participating in the KOSPEN activities.<sup>38</sup>

### Improve Access to NCD Medications

#### Regional Context

Availability of medicines is consistently lower in public sector facilities vs private sector and in LMICs vs higher-income countries.<sup>40</sup> Despite limited efficacy data, high proportion of population in ASEAN member states use traditional, complementary, and alternative medicines for chronic conditions such as cancer and diabetes.<sup>41</sup> Providing equitable access to quality NCD medications in developing countries needs a focus on supply chain efficiency, regulatory requirement harmonization and primary care.<sup>40</sup> Improving delivery provisions and existing medication usage outweighs the benefits from developing new compounds toward improving access.<sup>42</sup>

#### Case Study

In the Philippines, there are around 12 million people with hypertension.<sup>43</sup> The cost of medicines remains high in comparison by international standards and a large proportion of the direct medical costs for hypertension and CVD fall on the patient in the form of out-of-pocket payments.<sup>44</sup> Therefore, the Philippine government planned to subsidize outpatient pharmaceuticals for diseases including hypertension through PhilHealth.<sup>44</sup> In 2016, the Philippines Department of Health launched the “Hypertension and Diabetes Club” program to provide free maintenance medicines for hypertension and diabetes to patients diagnosed using the Philippine Package of

**Table 4** Proposed Recommendations for Addressing Gaps in Policies for Optimizing NCD Management in the ASEAN Member States

	Recommended Actions	Potential Stakeholders	Performance Indicators
1. Implement national NCD screening programs by providing adequate resources (healthcare facilities and trained health workers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct annual/biannual screening—a minimum of BMI, BP, blood sugar, blood lipid measurements as defined by existing clinical practice guidelines in the country</li> <li>• Train community volunteers as auxiliary healthcare workers</li> </ul>	Government, healthcare volunteers, nonprofit organizations, HCPs and community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of eligible population screened per year</li> </ul>
2. Improve access to NCD medication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regulate to ensure general availability of NCD medicines and basic technologies at public and private primary care centers through UHC or health insurance</li> <li>• Increase availability of cost-effective NCD interventions and quality low-cost generics in the basic primary healthcare package</li> <li>• Explore evidence-based and viable health-financing mechanisms and innovative economic tools</li> </ul>	Government, payers, pharmaceutical organizations, pharmacies, technology companies, HCPs and society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access and availability of essential NCD medications including quality low-cost generics and technologies in private and public healthcare facilities</li> <li>• Population covered by UHC or other forms of health insurance</li> </ul>
3. Introduce health promotion programs in schools, universities, workplaces and public/private spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organize NCD risk factor awareness programs</li> <li>• Introduce school and work-based meal programs with healthy and balanced diet</li> </ul>	Government, education institutions, nonprofit organizations, nutrition experts and society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incidence of diabetes, hypertension and obesity in the population</li> </ul>
4. Pass and implement legislation to reduce NCD risk factors (tobacco use, excessive alcohol use and salt intake)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase taxes on tobacco and alcohol</li> <li>• Implement salt tax on food processing industry</li> <li>• Ban use of trans-fat in processed food</li> </ul>	Government, civil society, nonprofit organizations, tobacco industry, food industry, private sector and academia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trend in number of smokers</li> <li>• Trend in average alcohol consumption</li> <li>• Salt intake &lt;5 g/day (measured by dietary record or urinary sodium excretion) in the adult population</li> </ul>
5. Provide an encouraging physical and social environment for people to practice healthy habits and incentivize healthy lifestyle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create smoke-free areas in cities</li> <li>• Improve pedestrian and bicycle network infrastructure across city</li> <li>• Increase green, open and safe spaces in cities</li> <li>• Reduce air pollution</li> <li>• Provide incentive-linked health insurance schemes</li> </ul>	Government, healthcare organizations, professional organizations, educational systems, health insurance companies, nonprofit organizations, media outlets, technology companies, food industry, health and fitness industry, transportation sector, real estate companies and society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percent of population with <math>\geq 2.5</math> hours of moderate aerobic physical activity per week</li> <li>• Incidence of obesity in the population</li> </ul>
6. Integrate mental health in the management of chronic conditions in primary care settings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrate mental health care into national health policy using simple, cost-effective screening tools for depression, anxiety or stress</li> <li>• Prioritize screening of mental disorders in NCD patients with poorly controlled risk factors (such as high blood sugar, BP and BMI) or with poor adherence, with appropriate referral for treatment in both primary and specialist care services</li> </ul>	Government, professional organizations, psychiatrists, healthcare volunteers, psychiatrists, GPs, nurses and healthcare workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percent of ASEAN countries with an operational integrated national health plan with mental health risk assessment</li> <li>• Percent of patients with uncontrolled chronic conditions screened for mental disorders</li> <li>• Number of people screened for mental health problems at primary care facilities</li> </ul>

