

报告 17

基于大数据的脑卒中预防管理模式研究

Developing Preventive and Control Model of Stroke Based on Big Data

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报告摘要 Abstract

中国的慢性非传染性疾病（特别是脑卒中等急性发病的疾病）已经成为危害中国人群健康的主要公共卫生问题。本研究依托「国家脑卒中高危人群筛查与防治工程」，对人群筛查数据进行分析，提出脑卒中在个体和群体层面的预测模型；在预测预警、传播分析和借鉴传染病应急管理的相关理论和实践经验基础上，利用「国家脑卒中高危人群筛查与防治工程」未来 5 年开展筛查随访和防诊治模式创新的动态干预机会，探索脑卒中「危机管理」的创新模式；同时，从能力建设、动力和压力机制方面，本研究也将对健康大数据共享机制和服务价值链进行系统梳理和分析，为我国制订更加及时有效的慢性病防控策略和建立慢性病防诊治一体化的创新模式提供强有力的科学依据。

Increasing incidence of chronic non-communicable diseases, especially the stroke, presents the major challenge confronting China's public health. Drawing on structural and non-structural data from the China National Stroke Screening Survey, this study aims to build a prediction and early-warning model of NCDs, especially stroke. Trying to crystalize and apply extensive experiences from emergency responses to pandemics to stroke, we develop innovative models of stroke "crisis" prevention and impact mediation. This will take advantage of the follow-up surveys among the 4 million residents across China and intervention studies on integrating prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of stroke in the next 5 years as part of the China National Stroke Screening Survey. Finally, to reform China's fragmented health information system, we develop evidence-based feasible mechanisms for big data exchange and meaningful use from the perspectives of capacity development, incentive structure and accountability mechanisms among the major stake-holders. This study is expected to have a major impact on enhancing the effectiveness of China's public health administration in controlling stroke.