CABO VERDE

RISK OF PREMATURE DEATH DUE TO NCDs (%)*

PROPORTIONAL MORTALITY*

- 36% Cardiovascular diseases
- 15% Other NCDs
- 11% Cancers
- 20% Communicable, maternal, perinatal and nutritional conditions
- 4% Chronic respiratory diseases
- 10% Injuries
- 5% Diabes

3 500 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>X</td>
<td>Total NCD deaths</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Risk of premature death between 30-70 years (%)</td>
<td>2016</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 | 10 | 2 | 6 |
- Physical inactivity X Physical inactivity, adults aged 18+ (%) | 2016 | 12 | 24 | 19 |
- Salt/Sodium intake X Mean population salt intake, adults aged 20+ (g/day) | 2010 | 9 | 8 | 8 |
- Tobacco use ✓ Current tobacco smoking, adults aged 15+ (%) | 2016 | 16 | 2 | 9 |
- Raised blood pressure ✓ Raised blood pressure, adults aged 18+ (%) | 2015 | 26 | 25 | 25 |
- Diabetes ✓ Raised blood glucose, adults aged 18+ (%) | 2014 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
- Obesity ✓ Obesity, adults aged 18+ (%) | 2016 | 6 | 15 | 11 |
- | | Obesity, adolescents aged 10-19 (%) | 2016 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
- Ambient air pollution - Exceedance of WHO guidelines level for annual PM2.5 concentration (by a multiple of) | 2016 | - | - | 3 |
- Household air pollution - Population with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technologies (%) | 2016 | - | - | 29 |

SELECTED ADULT RISK FACTOR TRENDS

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 | More than 50% |
- | 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 X Number of essential NCD medicines reported as “generally available” | 2017 | 10 out of 10 |
- | Number of essential NCD technologies reported as “generally available” | 2017 | 6 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)