EDITORIAL NOTE

Letter from Rio de Janeiro 2012: An important step in the fight against cardiovascular disease

A Carta do Rio de Janeiro 2012: Um marco importante no combate à Doença Cardiovascular

Cardiovascular disease (CVD) is the leading cause of morbidity and mortality in the western world. Despite extraordinary advances in the treatment of CVD, which have reduced mortality rates in the most common diseases, there is still a long path ahead, especially in terms of cardiovascular prevention. The prevalence of CVD remains high, but much of it is potentially preventable, which makes the development and implementation of measures to reduce its impact an important goal.1,2

In 2008 the World Health Organization (WHO) approved an Action Plan for a Global Strategy for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases,3 which is based on three key components: surveillance, prevention and management of non-communicable diseases.

The importance of these components was highlighted at the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases in New York, September 19-20, 2011. The ensuing Resolution (66/2),4 adopted by the General Assembly on September 19, 2011, calls on the WHO to implement the following measures by the end of 2012:

1. to develop a comprehensive global monitoring framework, including a set of indicators capable of application across regional and country settings, to assess progress made in the implementation of national strategies and plans on non-communicable diseases;
2. to prepare recommendations for a set of voluntary global targets for the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases.

The Declaration also calls on Member States to consider the development of national targets and indicators based on national situations, building on guidance provided by the WHO.

To this end, various international organizations, working alone or in cooperation with other bodies, have developed recommendations for prevention. Among them, the prestigious Brazilian Society of Cardiology, represented by its President, Prof. Jadelson Pinheiro de Andrade, decided to produce the «Letter from Rio de Janeiro 2012», in collaboration with major international cardiovascular societies – the American Heart Association, the European Society of Cardiology and the InterAmerican Society of Cardiology. The Letter sets out a series of principles and recommendations for cardiovascular prevention which each of the Societies has approved and will promote; it is published in this issue of the Journal as an annex to this Editorial Note in the hope that it will contribute to wider awareness of the issue.

I would like to reiterate what I have said before in various forums concerning the importance to the relationship between Europe and Latin America of the close partnership between Portugal and Brazil, in this case in the context of cardiovascular medicine. This is a good example of how particular circumstances have enabled Portuguese cardiology to take on an important role.

It is my hope that the publication of this document will encourage the Portuguese cardiological community to play an effective part in its implementation, and that the Portuguese Society of Cardiology in particular will make every effort to see that its recommendations become a reality.

I end with a quotation from the first Chinese medical text, dating back over 4000 years, that is just as true today: «Superior doctors prevent the disease. Mediocre doctors treat the disease before it is evident. Inferior doctors treat the full-blown disease.»

Appendix 1.

“Brazilian Society of Cardiology”
"Letter from Rio de Janeiro"
III Brazil Prevent / I Latin American


Purpose:

The final document will be published as a special article in the Arquivos Brasileiros de Cardiologia and as an editorial note in scientific journals of societies and their affiliates supporting this document.

The document aims to provide an overview of cardiovascular diseases and outline strategic actions to reduce the prevalence of risk factors that contribute to high morbidity and mortality.

Acknowledging the Political Declaration of the United Nations High-Level Meeting on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases (NCD’s)¹.

Reaffirming the World Health Assembly Decision WHA 65.8 on follow-up to the United Nations High-Level Meeting on the Prevention and Control of NCD’s and the adoption of the global target of a 25% reduction in premature mortality from non-communicable diseases by 2025.¹

Recognizing that in 2008, 36 million (63%) global deaths were caused by NCDs, 9 million of which occurred under the age of 60 years. Furthermore, almost 60% of the leading chronic diseases (29 million) occurred in low and middle income countries. Cardiovascular diseases will remain the number one global cause of death, accounting for 17.3 million deaths per year, a number that is expected to grow to > 23.6 million by 2030². In Latin America, 40% of cardiovascular deaths occur during an individual’s most productive years⁴.

In Brazil, NCDs are a health problem of major magnitude, accounting for 72% of death causes, especially cardiovascular diseases (31.3%), cancer (16.3%), diabetes (5.2%) and chronic respiratory diseases (5.8%), affecting individuals of all socioeconomic levels and, more specifically, those belonging to vulnerable groups, such as the elderly and those with low educational level and income.⁵

It is worth noting that three hundred thousand Brazilians die annually due to cardiovascular diseases, such as infarction, stroke, heart and kidney failure,
and sudden death, which means 820 deaths a day, 30 deaths per hour or
one death every two minutes.\(^5\)

It is estimated that beyond the lives saved and the life-years extended,
reducing the mortality rate for ischemic heart disease and stroke by 10% would also reduce economic losses in low- and middle-income countries by
an estimated US$ 25 billion per year.\(^4,5\)

The role of leading medical associations and professional societies as
critical agents of change in addressing the global burden of cardiovascular
diseases and stroke is widely recognized.

