

# Globally, 1 in 10 people aged 30-70 die from cardiovascular disease.

SOURCE: WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)



## PREMATURE MORTALITY

CVD is the leading cause of death and disability worldwide	It kills <b>17.5 million</b> people a year	It causes <b>1/3 of all global deaths</b> and <b>1/2 of all NCD related deaths</b>
--	--	--

The highest probability of premature mortality from CVD in 2012 occurred overall in low- and middle-income countries

SOURCE: WHO

### CVD World Monitor premature mortality highest and lowest absolute figures

#### LOWEST

**Korea, Rep.** (High-income country)

Premature mortality due to CVD



**Israel** (High-income country)

Premature mortality due to CVD



#### HIGHEST

**Turkmenistan** (Middle-income country)

Premature mortality due to CVD



The probability of CVD premature mortality is **30 times higher** in the country with the highest versus the lowest rates

Visit the **CVD World Monitor**



## OBESITY

The global prevalence of obesity has almost <b>doubled</b> between 1980 and 2014 to 640 million, resulting in <b>more than half a billion</b> adults worldwide classified as obese	The WHO global target is a <b>0% increase in obesity by 2025</b> , however the countries with the highest rates are continuing to rise substantially
--	--

Obesity increases the likelihood of diabetes, hypertension, coronary heart disease and stroke

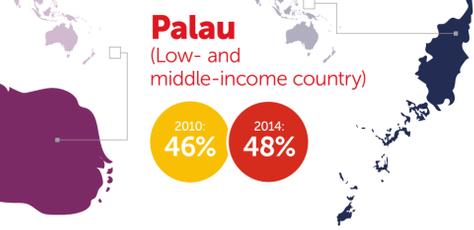
SOURCE: WHO

### CVD World Monitor data: countries with highest and lowest absolute obesity figures

#### LOWEST

**Timor-Leste** (Low- and middle-income country)

Premature mortality due to CVD



#### HIGHEST

**Cook Islands** (Upper middle-income country)

Premature mortality due to CVD



**Palau** (Low- and middle-income country)

Premature mortality due to CVD



Visit the **CVD World Monitor**



## DIABETES

The number of people with diabetes has risen from <b>108 million in 1980</b> to <b>422 million in 2014</b>	Half of the people with diabetes live in <b>China, India, USA, Brazil and Indonesia</b>	<b>Worldwide diabetes is</b> <b>remained stable</b> , there has been no relative reduction
--	---	--

The WHO global target is a **0% increase in diabetes by 2025**. However, diabetes prevalence has been rising more rapidly in low- and middle-income countries

The highest absolute burden of diabetes is in the **Oceania region**, with many small islands ranking amongst the highest for both diabetes and obesity

SOURCE: WHO

### CVD World Monitor data: countries with highest and lowest absolute diabetes figures

#### LOWEST

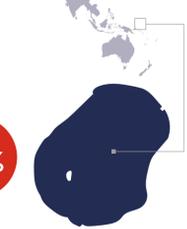
**Burundi** (Low- and middle-income country)

Premature mortality due to CVD



**Rwanda** (Low- and middle-income country)

Premature mortality due to CVD



#### HIGHEST

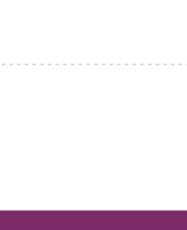
**Cook Islands** (Upper middle-income country)

Premature mortality due to CVD



**Nauru** (High-income country)

Premature mortality due to CVD



Visit the **CVD World Monitor**



## TOBACCO

Globally tobacco use accounts for <b>10% of all CVD deaths</b>	The WHO target aims for a <b>30% relative reduction</b> in prevalence of current tobacco use in persons aged 15+
--	--

There is a lack of tobacco use data across the **Africa** region for both males and females

Nearly **80%** of the world's **1 billion smokers** live in low- and middle-income countries

Tobacco use is **higher among males** than females

SOURCE: WHO

### CVD World Monitor data: countries with highest and lowest absolute tobacco use figures for males and females

#### LOWEST

**MALE ♂ Ethiopia** (Low- and middle-income country)

Premature mortality due to CVD



**FEMALE ♀ Niger** (Low- and middle-income country)

Premature mortality due to CVD



#### HIGHEST

**MALE ♂ Indonesia** (Low- and middle-income country)

Premature mortality due to CVD



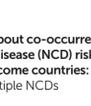
**MALE ♂ Jordan** (Low- and middle-income country)

Premature mortality due to CVD



**FEMALE ♀ Nauru** (High-income country)

Premature mortality due to CVD



**FEMALE ♀ Kiribati** (Low- and middle-income country)

Premature mortality due to CVD



Visit the **CVD World Monitor**

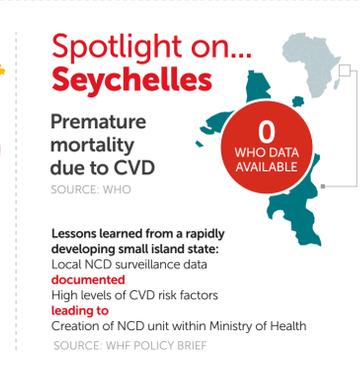
### Spotlight on... Sub-Saharan Africa

Premature mortality due to CVD

SOURCE: WHO

Not enough known about co-occurrence of non-communicable disease (NCD) risk factors in low- and middle-income countries: 1 risk factor can = multiple NCDs or Multiple risk factors can = 1 NCD therefore There is a critical need for wider NCD risk factor surveillance

SOURCE: WHF POLICY BRIEF



### Spotlight on... India

Premature mortality due to CVD

SOURCE: WHO

National NCD risk factor surveillance began in 2007: Project future depends on establishing and maintaining surveillance systems based on: • Timeliness • A systems approach • Sustained partnerships

SOURCE: WHF POLICY BRIEF



### Spotlight on... Seychelles

Premature mortality due to CVD

SOURCE: WHO

Lessons learned from a rapidly developing small island state: Local NCD surveillance data documented High levels of CVD risk factors leading to Creation of NCD unit within Ministry of Health

SOURCE: WHF POLICY BRIEF



### Spotlight on... Arab World

Premature mortality due to CVD

SOURCE: WHO

Implementation studies urgently needed to guide policy formulation. Policy response has been weak: • 10 countries conducted population-based national surveys • 12 countries have had government funding allocated for NCD surveillance • 8 countries have had national health reporting system for NCD risk factors

SOURCE: WHF POLICY BRIEF



### Spotlight on... South Africa

Premature mortality due to CVD

SOURCE: WHO

Framework for NCD prevention builds on tobacco control legislation. The Strategic Plan: • Includes time-bound targets, including reduction of premature mortality • Acknowledges that reliable, robust surveillance is essential for disease control and implementing health policy

Recommendation for enhanced CVD surveillance systems to support the Plan. SOURCE: WHF POLICY BRIEF



### About the CVD World Monitor

The World Heart Federation CVD World Monitor visualizes country-by-country data to track performance against the WHO Global Action Plan (GAP) Targets, in order to measure progress towards our 25by25 goal: a 25% reduction in premature mortality caused by cardiovascular disease (CVD), including heart disease and stroke, by 2025.

VISIT CVD WORLD MONITOR