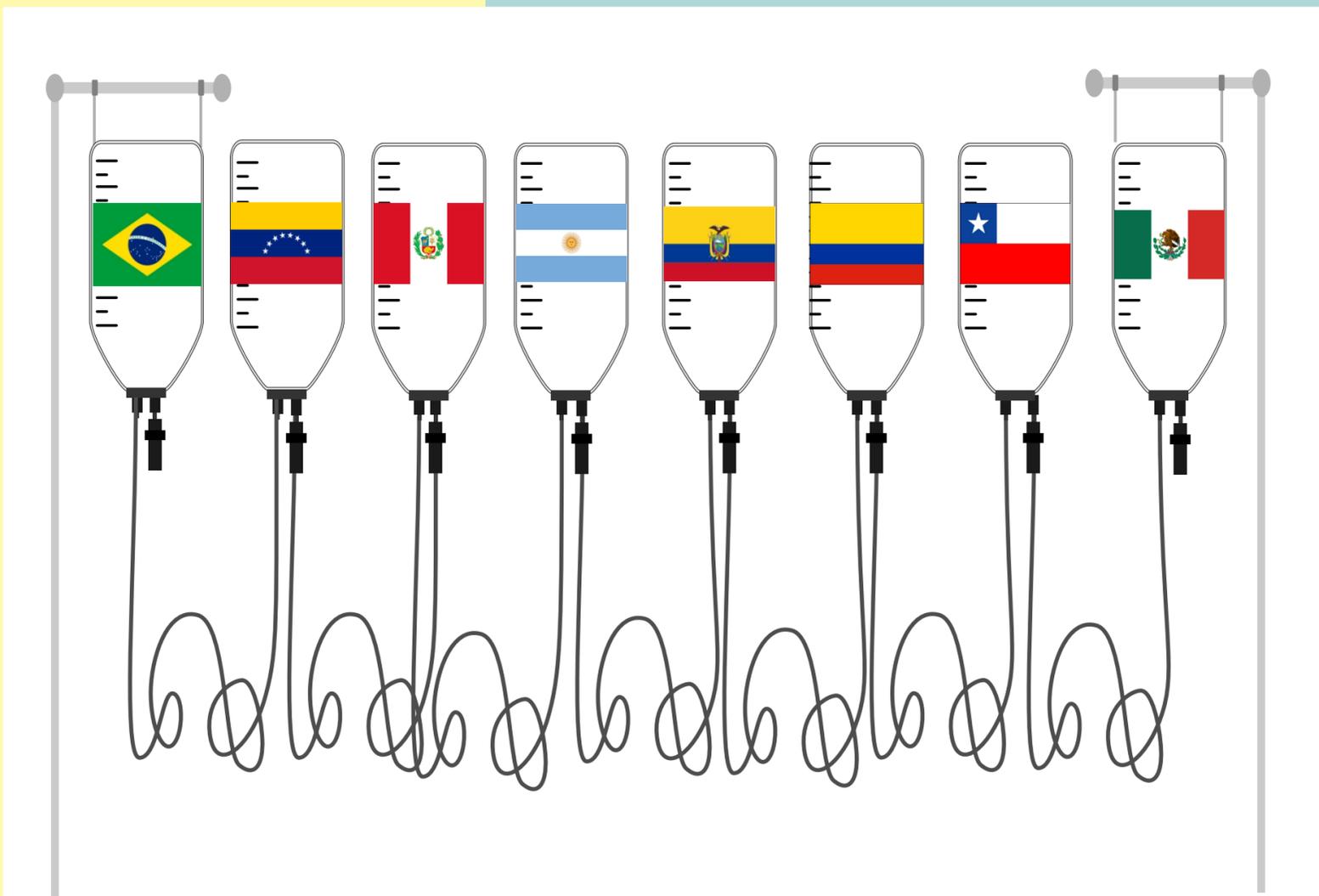




Main news:

