ISCA – CESS PANEL BLED, 18-21 NOVEMBER 2010

Prof. Stjepan Heimer, PhD, MD

HEALTH PROMOTION AND EDUCATION TO GET COMMON VOICE

Workshop 1: The societal roles of sport

Public health



COPYRIGHT GCOPYRIGH COPYRIGH COPYRIGH COPYRIGH COPYRIGH COPYRIGH COPYRIGH In Europe a few chronic noncommunicable diseases dominate. Chronic NCDs have also become the leading problem in most of the developing world

CHRONIC ISEASES PREVENTION : a vital investment (WHO, 2005)

CNCDs are to a Great Extent Preventable Diseases

- Medical evidence for prevention exists.
- Population-based prevention is the most <u>cost-effective</u> and the only <u>affordable</u> option for major public health improvement in NCD rates.
- Major changes in population rates can take place in a surprisingly <u>short time.</u>

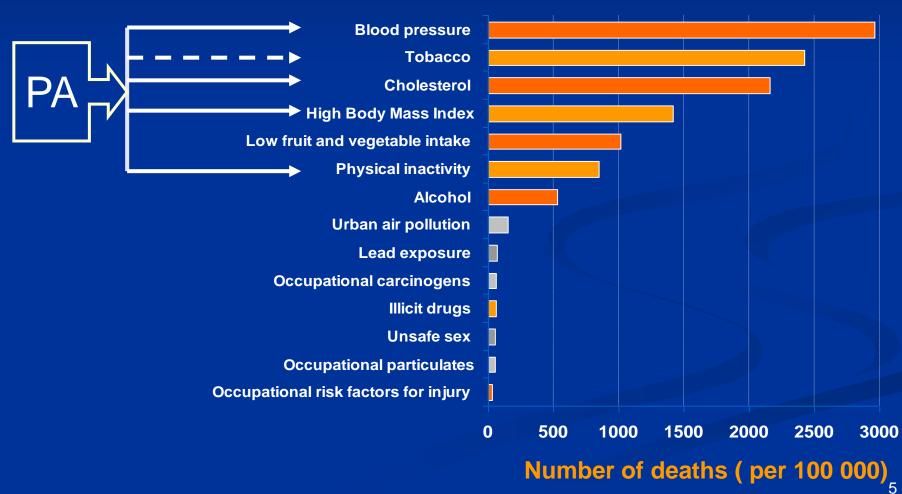
NCDs Are to a Great Extent Preventable Diseases





Prevention targets most important risk factors at the population level.

Deaths in Developed Countries in 2000 Attributable to Selected Leading Risk Factors



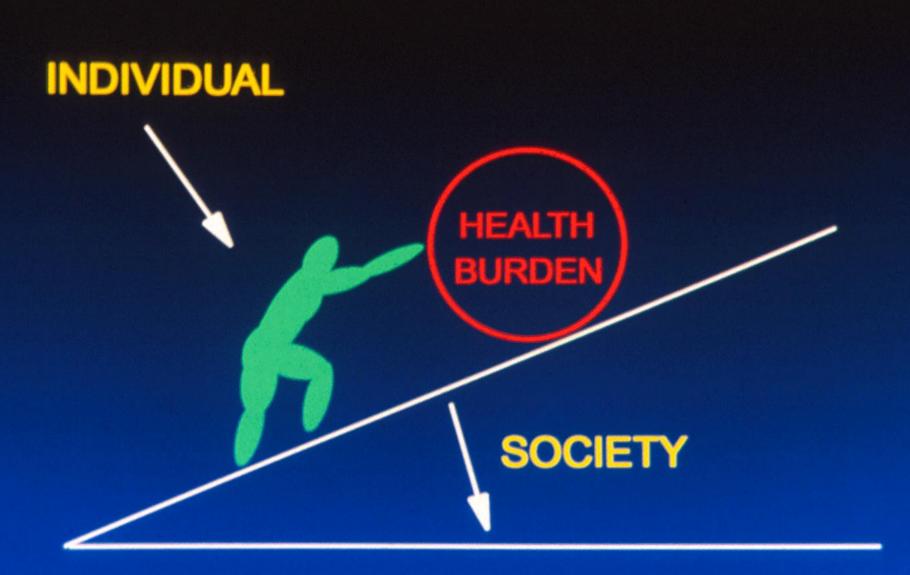
Combination of Personal and Public Responsibilities

