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Health 2020 policy framework and strategy

Box 7 (page 78), item 8 should read:

8. Assuring sustainable organizational structures and financing

Replace paragraph 278 with:

278. Other evidence-based clinical preventive procedures include assessing individual people for elevated risk of cardiovascular disease using an absolute risk approach, based on variables such as age, sex, smoking history, diabetes status, blood pressure and cholesterol levels. Multidrug therapy (aspirin, ACE inhibitor, beta-blockers or diuretics, and statins) for people with an estimated overall risk of dying from a cardiovascular event exceeding 15% during the next 10 years has been shown to be very cost-effective even in low and middle income countries (173).

Replace reference 173 with:

Stephen S Lim, Thomas A Gaziano, Emmanuela Gakidou, K Srinath Reddy, Farshad Farzadfar, Rafael Lozano, Anthony Rodgers, Prevention of cardiovascular disease in high-risk individuals in low-income and middle-income countries: health effects and costs, *Lancet*, 2007, 370:2054–2062.