LIBYA

RISK OF PREMATURE DEATH DUE TO NCDS (%)*

PROPORTIONAL MORTALITY*

- 35% Cardiovascular diseases
- 18% Other NCDs
- 12% Cancers
- 8% Communicable, maternal, perinatal and nutritional conditions
- 3% Chronic respiratory diseases
- 20% Injuries
- 4% Diabetes

MORTALITY*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NATIONAL TARGET SET</th>
<th>DATA YEAR</th>
<th>MALES</th>
<th>FEMALES</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Premature mortality from NCDs</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Total NCD deaths</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>13 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk of premature death between 30-70 years (%)</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide mortality</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Suicide mortality rate (per 100 000 population)</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RISK FACTORS

- Harmful use of alcohol | X | Total alcohol per capita consumption, adults aged 15+ (litres of pure alcohol) | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
- Physical inactivity | X | Physical inactivity, adults aged 18+ (%) | 2016 | 29 | 40 | 34 |
- Salt/Sodium intake | X | Mean population salt intake, adults aged 20+ (g/day) | 2010 | 11 | 10 | 11 |
- Tobacco use | X | Current tobacco smoking, adults aged 15+ (%) | 2016 | - | - | - |
- Raised blood pressure | X | Raised blood pressure, adults aged 18+ (%) | 2015 | 23 | 19 | 21 |
- Diabetes | X | Raised blood glucose, adults aged 18+ (%) | 2014 | 13 | 14 | 14 |
- Obesity | X | Obesity, adults aged 18+ (%) | 2016 | 25 | 39 | 32 |
- Obesity, adolescents aged 10-19 (%) | 2016 | 14 | 12 | 13 |
- Ambient air pollution | - | Exceedance of WHO guidelines level for annual PM2.5 concentration (proportion) | 2016 | - | - | 4 |
- Household air pollution | - | Population with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technologies (%) | 2016 | - | - | >95 |

SELECTED ADULT RISK FACTOR TRENDS

CURRENT TOBACCO SMOKING

NO DATA AVAILABLE

OBESITY

RAISED BLOOD PRESSURE

NATIONAL SYSTEMS RESPONSE

- Drug therapy to prevent heart attacks and strokes | X | 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 | Less than 25% |
- Reported having CVD guidelines that are utilized in at least 50% of health facilities | 2017 | Don’t know |

- Essential NCD medicines and basic technologies to treat major NCDs | X | Number of essential NCD medicines reported as “generally available” | 2017 | 3 out of 10 |
- Number of essential NCD technologies reported as “generally available” | 2017 | 5 out of 6 |

10 200 LIVES CAN BE SAVED BY 2025 BY IMPLEMENTING ALL OF THE WHO “BEST BUYS”


* The mortality estimates for this country have a high degree of uncertainty because they are not based on any national NCD mortality data (see Explanatory Notes)