Personal Responsibility

 "Nobody can take better care of your health than yourself"

Public Responsibility

 "Make the healthy choices the easy ones" (Ottawa declaration)

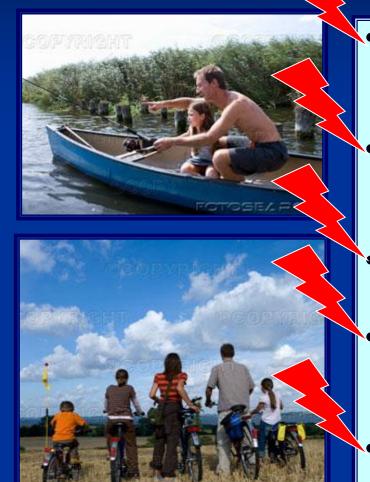




European Union and Health

- Health is of growing importance both as a value of the citizens and for the social and economic development
- Taking action within the available frameworks and possibilities: directives, programmes and collaboration

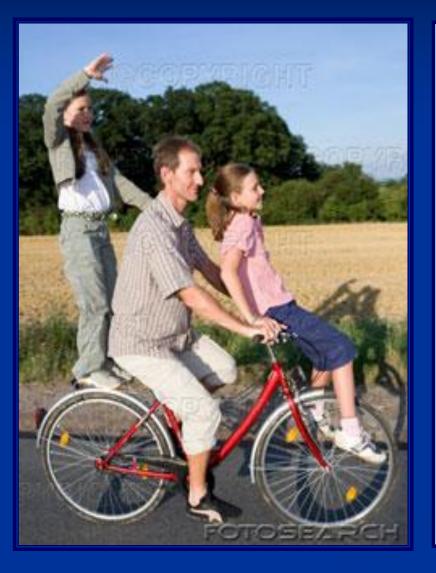
INCREASING ATTENTION TO HEALTH IN ALL EU POLICIES



- Health is largely determined by factors outside of the domain of health care
- Everyday environments and settings influence population health
- Many government policies have potential impact on health
- Coherent action to improve health is needed in decisions in different sectors
- Often little or no additional investment is needed

HEPA promotion requests the interdisciplinary approach, organization, educated personnel, facilities, equipment as well as political, social and financial support.





Therefore in planning and implementing of **HEPA** it is essential to function in teamwork and coordinated.

Physical activity promotion must be integrated in national health policy as an important part of interdepartmental public health action of state policy.

Different policy areas:

- Food and nutrition
- Agriculture
- Transportation
- Education & youth
- Alcohol
- Sports
- Worksite

Other issues:

- EU level vs. national policies
- Solving health inequalities







Ministry of health and social care should has the leading role in creating of national and political awareness and in encouraging common complementary activities of several ministries.

In accordance with the experience of several European countries in planning and implementing HEPA Action plans, a cooperation and responsibility distribution among different sectors, scientific institutions and NGOs.



In drafting and implementation of Action plan, relevant experts should be involved, like scientists from faculties of physical education and eminent professionals from NGOs:

- "Sport for all"
- League against obesity,
- League for diabetes
- League for cardiovascular protection
- National occupational and sport medicine society





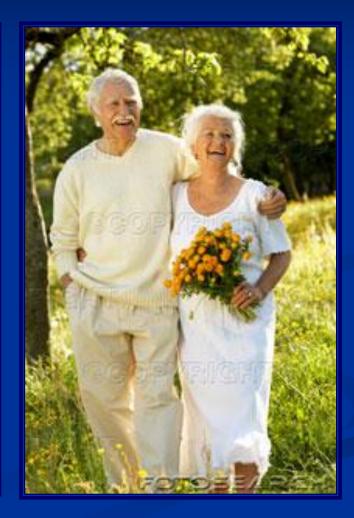


The representatives of

- employers,
- trade union,
- national Olympic committee,
- tourism,
- sport equipment manufacturers.

GOALS

- Prevention of diseases
- Promotion of functional capacity
- Promotion of health and quality of life
- Healthy ageing



WHO Benefits?

- PEOPLE: health, well being
- COMPANIES: employees work performance
- HEALTH SERVICES: cost containment
- SOCIETY: national economy



THANK YOU FOR

YOURAITENTION