**Abbreviations:** ASEAN, Association of Southeast Asian Nations; BMI, body mass index; BP, blood pressure; CVD, cardiovascular diseases; GPs, general physicians; HCPs, healthcare professionals; NCDs, noncommunicable diseases; UHC, universal health coverage

**Table 5** Proposed Recommendations for Addressing Gaps in Clinical and Public Health Practice for Optimizing NCD Management in the ASEAN Member States

Recommendations	Recommended Actions	Potential Stakeholders	Performance Indicators
1. Set up local public and private primary care networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Set up primary care networks with shared target goals, referral services and treatment guidelines</li> </ul>	Government and private sector, professional organizations and HCPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of operational primary care networks deployed in the region</li> </ul>
2. Improve treatment adherence using evidence-based and innovative solutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop evidence-based digital platforms to facilitate patient self-care, patient communication and patient education</li> <li>Promote SDM through patient decision-making tools and SDM training workshops for HCPs</li> </ul>	Professional organizations, HCPs, nurses, pharmacists, technology companies, pharmaceutical sector, individuals and caregiver	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Treatment adherence rate for NCDs</li> </ul>
3. Actively promote interprofessional collaboration for holistic management of NCDs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate effective multidisciplinary treatment of NCDs through joint education/training sessions, shared document processing platforms, clinical decision support and defined referral pathways</li> <li>Engage family members/caregivers as peer support workers</li> </ul>	Government, private sector, academia, HCPs, nurses, allied health professionals, patient and family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hospitalization rates due to NCDs</li> <li>Biochemical risk factors (high blood sugar, high BMI, high BP, and high blood lipids)</li> <li>Number of venues available for patients and their family's co-participation</li> </ul>
4. Strengthen the role of pharmacists and other allied health professionals in NCD prevention and care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Build capability of pharmacists and other allied health professionals through accredited trainings to screen, counsel and monitor NCD outcomes</li> <li>Develop specialist referral pathways for pharmacists</li> </ul>	Government and private sector, professional organizations, HCPs, nurses, pharmacists, pharmaceutical sector, technology companies, individuals and caregivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percent of patients counselled on their medications by pharmacists and other allied health professionals</li> <li>Number of trained pharmacists who can prescribe medicines</li> <li>Number of pharmacies with point-of-care NCD screening capabilities</li> </ul>
5. Reform health professions education (HPE) curricula to enhance clinical practice for improved mental health management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reorient training curricula towards identification and management of common mental health problems for physicians, nurses and pharmacists</li> <li>Train health workers to screen for and identify mental health problems among constituents in schools and colleges</li> </ul>	Government and private sector, academia, education board, schools and community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of physicians, nurses and pharmacists trained with the revised curricula</li> <li>Number of trained personnel in schools and colleges equipped to screen for mental health problems</li> </ul>
6. Enhance monitoring of NCD risk factors using evidence-based technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop a robust national implementation framework for evidence-based technology for health care</li> <li>Promote disease surveillance through use of smartphone-based apps and home-based medical devices for measuring BP, blood sugar and BMI</li> <li>Generate and disseminate evidence on the efficacy and effectiveness of technological solutions in improving clinical outcomes</li> </ul>	Government, technology companies, pharmaceutical sector, health insurance companies and data scientists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rate of premature mortality and hospitalizations due to NCDs among the population using technology-based interventions</li> <li>Percent of people with NCDs using evidence-based technology for health care</li> </ul>

