5.4 TRANSLATING EVIDENCE INTO POLICY IN LOW AND MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

Chair: Dr Babu L Verma, India
Co Chair: Dr. Ravindra Pandey, India

IndiaCLEN as one of the seven regional networks of the International Clinical Epidemiology Network (INCLEN), has done number of policy relevant multi centric research in India. The notable among these projects are Assessment of Injection Practices in India; Vit A / IFA supplementation, Several rounds of pulse polio program evaluation, etc. The findings of these research have lead to changes in policy and program in the country. During the session, the challenges, solutions, design, research findings and how these findings lead to the change in policy and program, will be presented.

5.4.2 FROM NCD RESEARCH TO POLICY AND PROGRAM: EXPERIENCE IN PAKISTAN

T Jafar.* Aga Khan University, Karachi, Pakistan

Non-communicable diseases (NCD) have become the leading cause of morbidity and mortality in the population in Pakistan, leading to an estimated loss of US $5.5 billion annually just from productive life years lost. The prevalence of hypertension has increased exponentially, with trends data suggesting reversal of the social gradient over the last decade tilting a heavier burden on the disadvantaged population. Pakistan has the sixth highest number of people in the world with diabetes, every fourth adult is overweight and the population. Pakistan has the sixth highest number of people in the world with diabetes, every fourth adult is overweight and the population. There have been several increasing healthcare costs and rising demand due to an ageing population. There have been several increasing healthcare costs and rising demand due to an ageing population.

5.5 SOCIAL POLICY

Chair: Dr Patricia Buffler, USA

Research and evidence are critical for informing policies and practices in support of population healthcare and equity. In the past 2 decades, ChinaCLEN’s roles and responsibilities promote evidence-based policy-making in China. Evidence-based policy has become a major part of governments’ approaches for policy making and the machinery of government. In this presentation I will mainly focus on the transformation of national government healthy policy and strategies according to the expansion of evidence-based medicine in China, as well as the opportunities and challenges in the future. During the symposium following aspects in China will be discussed: 1. Organisation on the Evidence Based Health Care; 2. Impacts on Government Healthy Policy Decision-Making; 3. The prioritised research agenda special focus on clinical research identified and advocated for key research needs in 2011-2015; 4. Contributions on evidence based public health safety policy and practice; 5. Standards for scientific review of the clinical efficacy of Chinese traditional medicine; 6. Establishing integration system of traditional Chinese medicine and clinical research; 7. Improving accessibility and availability of sound evidence; and, 8. Future Opportunities and Challenges.