Resolutions:

1. To work collectively in advocating all global targets for the prevention
and control of NCDs to cover all major risk factors, such as physical
inactivity, hypertension, sodium reduction, tobacco use, saturated fat intake,
obesity, alcohol consumption, cholesterol, and drug therapy to prevent heart
attacks and strokes;\(^6\)

*Global Targets for the prevention and control of NCDs*

- **Relative reduction of 25% in overall mortality from NCDs;**
- **Physical inactivity:** 10% relative reduction in the prevalence of insufficient physical activity in adults aged \(\geq 18\) years;
- **25% relative reduction in the prevalence of high blood pressure**
  (defined as systolic blood pressure \(\geq 140\) mm Hg and/or diastolic blood
  pressure \(\geq 90\) mm Hg);
- **Mean adult population intake of salt \(\leq 5\) g/day (2000 mg of sodium);**
- **Tobacco:** 30% relative reduction in the prevalence of current tobacco
  smoking;
- **Saturated fat intake:** 15% relative reduction in the mean proportion of
total energy intake from saturated fatty acids, aiming to achieve a
recommended level of \(< 10\%\) of total energy intake;
- **Obesity:** stop the rise in obesity levels;
- **Alcohol:** 10% relative reduction in overall alcohol consumption
  (especially hazardous, excessive and harmful drinking);
- **High cholesterol levels:** 20% relative reduction in high total
  cholesterol levels;
- **Drug therapy to prevent heart attacks and strokes:** 50% of eligible
  people to receive drug therapy to prevent heart attacks and strokes and
  counseling;
- **80% availability of affordable basic technologies and essential
  medicine, including generics, required to treat major NCDs in both public and
  private facilities;**

2. To strengthen the development and implementation of public policies
for the prevention and control of NCDs in the general population and
specific population groups in Brazil and in the Americas to reach the global target of a 25% reduction in premature mortality from NCDs by 2025;

(3) To collectively defend the control of NCDs, placing emphasis on these diseases, which should be included in discussions in reputable national and international forums;

(4) To work together to reduce morbidity, disability and mortality caused by NCDs, through a set of preventive and health promotion actions, associated with early detection and treatment;

(5) To provide the highest level of continuing medical education and scientific knowledge to primary care physicians, cardiologists, critical care nurses and other health professionals;

(6) To act on the social determinants that influence risk factors for NCDs, through governmental policies to promote physical and social environments suitable to reduced risk exposure, facilitating the adoption of healthy behaviors by the population, in school environments, work and leisure, urban spaces and others;

(7) Act with the governments seeking for the development and application of a Cardiovascular Prevention Program in the countries and establish ways to gauge the results of this movement along with the population;

(8) Implement coaching and qualification of the health professionals in the treatment of the cardiac emergency and encourage lay people to obtain techniques/competences in resuscitation using the established protocols by the Scientists societies;

(9) To develop collaborative projects that support a “life course” approach that emphasizes health promotion and disease prevention strategies to minimize the risk of NCDs, at every stage of life;

(10) Encourage media to continuously inform the public about the importance of cardiovascular diseases, the main factors, prevention forms, enhance public education and communication to have more divulgence with the population about the best way to avoid its occurrence and the importance of early diagnosis to reduce mortality;

(11) Implement actions for the acquisition of epidemiological information, including cardiovascular morbidity and mortality and the execution/maintenance records, existing in some of the signatories, aiming at developing strategies and promoting planning of the health actions;

(12) To create a permanent international forum for discussion, monitoring and implementation of actions aimed for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of cardiovascular risk factors in Latin America;
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(13) Establish cardiovascular prevention campaigns in order to promote consistent efforts to obtain a target reduction of 25% for the mortality rate until 2025. The campaigns should involve 7 cardiovascular risk factors: smoking, poor diet e.g. high salt intake, physical inactivity, obesity, hypertension, high cholesterol and diabetes, as specified by guidelines and WHO.

This document was prepared with the participation of:


The entities listed below support and recommend all terms contained in this document.

Brazilian Society of Cardiology (BSC), Interamerican Society of Cardiology (SIAC), American Heart Association (AHA), European Society of Cardiology (ESC), and World Heart Federation (WHF).

Signed by the Presidents of the Cardiology Societies:

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REFERENCES:


Photo 1: Signature of Letter from Rio de Janeiro: Jadelson Pinheiro de Andrade, President of the Brazilian Society of Cardiology, Fausto Pinto, President Elect of the European Society of Cardiology, Donna Arnett, President of the American Heart Association.

Photo 2: Gláucia Maria Moraes de Oliveira, President of SOCERJ, Luiz Alberto Piva e Mattos, Scientific Director of the Brazilian Society of Cardiology, Jadelson Pinheiro de Andrade, President of the Brazilian Society of Cardiology, Donna Arnett, President of the American Heart Association, Fausto Pinto, President Elect of the European Society of Cardiology, Sidney Smith, President of the World Heart Foundation, Daniel José Pinheiro, President of the Interamerican Society of Cardiology, Fernando Lanas Zanetti, Past President of Chile Society of Cardiology.

Photo 3: Jadelson Andrade, President of the Brazilian Society of Cardiology gives the Letter from Rio to the Minister of Health, Alexandre Padilha.
References

5. Huang Dee: Nai - Ching 2600 B.C. 1st Chinese Medical Text.

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