CZECHIA

RISK OF PREMATURE DEATH DUE TO NCDs (%)

PROPORTIONAL MORTALITY

- 44% Cardiovascular diseases
- 12% Other NCDs
- 26% Cancers
- 5% Communicable, maternal, perinatal and nutritional conditions
- 4% Chronic respiratory diseases
- 5% Injuries

25 600 LIVES CAN BE SAVED BY 2025 BY IMPLEMENTING ALL OF THE WHO “BEST BUYS”

RISK FACTORS

- Harmful use of alcohol ✓ Total alcohol per capita consumption, adults aged 15+ (litres of pure alcohol) 2016 23 6 14
- Physical inactivity X Physical inactivity, adults aged 18+ (%) 2016 30 36 33
- Salt/Sodium intake ✓ Mean population salt intake, adults aged 20+ (g/day) 2010 11 10 10
- Tobacco use ✓ Current tobacco smoking, adults aged 15+ (%) 2016 37 27 32
- Raised blood pressure ✓ Raised blood pressure, adults aged 18+ (%) 2015 39 29 34
- Diabetes ✓ Raised blood glucose, adults aged 18+ (%) 2014 10 9 10
- Obesity ✓ Obesity, adults aged 18+ (%) 2016 29 29 29
- Obesity, adolescents aged 10-19 (%) 2016 11 5 8
- Ambient air pollution - Exceedance of WHO guidelines level for annual PM2.5 concentration (by a multiple of) 2016 - - 2
- Household air pollution - Population with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technologies (%) 2016 - - <5

SELECTED ADULT RISK FACTOR TRENDS

NATIONAL SYSTEMS RESPONSE

- Drug therapy to prevent heart attacks and strokes ✓ Proportion of population at high risk for CVD or with existing CVD (%) - - -
- Proportion of high risk persons receiving any drug therapy and counselling to prevent heart attacks and strokes (%) - - -
- Proportion of primary health care centres reported as offering CVD risk stratification 2017 More than 50%
- Reported having CVD guidelines that are utilized in at least 50% of health facilities 2017 Yes

- Essential NCD medicines and basic technologies to treat major NCDs ✓ Number of essential NCD medicines reported as “generally available” 2017 10 out of 10
- Number of essential NCD technologies reported as “generally available” 2017 6 out of 6