**Abbreviations:** ASEAN, Association of Southeast Asian Nations; BMI, body mass index; BP, blood pressure; HCPs, healthcare professionals; HPE, health professions curricula; NCD, noncommunicable disease; SDM, shared decision-making.

Essential NCD Intervention (PhilPEN) protocol.<sup>45</sup> As of February 2017, >600,000 patients were registered under these clubs.<sup>46</sup> This initiative is planned to be scaled up nationwide with the clubs also serving as community support groups to disseminate information on adequate control of BP and blood sugar.

### Introduce Health Promotion Programs in Schools, Universities, Workplaces, and Public Places Regional Context

Asia had half of all overweight and obese children under five years of age in 2014.<sup>47</sup> A high prevalence of NCD risk factors was observed among male and female university

students from nine ASEAN member states (obesity: 28% and 17%; low physical activity: 39% and 53%; tobacco use: 7% and 3%) which was attributed to poor awareness among the students.<sup>48</sup> A study of education program on salt intake reduction targeting school children demonstrated positive outcomes such as decreased BP among children and their families.<sup>49</sup> The WHO Global Action Plan for the prevention and control of NCDs (2013–2020) advocates policies promoting healthy food in all public institutions, including schools, colleges and workplaces.<sup>50</sup> Effective implementation of such policies will help in meeting the WHO targets related to reduction in salt intake, halt in the rise of diabetes and obesity and reduced prevalence of raised BP.<sup>50</sup>

### Case Study

In Vietnam, 80% of salt intake comes from cooking condiments rather than from processed food.<sup>51</sup> Therefore, reducing salt intake needs population behavior change strategies. A behavior change program, Communication for Behavioral Impact–Eat Less Salt (COMBI-ELS), was organized in eight Vietnamese villages between 2013 and 2014 and included media campaigns, school interventions and community programs focused on high-risk groups.<sup>51</sup> Within one year, the average salt intake reduced from 9.4 g/day to 7.4 g/day. There was increased awareness among people on the association of hypertension (43.6% to 86%) and stroke (9.2% to 46.6%) with high salt intake.<sup>51</sup> The success of this program led to implementation of a national action plan for dietary salt intake reduction to control NCDs.

## Pass and Implement Legislation to Reduce NCD RISK Factors (Tobacco Use, Excessive Alcohol Use and Salt Intake)

### Regional Context

Growing evidence suggests that intervention strategies, such as taxation, can effectively tackle the leading causes of NCDs and their underlying risk factors.<sup>14,52</sup> The population-based “best-buys” for NCD behavioral risk factors (tobacco, alcohol, diet, and physical activity) account for a small fraction of the total cost of the “best buys”.<sup>14</sup> Increasing the cost of tobacco products has the highest impact on reducing its demand and taxes are the most direct way to influence the cost of tobacco products.<sup>52</sup> In LMICs, the most cost-effective “best buy” interventions are increased taxes on tobacco products, alcoholic beverages, and sugar-sweetened beverages.<sup>14</sup>

