

Why is CDC Concerned About Venous Thromboembolism?

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Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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Promoting Public and Health Professional Awareness of Venous Disease

"The findings and conclusions in this presentation are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the views of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry"



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Communicable Disease Center, 1946

- Fewer than 400 employees
- Key jobs at CDC were entomologists and engineers
- Only seven medical officers on duty
- Budget was under \$10 million
- DDT, available since 1943, was the primary Weapon
- Early challenges included obtaining enough trucks, sprayers, and shovels necessary to wage the war on mosquitoes.



CDC, 6th floor, Volunteer building, 1946



Today's CDC

Coordinating Centers

- Offices:**
- Chief science officer
 - Public health practice
 - Chief operating officer
 - Washington Office

Office of the Director

- Offices:**
- Strategy and Innovation
 - Workforce and Career Development
 - Enterprise communication
 - Chief of staff
 - Dispute resolution and EEO

Global Health

Environmental Health & Injury Prevention

Health Promotion

Infectious Diseases

Health Information and Service

Terrorism Preparedness and Emergency Response

NIOSH

National Centers

Environmental Health / ATSDR

Injury Prevention and Control

Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion

Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities

Immunization and Respiratory Diseases

Zoonotic, Vector Borne and Enteric Diseases

HIV / AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD & TB Prevention

Preparedness, Detection, and Control of Infectious Diseases

Health Marketing

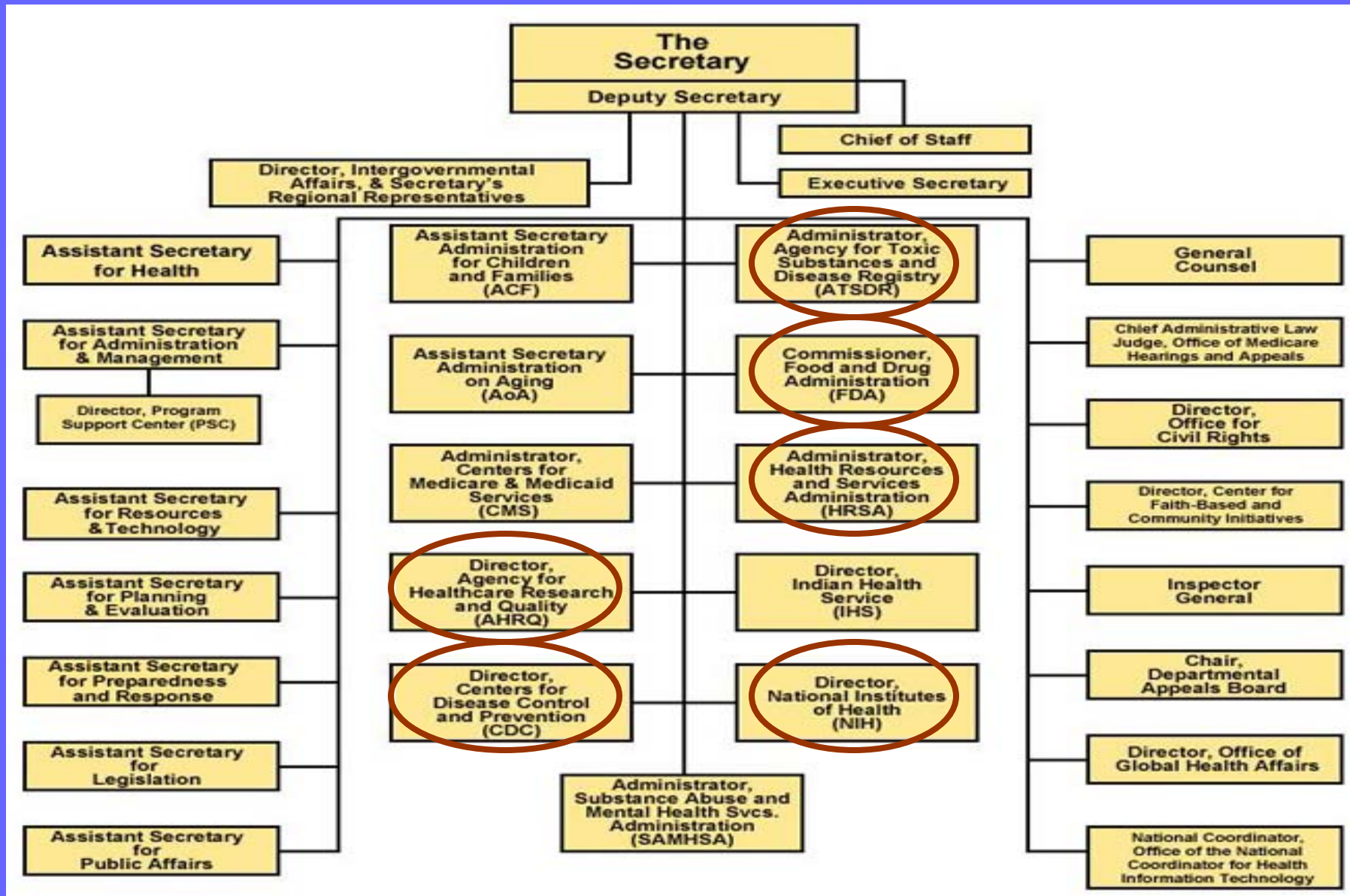
Health Statistics

Public Health Informatics



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U.S. Dept. Health and Human Services Roles in Blood Disorders

NIH

Research

Clinical and
basic research
Training

FDA

Regulatory

Assures product
safety and
efficacy
New product
approval

HRSA

Access to Care

Provides
essential
access
to care

Reimbursement
& financial
issues

AHRQ

Quality of Care

Supports health
services research
initiatives that
seek to improve
the quality of
health care

CDC

Prevention and Control

Monitoring,
investigation,
research, program
development,
implementation and
evaluation, health
promotion, training
and capacity
building



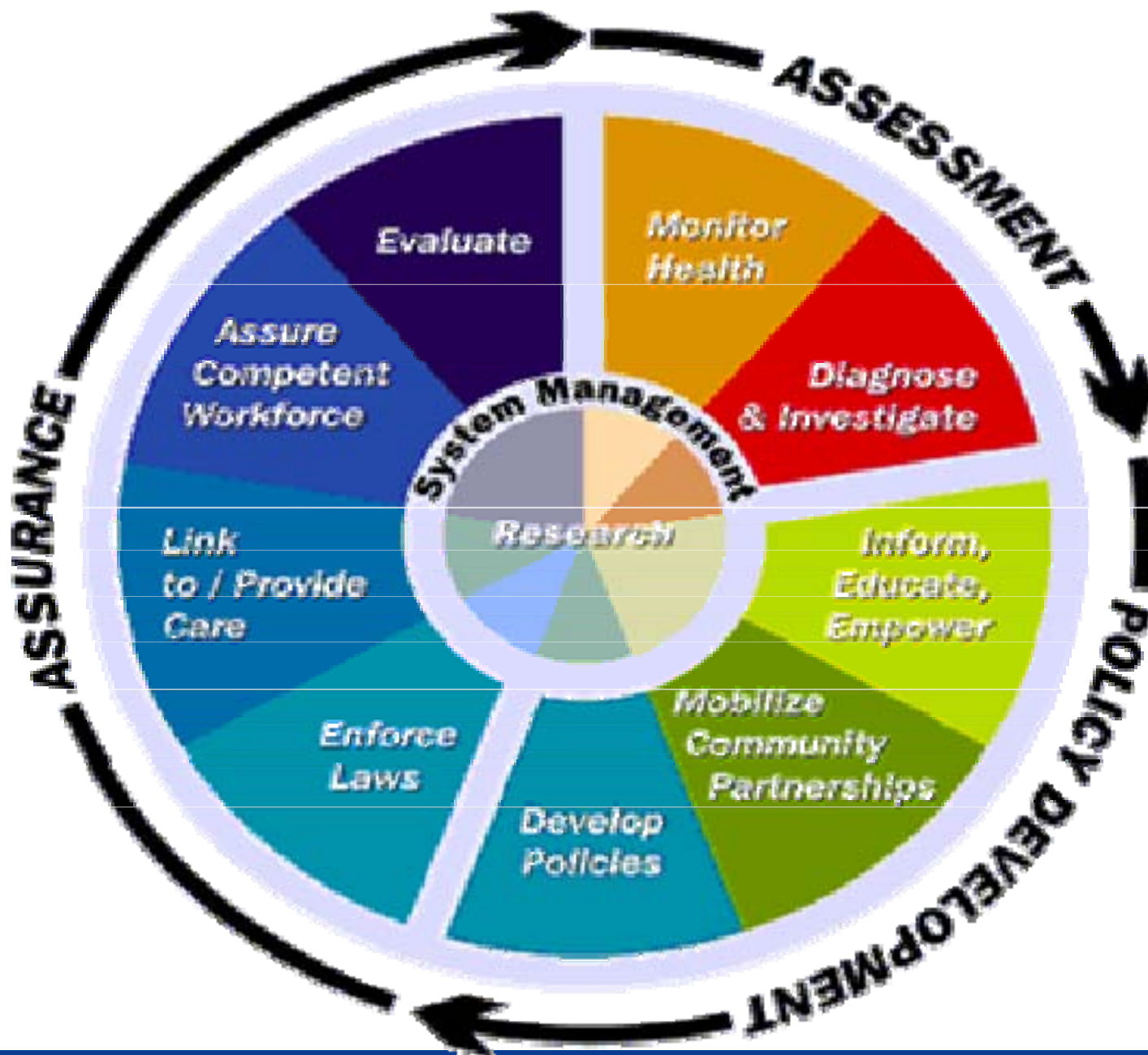
What is Public Health?