- Health sector*
- Regulatory affair*
- Pricing policies*
- And others.*



Brasil

Perú

Colombia

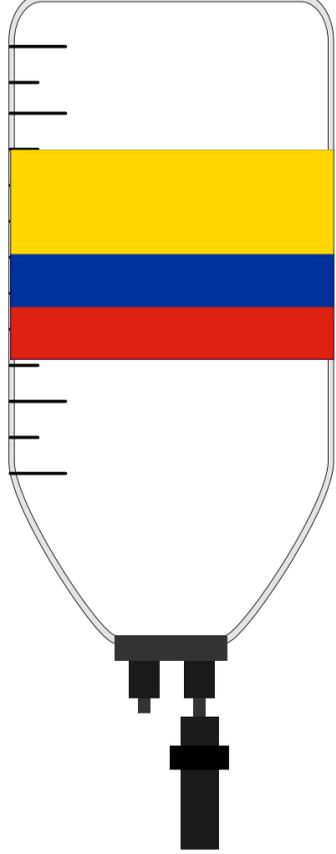
Argentina

Venezuela

Chile

Mexico

Ecuador



Colombia

Electronic medical records grow in Latin America

Electronic medical records (EMRs) are a wonderful tool to improve the organization and efficiency of medical care around the world. Research on systems has shown that they increase revenue, increase profitability, reduce operating costs and reduce medical errors. Although they have almost universal adoption in the USA, UU and in most other Western countries, they are now also starting to gain a substantial foothold in Latin America.

A growing trend

GHI research indicates that 38% of hospitals in Latin America have an EMR solution. A report by Research and Markets indicates that the Latin American EMR market is expected to grow at a rate of 7.15% between 2014 and 2019. And the market is strong throughout the region. For example:

Brazil made a multi-million-dollar investment at the end of 2016 in three supercomputers designed to unify all government EMRs in a single system and has established strict timelines for the adoption of EMRs until 2020.

Chile is the most advanced country in the region in terms of EMR penetration, with 74%

Colombia respectively have a penetration rate of 50% EMR

Peru adopted its own national EMR system in 2015 and has an EMR penetration of 36%, just below the regional average

Mexico, one of the first EMR adopters in Latin America in 2004, now has rates between 25 and 50 percent for EMR in its primary and secondary care facilities; like Brazil, Mexico has established strict EMR adoption deadlines until 2020

Argentina (17%) and several other countries in Latin America still have a significant space to improve in terms of the penetration of EMR in their hospitals and facilities.

The opportunity with EMR in Latin America

There is no doubt that electronic medical records in Latin America represent a great opportunity for manufacturers of the devices and equipment needed to implement these vital systems, particularly since the adoption of EMR systems will promote the expansion of PACS and RIS systems. However, not only is it an opportunity for great sales, but it is also an opportunity to do something really good in a part of the world that has the most critical need to improve efficiencies in your EMR health care system.

Source: LinkedIn - Mariana Romero Roy

Dialogues of the Pacific Alliance begin with the four associated countries

Negotiations start between the countries of the Pacific Alliance and Australia, Canada, New Zealand and Singapore, which are Associated States. The dialogues, which will have the participation of the Colombian private sector, will take place between October 23 and 27 at the Pacific Valley Events Center in Cali. According to the Ministry of Commerce, this will be the beginning of a negotiation process that seeks to achieve trade agreements between the countries of the integration mechanism, as a block, with each of the candidates for Associated State.

The minister, María Lorena Gutiérrez, stressed that "these economies as a whole, constitute a total population of 71 million inhabitants and represent an average Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita of USD 46,000 and a global annual trade of USD 1,78 billion."

This negotiation will allow Colombia to insert itself better in global value chains, promote the diversification of exports and increase the added value of the exportable supply. Likewise, it will help to strengthen trade and cooperation relations with Asia Pacific, have better access to new technologies and attract investors from those markets.

Source: Caracol Radio

After an interview in Noticias Caracol, 68.3% would not vote for Vargas Lleras: Opinometer

A new survey by Datexco asked about the former vice president three days after an extensive interview published on Sunday in the nightly broadcast of that newscast in which the candidate criticized the Special Jurisdiction for Peace and made objections to the peace agreement with the FARC. Only 14.5% would vote for him, according to the measurement.

Colombians were also consulted on whether they believed that the former vice president will win the elections in 2018. 50.6% considered that they will not do so, against the 25.5% who believe they will be the winner, 20.8% who do not he knows and 3.3% does not respond. On the other hand, the favorable image of the natural leader of the Cambio Radical party was 22.9%. 53.3% have an unfavorable image of the candidate.

Alliance with Uribe

The measurement of Datexto shows that most of the respondents (47.5%) believe there will be an alliance for the Presidency between Vargas Lleras and Senator Álvaro Uribe Vélez, head of the Democratic Center party. Likewise, 38.6% consider that Vargas Lleras does not support the peace agreement with the FARC and only 10.5% believe that what was agreed in Havana has the full support of the former vice president.