### Case Study

In 2012, the Philippine government implemented tax reforms (“sin tax”) on all tobacco and alcohol products to discourage smoking and consumption of excessive alcohol.<sup>53</sup> Comparison of tobacco use prevalence at two time points revealed that the prevalence decreased from 30% in 2009 to 24% in 2015.<sup>54</sup> Additionally, the average household cigarette consumption reduced from 62 packs in 2009 to 52 packs in 2015 and evidence suggested that “sin tax” accounted for ~70% of the actual decline in cigarette consumption.<sup>54</sup> A simulation study reported that updating taxes on alcohol products may reduce alcohol consumption  $\leq 20\%$  within four years from 2018.<sup>55</sup> Other benefits of the “sin tax” include increased revenue available to fund UHC programs which could reach poor and indigenous populations in geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas (GIDAs). The Philippines Department of Health budget increased from USD 1.1 billion (PHP 53.2 billion) in 2013 to USD 3.2 billion (PHP 165 billion) in 2019 with “sin tax” contributing 55% of the total budget.<sup>56</sup> In 2018, the “sin tax” was expanded to include sugar-sweetened drinks.<sup>57</sup>

## Provide an Encouraging Physical and Social Environment for People to Practice Healthy Habits and Incentivize Healthy Lifestyle

### Regional Context

The major modifiable risk factors for NCDs can be combated, partly, by adopting a healthy lifestyle.<sup>50</sup> Incentivizing healthy behavior can drive sustainable behavioral modifications that will alleviate NCD burden.<sup>58</sup> The urban environment poses additional difficulty in the practice of healthy lifestyle and city dwellers are challenged with sanitation, air pollution and access to healthy food and safe spaces. Policies such as creating smoke-free spaces, reducing air pollution and improving infrastructure for walking and cycling can help create environments that support better health outcomes. This requires collaboration with health, transport, housing and education sectors also referred to as the “Health-in-all polices approach”.<sup>59</sup>

### Case Study

Under the Healthy Cities concept, Marikina City, Philippines implemented several programs aimed at improving the physical and social environments supportive of health promotion.<sup>60</sup> Several initiatives in partnership with the public, private and voluntary sectors of society were undertaken: healthy streets with walkable roadways and extensive



bicycle network, healthy markets which are clean, accessible and have food testing facilities, healthy schools with a healthy feeding program and free health checkups conducive for learning among others. Since 2004, Marikina City has received various awards, including one from the WHO, for “Outstanding Healthy City”.<sup>60</sup> The City of Marikina was one of the founding members of the WHO Alliance for Healthy Cities initiative established in 2003.

## Integrate Mental Health in the Management of Chronic Conditions in Primary Care Settings

### Regional Context

The treatment gap, or the difference between the number of people needing care vs those receiving care, ranges from 50–90% for mental disorders in the ASEAN region.<sup>61</sup> Close links between NCDs and mental disorders, particularly CVD and depression, are well established.<sup>2,62</sup> Patients with psychiatric comorbidities have longer treatment duration and poor outcomes.<sup>2</sup> Despite this evidence, cardiovascular risk assessment does not include depression.<sup>62</sup> Given the overlapping risk factors between mental disorders and other NCDs, integrated management of both conditions can reduce the associated disability.<sup>2</sup> The lack of primary care facilities, policy implementation and trained health workers together with the associated stigma hinder access to mental health treatment.<sup>63</sup> Simple and cost-effective tools such as Patient Health Questionnaire-2 for mental health screening and the WHO Package of Essential Noncommunicable Disease Interventions can be easily deployed in low-resource primary care settings to reduce NCD risk factors.<sup>64,65</sup> Integrating mental health treatment into the NCD collaborative care model in LMICs has demonstrated improvement in quality of care and patient outcomes.<sup>66</sup>

### Case Study

In 2008, Thailand had an estimated 1.5 million people with depression and the rate of suicide was six per 100,000 population.<sup>67</sup> The Surveillance System of Depressive Disorders (SDDP) set up in 2006 was the first nationwide mental health program in Thailand with a framework for depression intervention focused on awareness, training, research, and national health policy advocacy.<sup>67</sup> Simple instruments for screening at-risk populations and preventing relapse and clinical practice guidelines for primary care were developed as part of the program. Until 2016, >14 million people were screened and received mental health education.<sup>67</sup> Access to services for depressive

disorders increased from 5.1% in 2009 to 48.5% in 2016 across public health services.<sup>67</sup>

