



NCD Monitoring and Surveillance Systems and its adaptability to Fiji's context: A Systematic Review

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Abstract

The UN High-Level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases passed a Political Declaration on NCD prevention and control in 2011, emphasizing the great need for NCD surveillance including LMICs. A review of literature was conducted and set for full text citations published in English dated 1 January, 2007 to 31 August 2019. MESH terms or key words were selected from the following groups of generic terms: the following words "Health surveillance systems" and "NCD monitoring and surveillance system". 10 literatures were tabulated focusing on the title of the study, the surveillance design and their recommendations. 60% of the NCD surveillance system reviewed use passive surveillance, 30% uses passive assisted sentinel surveillance and 10% use passive assisted spatial surveillance. Based on countries surveillance system there was an equal distribution on involvement in Policy development (33%), Behavioural risk associated aggregates (33%) and Intergrated health information System (33%). Through intense review, passive assisted sentinel surveillance was mostly practiced and the use of spatial surveillance in this context for interregional comparisons of specified diseases. The suitable surveillance system that can be adopted by Fiji is a passive assisted sentinel surveillance system enhanced with Spatial data.

Biography

Currently a lecturer at the Fiji National University for Epidemiology and Biostatistics. Previously worked with the World Health Organisation working on the adoption of the WHO PEN protocols to Fiji's context.

Before WHO, I was providing technical support to the Australian AID bilateral health program. Have a Master of Applied Epidemiology and a background in Public Health.