Source: El Espectador newspaper

V International Forum of Medical Devices "Medical Innovation at the service of patients and the health system"

On Thursday, November 9 and Friday, November 10, 2017, the V International Forum of Medical Devices will be held in Bogotá. The Forum will be accompanied by international and national speakers who will accompany the four main themes:

- Impact on the public policy sector
- Good corporate ethical practices
- Chaining of technologies in the health sector
- Innovation in medical technologies

In the last axis will be awarded the First Prize in Innovation in Medical Devices 2017; where the Chamber of Devices and Medical Supplies of the ANDI with the support of the Academy opened a space for the creations that are produced daily in Colombia, associated with nanotechnological developments, devices for health, applications that improve the quality of life, among many others. This seeks to contribute to the health of Colombians and the development of the sector.

The Jury for this Prize will be formed by the Colombian Engineer Jorge Reynolds, known worldwide for being the inventor of the first external artificial pacemaker with internal electrodes, Dr. Juan Gabriel Cendales - General Manager of the Clinic of the Americas, Steven Bipes - Vice President for Latin America (American medical devices union in the United States) and Dr. Bruce Mac Master - president of ANDI.





The Argentineans return to the polls this Sunday

The Argentines will go to the polls this Sunday. Although a third of the Senate and almost half of the Chamber of Deputies will be renewed throughout the country, the real battle will be concentrated in the province of Buenos Aires. It will be there where the ex-president Cristina Fernandez will try to obtain a victory against the pro-government candidate Esteban Bullrich. The ex-mandataria obtained a triumph by narrow margin (0.23%) in the primaries and now she hopes to expand her flow of votes. However, a series of polls give the applicant of Cambiemos a four-point lead.

The campaign has been described as "cold and boring" by analysts and with less enthusiasm than the primaries of August 13. It is estimated that the results will not vary too much compared to the previous consultation, with a foreseeable advantage for the government. Anyway, in these legislative both Cristina Fernandez and President Mauricio Macri are playing their future. The president has a minority in Congress and, according to analysts, is likely to increase his support, but remain a minority in both houses. However, for Macri it is crucial to obtain a good result in the elections, since that way he will be able to implement laws more easily in his remaining two years of government and project for a possible re-election.

Source: El Telegrafo Journal

Argentina with a "segmented and fragmented" health system, according to WHO

The population of the Americas has gained 16 years of life on average in the last 45 years, that is, almost 2 years per five-year period. Now a person born on the continent can aspire to live up to 75 years, almost 5 years more than the world average. However, emerging and noncommunicable diseases, which cause four out of five deaths per year, are the main challenges to face in one of the most unequal regions of the world.

Noncommunicable diseases, such as cardiovascular diseases, chronic respiratory diseases, cancer and diabetes, continue to lead the leading causes of mortality in the region. Four of every five deaths per year are due to one of them, and it is expected that in the coming decades there will be an increase due to population growth, aging, urbanization and exposure to different risk factors.

The situation in Argentina

- The report made by the Pan American Health Organization and the World Health Organization, highlights that Argentina "has a rich history of social policies, great human capabilities and talents, solid institutions and a level of spending on health above the average for the region."

To which it adds: "In spite of its important strengths, the country has obstacles to overcome, Argentina has the health system that may be one of the most segmented and fragmented in the Americas." This situation demands enormous efforts for the governance of the sector, and for a rectorial exercise that aligns very diverse actors to work on common health objectives".

To read the full report: <http://www.elentrerios.com/andrea-cattani/la-argentina-con-un-sistema-de-salud-quotsegmentado-y-fragmentadoquot-segan-la-oms.htm>

Source: Daily Elentrerios

Russia contributes to health in Argentina and Peru

The united digital health system developed in Russia -which already presented its first successful results and that can be integrated in the countries of Latin America- is a great opportunity for Argentina and Peru to expand the level of quality and accessibility of medical services, in addition to collecting information from the population through the use of secure technologies, according to the Rostec State Corporation, the main operator of the system.

Technologies for Argentina

According to the report presented in the framework of the ITSaIud 2017 forum by the Ministry of Health of the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires, the current health system of the Argentine capital is facing, among other things, the lack of comparability of the software among several hospitals, inefficient use of the resources, low satisfaction of the citizens, unorganized mobilization of the population, as well as absence of consistent attention to each patient. Russian competitions can raise Argentina's technological independence. The Rostec State Corporation, as a potential partner of the country, can jointly develop the unified information infrastructure for the health sphere of Argentina, as well as being willing to transfer the rights for the information products created in the framework of such collaboration. It is about the union and expansion of the Argentine Integrated Health Information System (SISA), the National Health Surveillance System (SNVS), the National Registry of Electronic Clinical Stories, as well as the National Pediatric Telehealth Program, among others.