.....” what we, as a society, do *collectively* to assure the conditions in which people can be healthy”

Institute of Medicine, 1988

- Core functions: Assessment, policy development, assurance
- Essential services: Monitor health; diagnose and investigate; inform, educate, empower; mobilize community partnerships; develop policies; enforce laws; link to / provide care; assure competent workforce; evaluate; conduct research.





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Who Are We?

Coordinating Centers

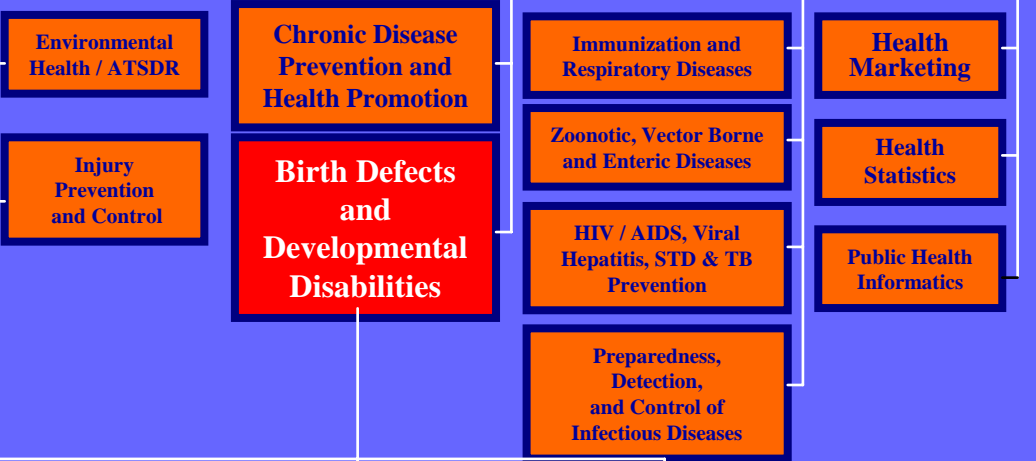
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National Centers