## Theme 2: Addressing NCD Clinical and Public Health Practice Gaps in the ASEAN Region

### Set Up Local Public and Private Primary Care Networks

#### Regional Context

As the most frequent entry point for patients, primary care has the greatest potential to screen and identify high-risk patients. Efficient use of limited healthcare facilities and human resources, sustainable health financing mechanisms, access to basic diagnostics, essential medicines, organized medical information and effective referral systems are imperative to ensure an equitable primary healthcare in LMICs.<sup>65</sup>

#### Case Study

It is estimated that a quarter of all adult Thais have hypertension and only one-third have their BP under control.<sup>68</sup> Despite extensive screening, about half of all patients remain undiagnosed due to patient or health systems factors.<sup>68</sup> The public sector accounts for >70% of health facilities in Thailand.<sup>69</sup> The Government of Thailand included free screening, diagnosis, treatment and laboratory monitoring for hypertension to everyone within the primary healthcare system as part of UHC, in 2002.<sup>69</sup> Some of the best practices for providing hypertension care includes a unique identification card to maintain electronic health record and facilitate follow-up for every patient, opportunistic screening at every outpatient visit, patient-centric care provided closer to home, functional referral linkages, regular drug supply and 3-month prescriptions, and availability of dedicated team of well-trained staff at all levels.<sup>69</sup> In 2019, 88% of all eligible Thai population had their BP screened at the community level.<sup>69</sup> Each month about 50,000–70,000 new cases are diagnosed from all public health facilities and BP control has doubled from 24% in 2004 to 50% in 2014.<sup>69</sup> About 80% of patients received treatment within reasonable distance (~7 km) from their homes, in 2019.<sup>69</sup> To further increase access to screening, diagnosis and treatment of hypertension for the working population, measures to reduce diagnostic and treatment inertia and collaboration with the private sector are proposed.

## Improve Treatment Adherence Using Evidence-Based and Innovative Solutions

### Regional Context

Adherence denotes active participation of patients in their therapeutic plan, whereas compliance suggests passively following the plan.<sup>70</sup> Medication adherence is influenced by the patient, disease condition, therapy, healthcare ecosystem and socioeconomic factors. Adherence to antidepressants remains as low as 60% within 6 months of starting treatment.<sup>71</sup> Collaborative care approach where each professional contributes towards the patient journey by providing multiple opportunities to receive critical messages can be instrumental in improving adherence. Nonadherence to antidepressants is strongly associated with patients' perceptions of their relationships with HCPs, including a lack of shared decision-making (SDM) or trust.<sup>72</sup> Lack of a structured flow, time and patient aids are the key challenges faced by doctors in implementing SDM. The biopsychosocial model of care emphasizes patient centricity as the guiding principle to strengthen "therapeutic alliance" and medication adherence.

### Case Study

The SDM concept was introduced in Malaysia in 2010. Despite government efforts to promote patient-centricity in decision-making, SDM lacks widespread implementation.<sup>73</sup> A shared/collaborative role in decision-making is preferred by Malaysian patients in urban setting (51%), 28% in rural setting and 32% of adolescents.<sup>73</sup> A focus group study involving 19 psychiatrists and 11 patients with major depressive disorder was conducted at an urban teaching hospital in Malaysia to develop a strategic tool for SDM in the use of antidepressants.<sup>74</sup> The tool included a booklet of scripts for doctors which was adapted from the "Elwyn's three-talk model of shared decision-making" and a patient decision aid prior to "team talk".<sup>75</sup> The model depicts conversational steps, initiated by providing support when introducing options, followed by strategies to compare and discuss trade-offs, before deliberation based on informed preferences.<sup>75</sup>

