



Piano Nazionale della Prevenzione

National Prevention Plan 2014-2018

(in force until December 31st, 2019)

Abstract

With the constitutional law n. 3 of 2001, the institutional set-up on health protection has been configured in a clear way: established the fundamental principles by the State, the Regions have competence not only in the matter of organization of services, but also on the legislation for the implementation of the aforementioned principles, on the programming, on the regulation and on the implementation of the different objectives.

The Ministry's fundamental planning tool, already in place since 2005, is represented by the National Prevention Plan (NPP). This is a strategic document that at national level establishes the objectives and tools for prevention that are then adopted at regional level with the regional plans.

The complete implementation of the National Prevention Plan, as already foreseen by the Pact for Health 2014-2016, the Regions and Autonomous Provinces, for the years 2014-2018, have allocated 200 million euros, in addition to the resources foreseen by the agreements for the realization of the objectives of the National Health Service Plan.

The new National Prevention Plan, lasting five years, outlines a system of health promotion and prevention actions, which accompany the citizen at all stages of life, in places of life and work. This strategic choice must be traced back to the conviction, supported by numerous elements of the scientific literature of the sector, that an investment in prevention interventions, provided that they are based on scientific evidence, constitutes a winning choice, capable of contributing to guaranteeing, in the medium and long term, the sustainability of the national health system. The NPP vision in the field of human health promotion and prevention recognizes as supporting elements:

- to affirm the crucial role of health promotion and prevention as factors in the development of society and welfare sustainability, particularly in light of the demographic dynamics that characterize it;
- to adopt a public health approach that guarantees fairness and inequalities;
- to express the cultural vision in the values, objectives and methods of public health (also gained through the experiences of the two previous NPPs) of “prevention, promotion and protection of the health” which places the populations and individuals at the center of the interventions with the aim to reach the highest level of health achievable;

- to base prevention, promotion and health protection interventions on the best evidence of effectiveness, implemented fairly and planned to reduce inequalities;
- to accept and manage the challenge of cost-effectiveness of interventions, innovation, governance;
- to pursue for professionals, the population and individuals the development of skills for the appropriate and responsible use of available resources.

In this context, the promotion of an proactive approach to services provision is inserted, in particular facilitating the access for citizens and businesses to information and assistance activities, also through the use of validated innovative approaches.

Particular attention was paid to the dissemination of information and the management of the data flow on prevention with the establishment of information gathering systems.

Macro objectives of the Plan

It was decided to identify a few macro objectives with a high strategic value, achievable by all the Regions, through the development of plans and programs which, starting from specific local contexts, as well as focusing on an approach that is as cross-sectoral and systematic as possible, make it possible to achieve the expected results:

1. Reduce the preventable and avoidable burden of morbidity, mortality and disability of non-communicable diseases
2. Prevent the consequences of neurosensory disorders
3. Promote mental well-being in children, adolescents and young people
4. Preventing addictions to substances and behaviors
5. Prevent traffic accidents and reduce the severity of their outcomes
6. Prevent domestic accidents and their outcomes
7. Prevent accidents and occupational diseases
8. Reduce the potentially harmful environmental exposures
9. Reduce the frequency of priority infections / infectious diseases
10. Implement the Integrated National Control Plan for food safety prevention and veterinary public health