Technologies for Peru

The SUEIS system may be integrated in Peru under the "National Plan of the Electronic Government of Peru". This is based on the analysis of the Peruvian Digital Agenda 2.0 and the National Plan for Electronic Government of the country, which affirms that digital infrastructure is crucial for the development of the country; It is necessary to improve the exchange of information based on standard data identifiers and technical standards, in order to achieve optimal interoperability of health information systems and facilitate an efficient benefit exchange. All this would allow, to raise the level of interoperability of the health platforms that already exist in the country, and taking as an example the successful Russian experience, it could be improved: the EsSalud platform, the National Registry of Electronic Clinical Stories, the GeoMinsa, the Online Live Birth Registry, the establishment of the telemedicine service network (TeleSalud) in frontier and isolated areas, connect specialists in maternal-neonatal care, care for cancer patients, among other specialties.

Source: Diario Urgente24

US \$ 22 MILLION WAS THE AMOUNT NEGOTIATED IN TECNOSALUD 2017

The "XI International Convention of Products for Health and Allied Sciences -Tecnosalud 2017", the largest fair in the health sector of the country, organized by the Chamber of Commerce of Lima and its Health Guild (Comsalud), where the latest in equipment, accessories and health services. The XI Convention brought together more than 15,000 health professionals, who interacted with the 212 participating companies, which demonstrated their live services and absolved direct consultations from the participants.

During these three days, the companies participating in Tecnosalud 2017 closed commercial businesses for more than US \$ 22 million and brought together companies from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Korea, France, India, Mexico and the United States, which also participated in of business along with the regional directors of the sector and diverse representatives of the health sector. In this case, we estimate that the total amount negotiated at the fair is US \$ 22 million, of which US \$ 9 million is the product of the business round,"said Octavio Zumarán, manager of the Commercial Area of the CCL.

The meeting was attended by 76 organizations; local companies in the health sector (10 start-ups), 14 foreign companies from the health sector, five universities and R & D institutes with multiple technological offers (two faculties of the PUCP, the Cayetano Heredia University, San Marcos and the Instituto Nacional de Health), four representations of the Peruvian State (Tax Benefits of Concytec, Cienciactiva, Minsa and Produce) and three embassies (Chile, Canada and Israel), reaching 138 appointments. For Carolina Moreni, coordinator of the Innovation Center of the CCL, the main objective of this round was to bring local entrepreneurship all available technology, either local or foreign, so you can improve your competitiveness and access to new

The assistants visited the five large specialized areas in which the fair was divided; medical equipment, medical, pharmaceutical and laboratory equipment, nutrition and dietetics and convex and services, where wide varieties of products were shown, as well as medicines, equipment and dental products were promoted.

Source: Diario Médico



Medical technology the first open platform of cognitive computer

Cognitive computation or artificial intelligence allows the evaluation of unstructured data such as specialized publications, medical records, medical reports and scientific audios. Artificial intelligence (AI) is defining a transformation path for all industries, and the health sector will be one of the most benefited in this disruptive process through the capabilities of Watson, the first open platform for cognitive computing and innovation. advanced in the field of AI: ability to learn and reason, interaction in a natural way with people and analysis of any kind of data (structured and unstructured), among others.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), the main causes of mortality in the world are cardiovascular diseases, respiratory infections, cancer and diabetes. However, the high volumes of data and the infinity of decentralized and non-compatible information systems cause duplication of efforts and costs for health service providers. For this reason, it is not uncommon to spend long periods of time looking for medical records and new clinical investigations.

In other areas and key activities of the health industry, cognitive computing is also being used to boost innovation. For example, there are alliances with companies like Medtronic, where Watson is optimizing medical devices for data collection and analysis. We are at the beginning of a new cognitive revolution, and the health sector will be able to take advantage of it for the benefit of its patients and in the search for new opportunities for growth.

Source: Medical Journal



Venezuela

Venezuelan economy: 60 years lost

In the midst of one of the worst financial situations of all time, 23 governors will be elected. The outlook after Sunday's day is not encouraging. Venezuela arrives at regional elections by playing everything. Its macroeconomic figures can not be worse, it is subject to sanctions by the European Union, it is not clear if it will be able to pay the debt or it will renegotiate it and everything points out that the shortage can be accentuated.