## Actively Promote Interprofessional Collaboration for Holistic Management of NCDs

### Regional Context

Interprofessional collaboration is the coordinated care of patients by a team of HCPs, which is interactive, additive and holistic in nature.<sup>76</sup> Patients with NCDs frequently have multiple, comorbid long-term conditions requiring holistic treatment. Collaborative care integrates patients and families in the healthcare delivery system resulting

in higher treatment satisfaction, compliance and treatment performance.<sup>77</sup> Patients who have recovered or are recovering can be trained as peer support specialists to form part of multidisciplinary treatment teams. The major barriers to implementing a collaborative care approach are a lack of understanding of roles and responsibilities for different team members, lack of confidence in the benefits of interprofessional care, and inertia of traditional practice ("health care silos").<sup>76</sup> Collaborative care can be supported by joint education sessions, shared document processing and appointments, and incentives.

### Case Study

In 2005, Asia had the highest number people with diabetes, with a disproportionate increase in diabetes among the young and middle-aged population.<sup>78</sup> Protocol-driven multidisciplinary care reduced the risk of clinical outcome by 50–70% in diabetes vs standard care.<sup>78</sup> Joint Asia Diabetes Evaluation (JADE) was set up in 2007 as the first web-based collaborative program to improve ambulatory diabetes care and implemented in Taiwan, Singapore, Thailand, and Philippines among other countries. JADE incorporated a validated risk engine, evidence-based care protocol, clinical decision support and personalized reporting to support team-based integrated care.<sup>78</sup> Importantly, JADE e-portal is utilized by health care teams to create diabetes registry to detect defaults, monitor clinical progress and track performance indices of patients for continuous quality improvement.<sup>78</sup> Implementation of JADE is estimated to lower hospitalization rates by 20–50% and reduce healthcare costs by USD 242/patient/year (HKD 1,876/patient/year) compared with standard care.<sup>79,80</sup>

## Strengthen the Role of Pharmacists and Other Allied Health Professionals in NCD Prevention and Care

### Regional Context

The WHO emphasizes the important role of pharmacies in the primary healthcare network to provide early screening and testing, advanced counselling and long-term chronic disease management.<sup>81</sup> As the most accessible primary HCPs, community pharmacists remain an integral part of the multidisciplinary team for optimizing NCD care. Pharmacists are ideally placed to implement public health programs, lead point-of-care NCD screening programs, improve patients' adherence, educate patients and caregivers on disease management, and assist in medication review and correct use of devices.<sup>81</sup>

### Case Study

Increasing healthcare costs and an ageing population in Singapore needs evolved pharmacy services to meet the increasing healthcare burden and provide cost-effective health care.<sup>82</sup> The National Pharmacy Strategy is a 10-year national plan by Singapore Ministry of Health to transform the pharmacy profession.<sup>82</sup> The initiative has a focus on five key areas: enhancing pharmacy-led value-based healthcare services to the community; restructuring training and education programs for a skilled pharmacy workforce; redesigning a seamless, accessible and affordable supply chain for medication delivery at every point-of-care; providing information-sharing platform for clinical and practice-based research; and enabling technology to deliver care across settings.<sup>82</sup> Under this strategy, the National University of Singapore launched a National Collaborative Prescribing Programme in 2018 to train senior pharmacists and advanced practice nurses so they may independently prescribe medicines and order tests for patients.<sup>83</sup>

### Reform Health Professions Education (HPE) Curricula to Enhance Clinical Practice for Improved Mental Health Management

#### Regional Context

In the ASEAN region, only 30% of the countries provide mental health training to primary care doctors and only half of the countries have officially approved training manuals in most primary healthcare clinics.<sup>84</sup> WHO, with an aim to close the mental health treatment gap, recommends integrating mental health services into primary health care, which can be accomplished by reforming the mental health training.<sup>85</sup> The stigma associated with mental disorders prevents adolescents and their guardians from seeking help at psychiatric hospitals or mental health centers. Altogether, training primary care doctors and school-teachers and staff in suicide prevention is a top priority to recognize at-risk adolescents and get them further counselling.

