SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

RISK OF PREMATURE DEATH DUE TO NCDS (%)

PROPORTIONAL MORTALITY

- 36% Cardiovascular diseases
- 13% Other NCDs
- 19% Cancers
- 13% Communicable, maternal, perinatal and nutritional conditions
- 3% Chronic respiratory diseases
- 6% Injuries
- 11% Diabetes

100 LIVES CAN BE SAVED BY 2025 BY IMPLEMENTING ALL OF THE WHO "BEST BUYS"

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>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk of premature death between 30-70 years (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>19</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 | 14 | 3 | 8 |
- Physical inactivity | ✓ | Physical inactivity, adults aged 18+ (%) | 2016 | - | - | - |
- Salt/Sodium intake | ✓ | Mean population salt intake, adults aged 20+ (g/day) | 2010 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
- Tobacco use | ✓ | Current tobacco smoking, adults aged 15+ (%) | 2016 | - | - | - |
- Raised blood pressure | ✓ | Raised blood pressure, adults aged 18+ (%) | 2015 | 25 | 21 | 23 |
- Diabetes | ✓ | Raised blood glucose, adults aged 18+ (%) | 2014 | 9 | 12 | 10 |
- Obesity | ✓ | Obesity, adults aged 18+ (%) | 2016 | 17 | 31 | 24 |
- Obesity, adolescents aged 10-19 (%) | 2016 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
- 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

CURRENT TOBACCO SMOKING

NO DATA AVAILABLE

OBEVERITY

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 | None |
  - Reported having CVD guidelines that are utilized in at least 50% of health facilities | 2017 | No |

- Essential NCD medicines and basic technologies to treat major NCDs | ✓ |
  - Number of essential NCD medicines reported as “generally available” | 2017 | 8 out of 10 |
  - Number of essential NCD technologies reported as “generally available” | 2017 | 6 out of 6 |

... = no data available