The external debt is perhaps the most evident time bomb, with a foreign exchange deficit of US \$ 2,500 million to pay, and a debt with only China of US \$ 22,500 million. To face the default, one of the few remaining alternatives is to resort to gold reserves, which are estimated at US \$ 8,000 million. Venezuelan oil production has fallen by 700,000 barrels per day in the last three years, and only 50 of the 100 existing drilling rigs are being operated. In addition, Venezuelan banks could be suspended from the Swift systems (the largest system of banking transactions in the world), which would deepen the isolation of international financing.

The situation for private companies is increasingly critical. Monthly they must adjust their annual budgets and increase the salaries of their workers, first as a compensation mechanism due to hyperinflation (in September it reached 40% per month, according to Eco Analytical calculations), and second, as the only means of subsistence, because they are willing to become smaller and smaller businesses in exchange for survival and hope that in a transition to democracy the economic recovery will reach a double digit of growth, as has happened historically in Venezuela on five previous occasions.

Five amazing facts about Venezuela's economy:

1. There are no coins. Due to the high inflation and nothing can be paid with this medium, they remained as objects of collection.
2. The restaurants have already chosen to remove the prices from their menu, thus avoiding updating the letters every week.
3. There are no exchange houses. To buy dollars or bolivars, transactions are made between natural persons with the privilege of having accounts both in the United States and in Venezuela.
4. The cashier only lets withdraw 10,000 bolívares per day. With that and a bit of luck you buy half a kilo of rice and the truth is that there is a lack of money.
5. Without cash. The best means of payment in market places, street dog carts and even bakeries are the dataphones. In the banks there are long lines, but it is not that everyone is going to get their savings. Most of them are waiting for a client to arrive to consign cash to be able to ask them to "sell" their tickets in exchange for a commission of 20% and pay it with a crossed check to make their deposit.

Source: El Espectador newspaper

The IMF calculates the cost of a possible rescue of Venezuela

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has begun preparations for a possible rescue of Venezuela that could require US \$ 30,000 million or more annually in international aid, in addition to accompanying one of the most complex bond restructurings in the world and represent an enormous proof of the rules of the Fund.

Officials insist there is no imminent bailout, and have publicly stated that they are only carrying out normal supervision, emphasizing that they have not had meaningful contact with the Government other than occasional low-level responses to data requests.

Venezuela held elections on Sunday for 23 governorates in which polls indicated that the opposition would defeat the government amid a severe economic recession that has reduced the economy by a third and has an estimated inflation of more than 1,000%. The scarcity of foreign exchange has reduced imports by 80% in five years, leaving the country staggering to the brink of default and suffering from extreme shortages of food and medicine.

Venezuela is almost completely outside the international capital markets, and a controversial debt placement earlier this year with Goldman Sachs had an estimated return of 48%. In contrast, the IMF typically lends at 2%.

The magnitude of Venezuela's needs will probably also be a problem. Normally, IMF programs over three to four years are limited to a maximum of 435% of a country's quota, which, in the case of Venezuela, would be US \$ 23,000 million.

Another complication lies in the inevitable restructuring of the debt that would accompany any rescue. The total debt burden of Venezuela is about US \$ 140,000 million, including US \$ 70,000 millions of negotiated bonds, Chinese and Russian bilateral loans, promissory notes issued to unpaid suppliers and compensation claims by nationalized companies. That's equivalent to 116% of GDP with debt service payments around 75% of the value of Venezuelan exports, which is, according to Torino Capital, the highest level in the world.

However, at least part of the IMF's normal interventions may have occurred. IMF programs have been associated with austerity, and Venezuela has already suffered a massive drop in consumption.

Source: Portfolio Diary



México

Renegotiation of NAFTA does not put the medical device industry in Mexico at risk: AMID

In the face of the upcoming renegotiation of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), several doubts have been raised about the possible unfavorable effects that it could bring to Mexico, but at least in relation to the medical device industry it has been ensured that it does not represent any risk thanks to the strength in the matter with which our country counts.

In this regard, Edgar Romero, president of the Mexican Association of the Innovative Industry of Medical Devices (AMID), was clear in stating that Mexico is the main provider of medical devices in the United States, and that there is a strong and stable relationship between the medical industry of both nations.

The industry of innovation of medical devices in Mexico has registered a vigorous strengthening in its commercial relationship with its northern partners, becoming the main supplier of the United States. Mexico allocates 91% of its exports of medical devices to the United States and maintains the largest surplus balance with this country of 4 thousand 706 million dollars. In more than two decades it has become an attractive market, with the government being the main source of demand for products such as: medicine, surgery and odontology or veterinary instruments; catheters and cannulas; orthopedic or fracture articles and appliances; respiratory therapy equipment and healing material and other equipment for use in hospitals.