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Division of Blood Disorders

Director: Hani Atrash

Distinguished Consultant: Roshni Kulkarni

Deputy Director : Chris Parker

Associate Dir. For Science: Mike Soucie

Informatics: TBD

Epidemiology &
Surveillance
Althea Grant

Prevention
Research
Sally Owens

Laboratories
Craig Hooper

Hospital-Based
Treatment Centers

Community-Based
Organizations

Preventing Complications of Blood Disorders



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DBD Mission

Reduce or prevent complications of bleeding and clotting disorders by strengthening its disease management, prevention, outreach and blood safety surveillance programs to meet the needs of persons with blood disorders – our work includes:

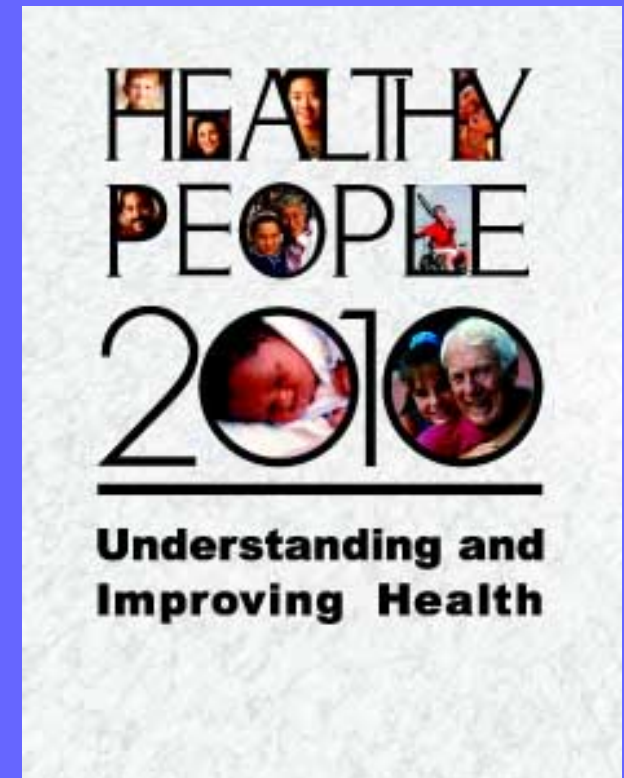
- Bleeding Disorders (Hemophilia, Von Willebrand Disease, Rare Bleeding Disorders)
- Clotting Disorders – (Thrombosis, Thrombophilia)
- Red Cell Disorders – (Diamond-Blackfan Anemia)
- Hemoglobinopathies – (Thalassemia, Sickle Cell Disease)
- Iron Disorders – (Hemochromatosis)
- Women with Blood Disorders,
- Hereditary Hemorrhagic Telangiectasia (HHT)



Is VTE an Important Public Health Problem?

Some Criteria for Weighing The Importance of a Health Event:

- Prevalence
- Severity
- Mortality
- Community concern
- Lost productivity
(e.g., bed-disability days)
- Premature mortality (e.g. years of potential life lost)
- Medical cost to treat
(or community economic costs)
- Feasibility to prevent
- Other???



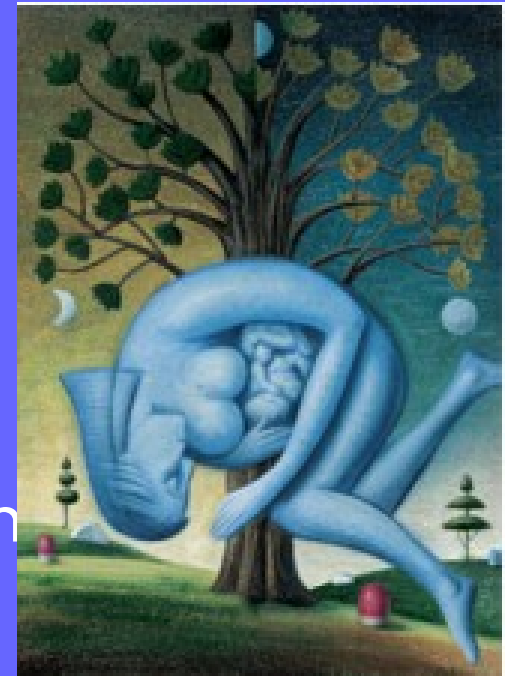
CDC VTE Program Goals

- Identify risk factors through evidence based research
- Identify complications
- Identify and implement prevention and intervention strategies to prevent associated morbidity and mortality
- Identify, prevent, and reduce associated morbidity and mortality among pregnant women and their fetuses
- Develop, deliver, and evaluate education messages for both providers and patients to encourage optimal care, treatment, and prevention.



