SEYCHELLES

RISK OF PREMATURE DEATH DUE TO NCDs (%)*

- 34% Cardiovascular diseases
- 22% Other NCDs
- 18% Cancers
- 12% Communicable, maternal, perinatal and nutritional conditions
- 4% Chronic respiratory diseases
- 3% Injuries

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>✓</td>
<td>Total NCD deaths</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk of premature death between 30-70 years (%)</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>21</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 ✓ Total alcohol per capita consumption, adults aged 15+ (litres of pure alcohol) | 2016 | 20 | 4 | 12 |
- Physical inactivity ✓ Physical inactivity, adults aged 18+ (%) | 2016 | 18 | 20 | 19 |
- Salt/Sodium intake ✓ Mean population salt intake, adults aged 20+ (g/day) | 2016 | 12 | 10 | 11 |
- Tobacco use ✓ Current tobacco smoking, adults aged 15+ (%) | 2016 | 36 | 7 | 21 |
- Raised blood pressure ✓ Raised blood pressure, adults aged 18+ (%) | 2015 | 26 | 21 | 24 |
- Diabetes ✓ Raised blood glucose, adults aged 18+ (%) | 2014 | 10 | 11 | 10 |
- Obesity ✓ Obesity, adults aged 18+ (%) | 2016 | 8 | 21 | 15 |
- Obesity, adolescents aged 10-19 (%) | 2016 | 9 | 10 | 10 |
- Ambient air pollution - Exceedance of WHO guidelines level for annual PM2.5 concentration (proportion) | 2016 | - | - | 2 |
- Household air pollution - Population with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technologies (%) | 2016 | - | - | 10 |

SELECTED ADULT RISK FACTOR TRENDS

CURRENT TOBACCO SMOKING

- 5 400 LIVES CAN BE SAVED BY 2025 BY IMPLEMENTING ALL OF THE WHO “BEST BUYS”

OBSERVATION

RAISED BLOOD PRESSURE

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 Less than 25% 
- 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 5 out of 6 

- = no data available

* 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)