Source: Saludiarío

Micro implants in organs, the future of medical devices

Medical devices in Mexico promise a future perspective that includes micro implants in organs, as well as 3D printing devices for medical application, among other advances, said Edgar Romero, president of the Mexican Association of Innovative Medical Devices Industries (Amid).

Research in medical devices is growing around 5% in Mexico, explained the executive at the conference "Achievements and future perspectives for the medical device industry in Mexico." Currently, in Mexico, 45% of medical devices are state-of-the-art.

The medical devices that will have greater participation in the market in the year 2022 do not vary too much from those that are currently used, said the Amid executive.

16.5% will be devices dedicated to in vitro diagnostics, 14.4% will be for cardiology and 12.3% will be dedicated to image diagnostics.

The orthopedic devices will have a use of 11.5% while the products dedicated to ophthalmology will occupy 9.3%.

The country is the main producer and exporter of medical technology in Latin America and the eighth largest exporter in the world. EFE

Source: TRT Portal

They will present medical innovations

The eXL National Congress of Biomedical Engineering is a point of access to the latest advances in medical technologies and their application. With the presentation of new technologies for a healthier Mexico, the XL National Congress of Biomedical Engineering will be held in Monterrey on November 1-4.

Vernet noted that Mexico ranks first in Latin America in the development of biomedical engineering to such an extent that it even exports professionals from this area.

The Congress will deal with various cutting-edge topics in biomedical engineering, research and development of technology for health, clinical research, technology transfer and entrepreneurship, as well as the commercialization of medical devices.

Source: El Financiero Newspaper

The Pacific Alliance defines cooperation agreement in entrepreneurship and innovation

The countries that make up the Pacific Alliance announced the creation of InnovAP, the first regional network of entrepreneurship and innovation agencies that will facilitate cooperation as a bloc for the development of these issues. Chile, Peru, Mexico and Colombia, the countries that make up the economic bloc.

InnovAP seeks that the nations of the Pacific Alliance exchange experiences, knowledge and learning about programs, public policies, studies and success stories that facilitate the development of their ecosystems of innovation and entrepreneurship.

The agreement formalizing this initiative was signed by representatives of the National Institute of the Entrepreneur (Mexico), the Production Development Corporation (Chile), the Ministry of Production (Peru) and the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism (MinCIT) and iNNpulsa Colombia.

"The Pacific Alliance is firmly committed to innovation and proof of this is the creation of this network that opens the doors for entrepreneurs, innovators and investors to internationalize."

Colombia also aims to accompany, coordinate and articulate the operation of the networks AcceleraAP (network of business accelerators in Mexico, Chile, Peru and Colombia) and ÁngelesAP (network of angel investors of the Pacific Alliance).

Prior to the signing of the agreement, Juan Carlos Garavito highlighted before investors and business leaders gathered at the South Summit - the most important meeting of entrepreneurs in Southern Europe held this week in Madrid (Spain) - the potential of the Pacific Alliance as a strategic block to attract foreign capital and open the doors to new businesses. "The Pacific Alliance is a perfect opportunity for the innovation ecosystems of Peru, Chile, Mexico and Colombia to generate synergies with Europe," he stressed during the South Summit Madrid.

Source: Money Magazine

Digital health in Chile in continuous advance

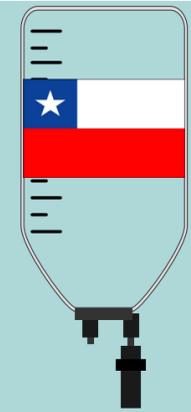
Advances in technology worldwide have allowed us to progress in key areas for the population, such as health. This is where we have been able to see significant changes that point, in addition to finding new treatments for chronic diseases -in the specific case of science- to important aspects such as providing better care or feeding an ecosystem where both doctors and patients can access to histories, diagnoses, exams or treatments quickly. The process of digital transformation that health in Chile requires is a much deeper work, a pending challenge in this matter is to achieve greater interoperability, for example, among health institutions. This translates into easy and quick access to access key information about a treatment or radiological exams.

We need a technological infrastructure that supports this change, that allows having the virtualized data, that makes it possible to deliver them to any type of device and that provides the necessary trust and security conditions so that it works optimally. Also, at a macro level, legislation that includes sensitive aspects, such as the National Cybersecurity Policy, which will create a framework in which patient data will be properly protected, without fears of hacking or leaks that may reach unwanted hands.

