

STUDY OF APPROACHES TO CONTROL OF NONCOMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN MOROCCO

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According to WHO estimates, mortality from non-communicable diseases continues to grow and in 2020 amounted to 80% of cases. Every year, patients of working age from 30 to 69 years suffer from non-communicable diseases. More than 75% of deaths occur in low-income countries. Morocco is no exception and is at risk from the burden of non-communicable diseases.

The aim of the study was to analyze the fight against non-communicable diseases in Morocco. For the study, materials from WHO, pharmaoffer.com and other related sites were used. Methods - generalization of information, analytical.

Noncommunicable diseases are common in all age groups, all regions and all countries. The most common are cardiovascular diseases (38%) of all deaths, followed by oncology (14%), chronic respiratory diseases. (4%), diabetes (6%) and other non-communicable diseases, which together make up (18%).

In the MENA (Middle East & North Africa) region, which includes 22 countries, including Morocco, non-communicable diseases account for approximately 74.5% of all deaths. While the rise in NCD-related deaths can be partly explained by positive changes such as increased life expectancy and reduced rates of infectious diseases, lifestyle choices such as alcohol dependence, smoking, and unbalanced diets also contribute to their increase.

As of 2019, the Moroccan Ministry of Health, together with WHO, presented a national strategy for the control and prevention of non-communicable diseases worth 5.4 billion dirhams or \$563 million. The strategy proposes a number of tasks to be completed by 2029.

One of the main goals of the strategy is to promote a healthier lifestyle by reducing tobacco consumption by 20% and reducing salt consumption by 10%. In order to achieve these goals, the strategy points to the need for increased ongoing efforts to educate the public about healthy lifestyle habits.

He also calls for the consolidation of medical services aimed at disease prevention. The strategy aims to reduce premature death from NCDs by 25% by 2029.

Through the generalization of the Health Insurance Scheme for the Poor and Vulnerable (RAMED), more than 8.5 million people with noncommunicable diseases have gained access to free public services.

However, the issue of the quality of the public health system remains acute in Morocco, including the quality of medical care and disparities in access to health services and facilities, especially pointing to the disparity between urban and rural areas.