### Case Study

Singapore reported a six-fold rise in adolescent psychiatric cases between 1980 and 2000.<sup>86</sup> In 2010, mental disorders were the largest contributor of disability among children <15 years old in Singapore.<sup>86</sup> Response, Early Intervention and Assessment in Community Mental Health (REACH) is a collaborative program launched in 2007 by the Singapore Ministry of Education, Institute of Mental Health and two

other hospitals to implement mental health services in all registered schools.<sup>86</sup> The program aimed to increase accessibility of mental health support to at-risk students by enhancing the capacity of schools with trained personnel to support these students and building community support networks. Between 2007 and 2015, 4184 students were referred to REACH by school counsellors; 955 of these students were referred to tertiary care. Within six months, the clinical outcome of the students improved as assessed by counsellors/teachers.<sup>86</sup> REACH, a community-based care program, was more cost-effective than hospital-based care.<sup>86</sup>

### Enhance Monitoring of NCD Risk Factors Using Evidence-Based Technology

#### Regional Context

Increasing smartphone usage accompanied with decreasing device and telecommunication service prices offer cost-effective opportunities for e-health and m-health technologies in resource-constrained economies. Information and communication technologies can transcend geographic barriers between patients and physicians—facilitating patient communications, enhancing diagnoses and treatments, improving data management, streamlining financial transactions and preventing counterfeit medicine supply.<sup>87</sup> However, there is a dearth of high-quality scientific evidence for the clinical benefits of technology-based health monitoring apps which needs to be overcome.

### Case Study

In 2016, CVD accounted for a third of all deaths in Indonesia.<sup>88</sup> The government developed a policy for preventing and managing CVD through advocacy, health promotion, and health system strengthening particularly at district health agencies. Systematic Medical Appraisal Referral and Treatment (SMARThealth)—a multifaceted mobile technology-supported primary healthcare interventions was evaluated in populations from eight rural villages in Indonesia.<sup>88</sup> The mobile application enabled primary healthcare nurses and physicians and community healthcare workers to collect patient information using basic equipment, assess individuals' risk status, receive tailored decision support, provide lifestyle advice and refer high-risk individuals to nurses and physicians. Use of SMARThealth interventions led to a significantly greater proportion of high-risk rural Indonesian population achieving systolic BP target <140 mmHg than those without the intervention (31.0% vs 22.2%, adjusted relative risk 1.3; 95%CI: 1.2–1.5;  $p < 0.001$ ).<sup>88</sup> These effects were

driven by a greater use of preventive CVD medications among high-risk individuals receiving SMARThealth interventions compared with individuals without the intervention (56.8% of individuals in the intervention villages used BP medication vs 15.7% of individuals in the control villages).<sup>88</sup>

## Discussion

Most (73%) Southeast Asian countries have treatment guidelines for the four major NCDs (CVD, diabetes, cancers, and chronic respiratory diseases).<sup>89</sup> All 11 countries from the Southeast Asian region also have a national NCD policy/strategy/action plan, though the integrated plan is operational in only 80% of the countries in the region.<sup>89</sup> These variations in NCD policy implementation influence the national capacity of healthcare systems to effectively tackle NCDs. The most widespread policy gaps in the region are inadequate surveillance of NCDs and their risk factors, suboptimal health insurance coverage, lack of trained healthcare personnel and limited primary care capacity.<sup>6,90</sup> Addressing gaps in NCD prevention and management in the ASEAN member states requires innovative multisectoral public–private partnerships, “whole-of-government” approach, “whole-of-society” approach and “health-in-all policies” to provide cost-effective, efficient and quality health services (Table 4).<sup>91</sup> Participation of citizens remains integral to these efforts in filling the lacunae in NCD management. Awareness of NCD risk factors and mental health management should be introduced at an early age to help imbibe optimal practices to prevent the rise in NCDs.

