GEORGIA

RISK OF PREMATURE DEATH DUE TO NCDS (%)*

- Cardiovascular diseases: 64%
- Other NCDs: 11%
- Cancers: 12%
- Communicable, maternal, perinatal and nutritional conditions: 3%
- Chronic respiratory diseases: 4%
- Injuries: 2%

PROPORTIONAL MORTALITY*

- NCDs are estimated to account for 94% of all deaths.

SELECTED ADULT RISK FACTOR TRENDS

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

MORTALITY*

- Premature mortality from NCDs
- Suicide mortality

RISK FACTORS

- Total alcohol per capita consumption, adults aged 15+ (litres of pure alcohol)
- Physical inactivity, adults aged 18+ (%)
- Mean population salt intake, adults aged 20+ (g/day)
- Current tobacco smoking, adults aged 15+ (%)
- Raised blood pressure, adults aged 18+ (%)
- Obesity, adults aged 18+ (%)
- Obesity, adolescents aged 10-19 (%)
- Exceedance of WHO guidelines level for annual PM2.5 concentration (proportion)
- Population with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technologies (%)

NATIONAL SYSTEMS RESPONSE

- Drug therapy to prevent heart attacks and strokes
- Essential NCD medicines and basic technologies to treat major NCDs

5 900 LIVES CAN BE SAVED BY 2025 BY IMPLEMENTING ALL OF THE WHO “BEST BUYS”

CURRENT TOBACCO SMOKING

- % of the population

OBEITY

- % of the population

RAISED BLOOD PRESSURE

- % of the population

2016 TOTAL POPULATION: 3 925 000
2016 TOTAL DEATHS: 57 000

* 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)