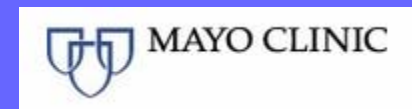
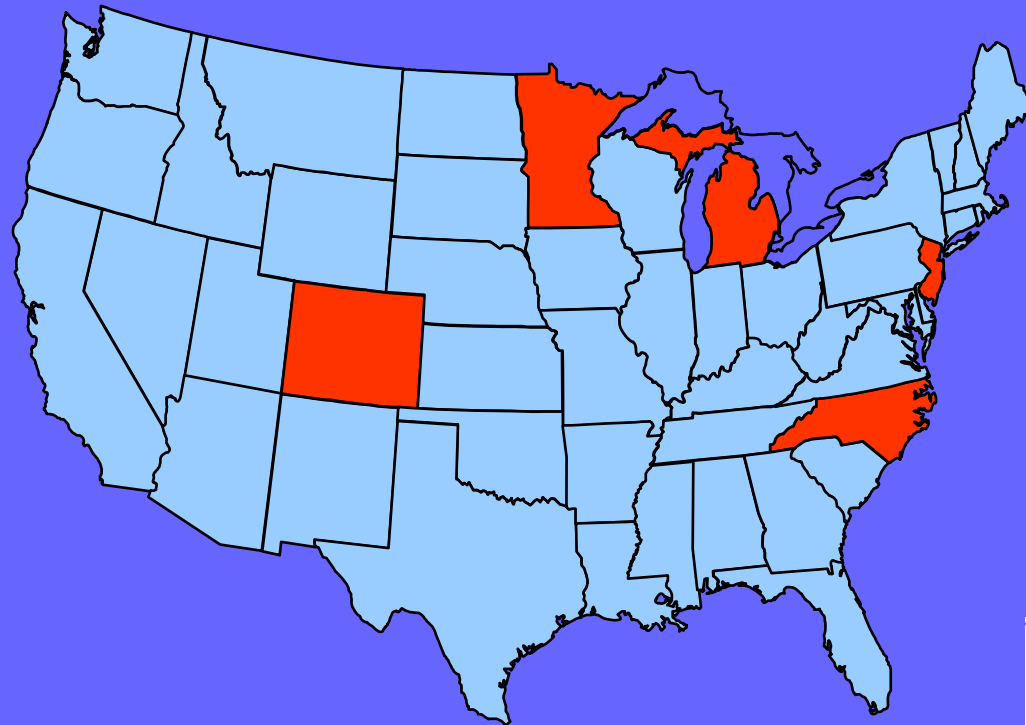
CDC Program Activities: Studies

- Genetic Attributes of Thrombosis Epidemiology Study (GATE)
- The Role of Maternal Hemostatic System in Intrauterine Growth Restriction (IUGR)
- Laboratory evaluations and investigations: Molecular Hemostasis and Clinical Hemostasis Units
- Thrombosis and Hemostasis Research Centers Network