Countries in the ASEAN region rely both on public and private primary healthcare services for NCD care delivery.<sup>92</sup> Most ASEAN member states have integrated the basic management of the four major NCDs into primary health care. However, the existing primary health care systems lack the capacity to consistently provide essential preventive interventions for NCDs, long-term chronic care for NCDs and associated comorbidities, and adequate mental health management services.<sup>93,94</sup> The acute shortage of human resources and treatment facilities for mental health in Southeast Asian countries combined with low rates of overall medication adherence in Asian populations further contribute to the NCD treatment gap.<sup>94</sup> The proposed solutions for addressing clinical and public health practice gaps in NCD management require strengthening primary care services, employing collaborative care approach, expanding the roles of primary care HCPs and pharmacists, and developing technology-based based

healthcare solutions (Table 5). Population-based and clinical approaches to prevent NCDs need to be prioritized both in urban and rural areas.<sup>93</sup>

In 2013, the ASEAN member states adopted the Bandar Seri Begawan Declaration on NCDs in ASEAN.<sup>95</sup> The declaration highlighted the need to accelerate actions to reduce NCDs through engagement of multiple stakeholders including the private sector, intensification of NCD screening and health promotion activities, strengthening health systems capacity, enhancing efforts toward achieving the WHO voluntary targets for NCD prevention and control, advancing UHC and adopting health-in-all policies.<sup>95</sup> At a subsequent meeting in 2017, the ASEAN member states renewed their commitment to the declaration while highlighting the rising prevalence of NCDs and their risk factors as well as the interventions and best practices implemented by the member states to prevent risk factors and promote health through the delivery of relevant health services.<sup>96</sup>

NCD care must move towards an interprofessional, collaborative, transdisciplinary approach with seamless sharing of knowledge and decision-making to improve effectiveness and efficiency in NCD care.<sup>97</sup> Inclusion of patients, their families and communities is vital to a successful continuum of NCD care.<sup>97</sup> It is encouraging to note the overlap between the recommendations from this paper and the recent recommendations from an independent WHO high-level commission including empowering individuals by providing health promoting environment, incorporating NCDs and mental health as essential components of UHC and partnering with businesses to mount effective NCD responses.<sup>98</sup>

## Study Limitations

There are several limitations to our study. First, though the ASEAN region comprises 10 countries, our recommendations were based on insights from experts representing six ASEAN member states (~95% of the ASEAN population).<sup>99</sup> Second, the case studies presented in this paper were provided by selected experts from the region and located via literature search. However, there may be other successful case studies in the region which are not reported here. The case studies showed good practices which need to be contextualized within the local culture and health care settings of respective countries and further validated for implementation in another country. Some of the case studies have not shown definitive measures of improvement in clinical or cost-effectiveness outcomes; and such outcomes still need to be determined. Lastly, while this paper focuses on cardiovascular and mental disorders, these recommendations

maybe extended to other NCDs such as diabetes, cancer and chronic respiratory diseases as the NCD risk factors tend to cluster together.<sup>2</sup>

## Conclusion and Future Directions

Identifying implementation challenges and proposing solutions for national and local NCD planning requires a multistakeholder approach, which was addressed in this study, partly, by engaging a multidisciplinary expert group. Further operationalization of the recommendations included in this paper requires commitment and participation from other stakeholders such as policy makers.<sup>100</sup> The implementation of NCD programs can be supported through public-private partnerships; however, successful partnerships need an established regulatory framework and clearly outlined goals.<sup>101</sup> Evidence-based digital technologies have the potential to improve care coordination, prevent hospitalizations and reduce health wastage.<sup>102</sup> Technologies such as artificial intelligence have shown promise in assisting clinical decision support, however these digital solutions need to be rigorously evaluated for safe and effective as well as ethical integration.<sup>103</sup> Further research on patient beliefs and health-seeking behavior in low-income settings and their effect on healthy lifestyle can help tailor more effective NCD prevention programs for the ASEAN region.<sup>104,105</sup>

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