According to figures from IDC, that same year, 40% of the 3000 major Latin American companies will see that most of their businesses depend on their ability to create digitally enhanced products, services and experiences. Also, that a third of the companies of Health Sciences and consumer products companies will start the development of the first products and services that firmly integrate technologies of the third platform that interact with the human body, giving way to offers of Increased Humanity increasingly common.

Source: tynmagazine

Chile



Pacific Alliance: investment of fixed capital and its impact on economic growth and employment

When analyzing data from 2000 to 2016, the formation of fixed capital has had a very favorable impact in the cases of Peru, Mexico and Chile.

Data recently of the Business Observatory of the School of Administration of the Universidad del Rosario, allow to establish particular effects that the investments in the circuits of the real economy have had in the variable of economic growth and in the generation of employment in the countries that make up the Pacific Alliance - Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Peru.

When analyzing series of data corresponding to these variables from 2000 to 2016, it has been that the formation of fixed capital has had a very favorable impact in the cases of Peru, Mexico and Chile, showing in these cases and respectively, correlation coefficients of 0.93, 0.86. and 0.82; The exception is the case of Colombia, a country in which this correlation showed a coefficient of 0.19. We would have an evident case that the growth of the Colombian economy is not so subject to these real investments, but to an investor confidence that gravitates more in function of the banking and financial circuits.

On the other hand, and no less important, the correlations between growth and employment in all the cases of the countries of the Pacific Alliance, show data that are not encouraging. Yes, we have, as expected, that at higher growth there is a drop in unemployment, that is, there is an inversely proportional relationship, but the correlations are low: Chile -0.04; Colombia -0.12; Mexico -0.05; and Peru -0.01.

It should be added that both Peru and Colombia have shown that they were marginally affected by the financial crisis that had its turning point on September 13, 2008, with the bankruptcy of investment bank Lehman Brothers. But the levels comparatively within the group, higher in unemployment are Colombia. This would be the result of a model of increased production based on the financial sector, mining and hydrocarbons, sectors that do not have a greater multiplier effect in generating jobs.

Source: Portfolio Diary

García: Economic measures boost the export sector

The Minister of Industries and Productivity, Eva García, explained that the policies promoted seek to generate new jobs, maintain dollarization, support entrepreneurs and the export sector, as well as combat contraband. In an interview in the Urgent Analysis program, the Secretary of State pointed out that there are 1,600 exporters in the country, but that the intention is to triple that number through the promotion of this sector. One of the policies implemented will be the tax refund. He stressed that there is a proposal for the drawback to be automatic and, thus, the exporter can produce insurance that will receive this return. The official said that it has been considered the possibility of granting a special credit for small and medium enterprises, the artisanal sector and actors of the popular and solidarity economy, which represent more than 82% of the existing companies.

The Head of State explained that the measures announced last week seek to gradually reduce the country risk and improve the debt conditions. On the reform of Income Tax, said that "undoubtedly, in times of crisis, those who have more are those who should contribute more." In this case they will be those who earn over \$ 3,000 per month or large companies that will pay 25% of Income Tax again.

Source: El Telegrafo Journal



Ecuador

Ecuador received worldwide certification of emergency medical equipment

In the framework of the 29th Pan American Sanitary Conference, the Minister of Health, Verónica Espinosa, received officially by the Director General of the World Health Organization, Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, the certificate that accredits the qualification of two mobile hospitals and one unit medical surgical team as emergency level II medical equipment. Thus, these teams accredit compliance with global standards for emergency and disaster relief through rapid and coordinated deployment in national and international territory.

Ecuador is the first country in the Americas and the sixth in the world to achieve this level II qualification which means that these teams have the capacity to attend hospitalization and surgeries. This certification was previously obtained by Russia, Australia, China, Japan and Great Britain. It should be noted that Ecuador certified its mobile hospitals 1 and 2, and the specialized surgical cell, which provided care during the earthquake of April 16, 2016 and that currently provide contingency services in various parts of the country.

Source: Diario Ecuavisa



Brazil

ANVISA approves guidelines for the formation of the national health surveillance policy

MedTech Conference was a forum for ABRAIDI to discuss with ANVISA and the World Bank

The MedTech Conference, also held in San Jose, California, from September 25 to 27, organized two panels on Brazil. The first with the participation of the CEO of the division of Medical Devices in Brazil of Johnson & Johnson, Adriano Caldas, and the president of ABIIS, Carlos Gouvêa, who addressed the challenges and prospects of the area of health products in the country.