CDC Program Activities: Improving Quality of Life

Thrombosis and Hemostasis Research Center Network

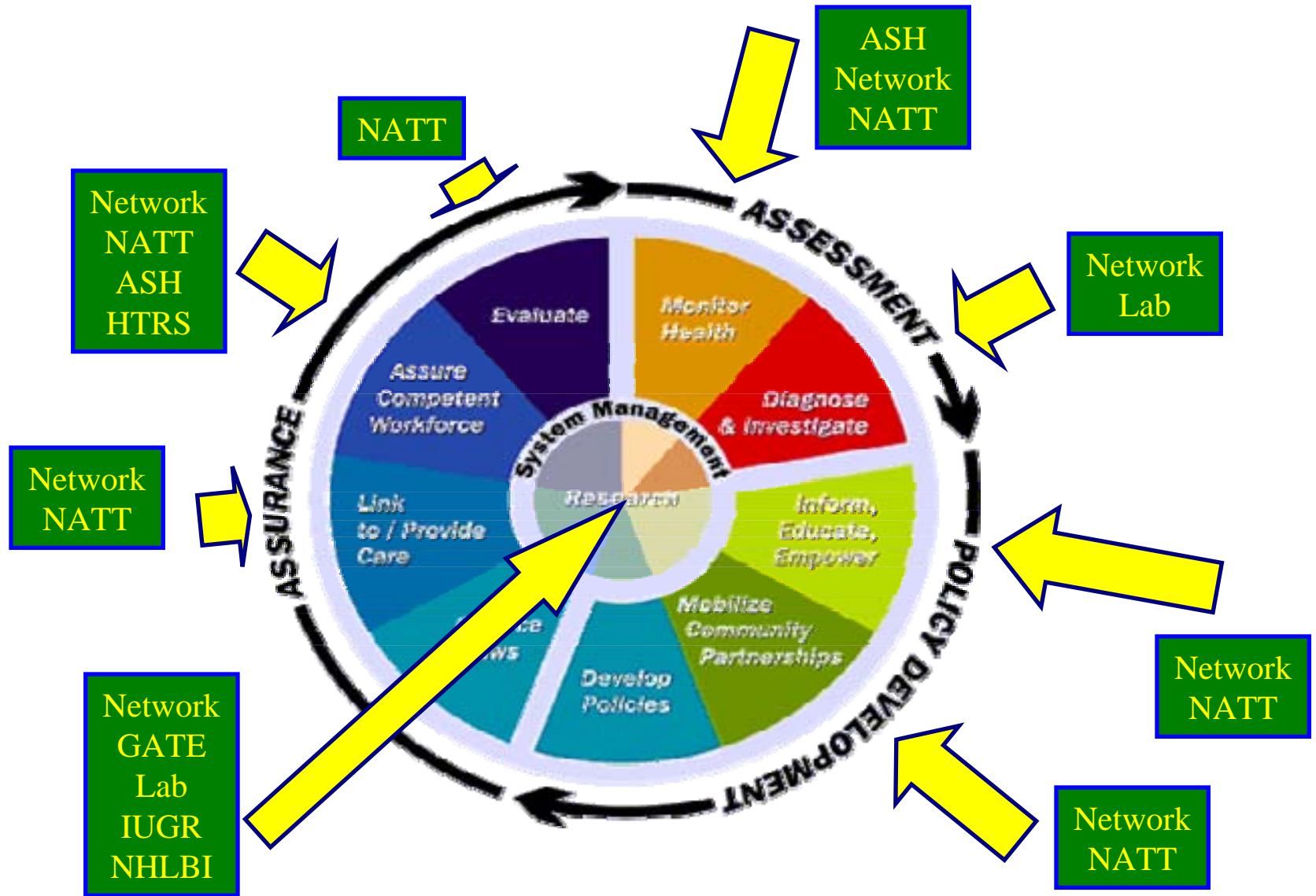


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CDC Program Activities: Provide Science-based Health Messages/Education Tools

- Define public perception of VTE
- Develop and disseminate health information on VTE for consumers
- Provide training opportunities for providers

