JAPAN

RISK OF PREMATURE DEATH DUE TO NCDS (%)

- 27% Cardiovascular diseases
- 15% Other NCDs
- 30% Cancers
- 13% Communicable, maternal, perinatal and nutritional conditions
- 9% Chronic respiratory diseases
- 5% Injuries
- 1% Diabete

PREVENTION TARGETS 2016-2025

- 162,600 LIVES CAN BE SAVED BY 2025 BY IMPLEMENTING ALL OF THE WHO “BEST BUYS”

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
- Reported having CVD guidelines that are utilized in at least 50% of health facilities

Essential NCD medicines and basic technologies to treat major NCDs

- Number of essential NCD medicines reported as “generally available”
- Number of essential NCD technologies reported as “generally available”

DATA YEAR | MALES | FEMALES | TOTAL
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Premature mortality from NCDs | 2016 | 549,000 | 531,300 | 1,080,000
Risk of premature death between 30–70 years (%) | 2016 | 11 | 6 | 8
Suicide mortality | 2016 | - | - | 19

RISK FACTORS

- Harmful use of alcohol
- Physical inactivity
- Salt/Sodium intake
- Tobacco use
- Raised blood pressure
- Diabetes
- Obesity
- Ambient air pollution
- Household air pollution

CURRENT TOBACCO SMOKING

- Male smokers (% of the population)
- Female smokers (% of the population)

OBESITY

- Body Mass Index (BMI) over 30 (% of the population)

RAISED BLOOD PRESSURE

- Hypertension (systolic blood pressure over 140 mmHg or diastolic blood pressure over 90 mmHg) (% of the population)