The second panel was attended by the director of Health Regulation of ANVISA, Renato Porto, and the vice president of the Office of Health and Health Organization - NSF, Kimberly Trautman. Porto presented the advances of ANVISA in relation to the time of product registration and spoke about the change of the system to redistribute the Import Licenses for the Ports, Airports and Borders - PAFs - and to homogenize the release time of all the Brazilian PAFs for maximum seven days, stating that the normalization forecast is until the end of the year.

ABRAIDI also participated in a meeting with representatives of the World Bank that addressed the issue of government purchases and the face-to-face meeting of the Latin American Alliance of Medical Devices (ALDIMED), an entity that brings together the Latin American health products associations, and which discussed, among other topics, how to harmonize health regulation in the countries of the continent.

Source: Portal ABRAIDI

The nine guidelines for the National Health Surveillance Policy have just been approved by ANVISA. The document will be sent for the deliberation of the delegates that will make up the 1st National Conference of Health Surveillance (CNVS), between November 28 and December 1, 2017, in Brasilia.

Know the proposals:

1. Define management responsibilities in the three spheres of government, by means of articulation mechanisms, coordination and execution of sanitary surveillance actions, in an integrated manner to the SUS principles, with a view to the consolidation of the SNVS;
2. Articulate the vigils that make up the work process of Health Surveillance, with joint plans of priority actions based on health problems, in accordance with government planning instruments (PPA, LDO and LOA) and health planning PS, PAS);
3. Organize practices and work processes to articulate surveillance and assistance actions in the recognition of health territories to command actions that converse with the locals;
4. Define data to be shared in the Sanitary Surveillance actions of each SNVS agent, in addition to providing evaluation tools at the national level, to guarantee unity, uniformity of information and coordination of the System;
5. Form competencies and professional training with graduation, postgraduate and permanent education processes;
6. Develop sources of income for public financing of the Unified Health System (SUS), and ensure the quality of Health Care and Health Surveillance actions;
7. Strengthen the National Network of Sanitary Vigilance Laboratories, under public responsibility, and guarantee financing for actions to support regulation;
8. Create Intersectorial Health Surveillance Instances in the municipal, state and national Health Councils, in accordance with Resolutions of the National Health Council (CNS);
9. Expand the visibility of the role of the National Health Surveillance System, especially Anvisa, together with society, in actions to protect and promote the health of the population, in integrated action within the scope of the Unified Health System.

Source: Portal of ANVISA

NOTICE OF INTEREST

The economy of Latin America awakens and recovers the path of growth

The global economic outlook is very different from a year ago. It is explained by an improvement in activity performance in developed countries, but also in emerging markets. Latin America does not escape from this acceleration shared on a global scale, although as they warn from the International Monetary Fund, the recovery in the region remains incomplete

Brazil, the largest economy in the subcontinent, suffered severe macroeconomic difficulties in 2015 and 2016. The recession last year was deep, with a contraction of 3.6%. From there it grows to 0.7% and will double it to 1.5% next year. The acceleration is attributed to a robust export performance, thanks to the depreciation of the real, and to the softening of the contraction of domestic demand. Mexico, for its part, continues to maintain momentum despite the negativity surrounding the revision of the free trade agreement with the United States and Canada. The fourth round of negotiations is held this week in Washington. The projection, if applicable, is revised upwards by two tenths of a percentage point compared to July, to 2.1%, despite this, it represents some moderation with respect to 2016 (it grew 2.3%). For 2018, the forecast is cut by one tenth and stands at 1.9%.

As for Argentina, the projection is of a solid rebound of growth to 2.5% after a contraction of 2.2% last year thanks to the rise in wages boosting consumption. Investment also picks up, supported by public works, and its export sector benefits from an increase in external demand. The forecast of the IMF is that the Argentine economy yields about 2.5% in 2018.

The estimate for Chile is of a growth of 1.4% this year, due to the weakness of the mining sector, although it will recover to 2.5% in 2018 thanks to a rebound in confidence and the rate cut. Colombia, on the other hand, will grow by 1.7%, although it will double that rate in one year due to infrastructure spending, fiscal reform and the effect of the peace agreements. Peru will grow 2.7% and 3.8% respectively. The IMF again cites the difficulties for the countries that export energy and raw materials, which, despite stabilizing, are having a harder time adapting to the new reality of low prices. It also refers to political tensions and specifically cites how the "intensification of the political and humanitarian crisis" that affects Venezuela, sunk in a deep recession of 12%.

Source: El País newspaper