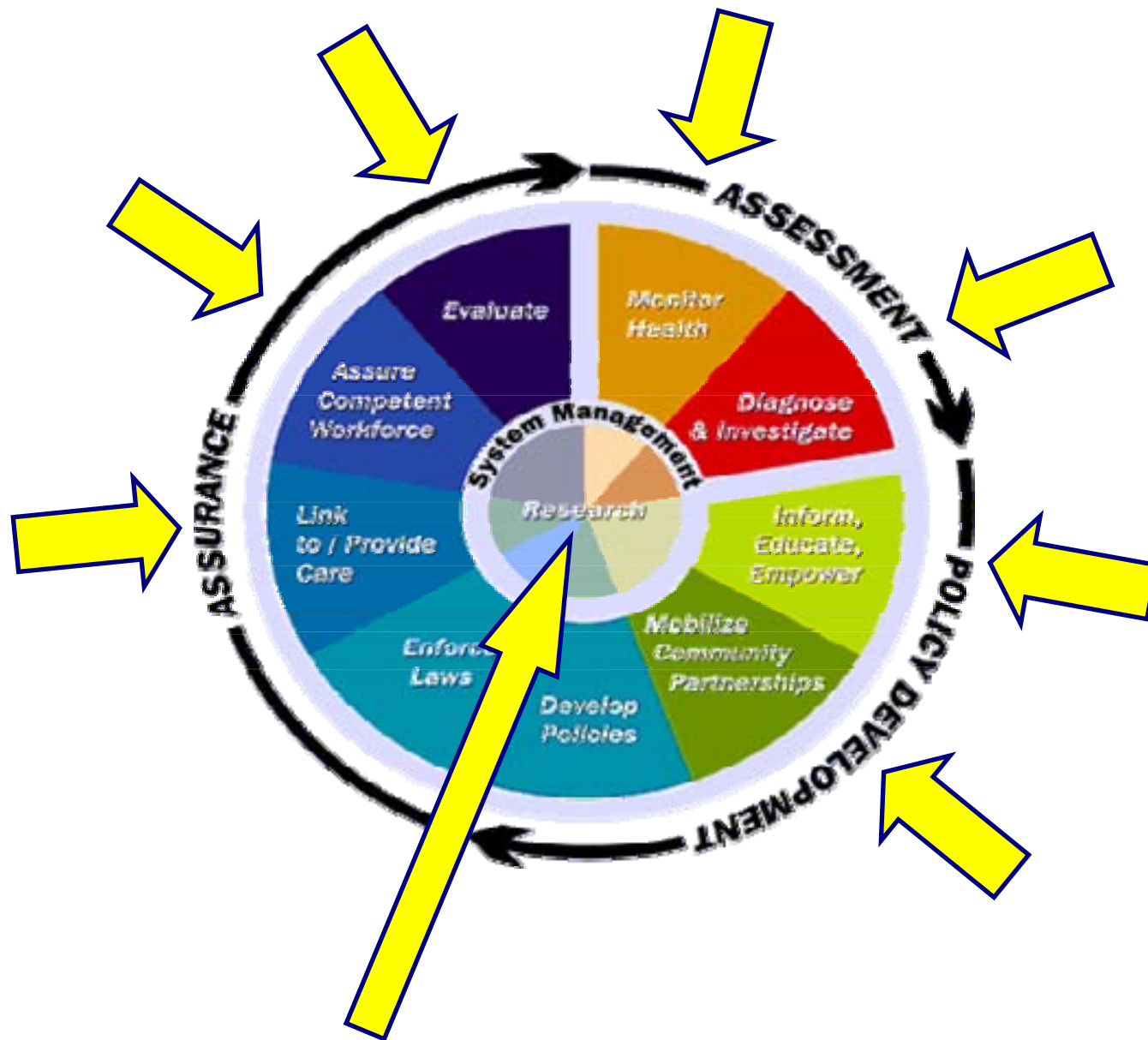




CDC VTE Program Priorities

- Expand and enhance capacity to conduct research and disseminate information on VTE, including etiology, recurrence, complications, and associated outcomes
- Understand and minimize VTE occurrence and complications
- Monitor and assess treatment for people affected by VTE
- Ensure reliable and credible health information is available for providers, consumers/affected individuals, and the general public





Richmond and Kotelchuck's Health Policy Model



From: Richmond and Kotelchuck: Co-ordination and development of strategies and policy for public health promotion in the United States. In: Holland WW, Detels R, Knox G, eds. Oxford Textbook of Public Health. Oxford, England: Oxford Medical Publications; 1991. Term: Prevention priorities proposed by Atwood and Colditz, AJPH 87:1603-6, 1997

