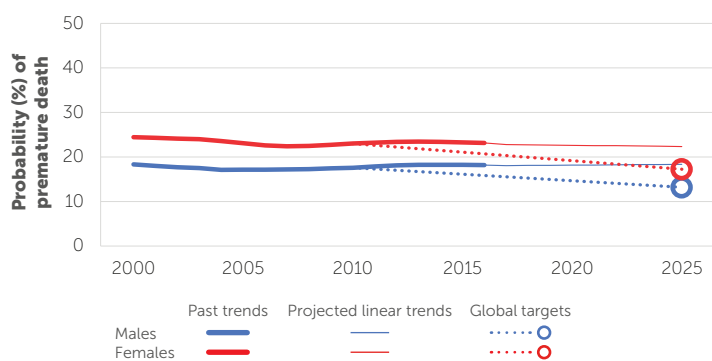


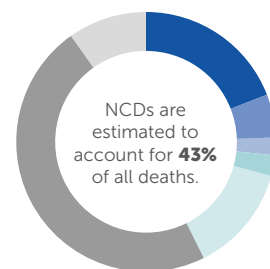
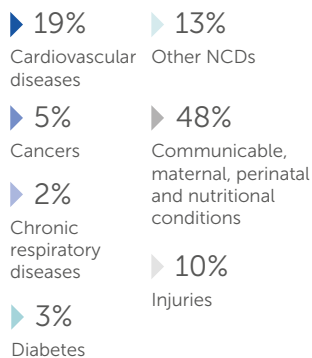
# GHANA

2016 TOTAL POPULATION: 28 207 000  
2016 TOTAL DEATHS: 221 000

## RISK OF PREMATURE DEATH DUE TO NCDs (%)\*



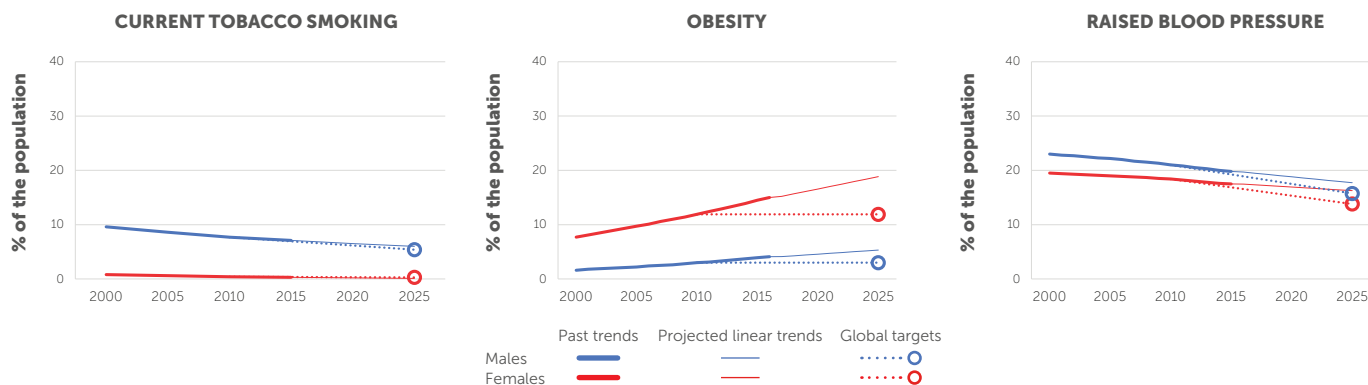
## PROPORTIONAL MORTALITY\*



**22 000 LIVES CAN BE SAVED BY 2025 BY IMPLEMENTING ALL OF THE WHO "BEST BUYS"**

| MORTALITY*   |                                      | NATIONAL TARGET SET |  | DATA YEAR | MALES  | FEMALES | TOTAL  |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|--|-----------|--------|---------|--------|
|              | <b>Premature mortality from NCDs</b> | X                   | Total NCD deaths   | 2016      | 41 300 | 53 100  | 94 400 |
|              |                                      |                     | Risk of premature death between 30-70 years (%)                                      | 2016      | 18     | 23      | 21     |
|              | <b>Suicide mortality</b>             | -                   | Suicide mortality rate (per 100 000 population)                                      | 2016      | -      | -       | 5      |
| RISK FACTORS |                                      |                     |  |           |        |         |        |
|              | <b>Harmful use of alcohol</b>        | X                   | Total alcohol per capita consumption, adults aged 15+ (litres of pure alcohol)       | 2016      | 5      | 1       | 3      |
|              | <b>Physical inactivity</b>           | X                   | Physical inactivity, adults aged 18+ (%)   | 2016      | 17     | 23      | 20     |
|              | <b>Salt/Sodium intake</b>            | X                   | Mean population salt intake, adults aged 20+ (g/day)                                 | 2010      | 6      | 6       | 6      |
|              | <b>Tobacco use</b>                   | X                   | Current tobacco smoking, adults aged 15+ (%)   | 2016      | 7      | 0       | 4      |
|              | <b>Raised blood pressure</b>         | X                   | Raised blood pressure, adults aged 18+ (%)   | 2015      | 20     | 18      | 19     |
|              | <b>Diabetes</b>                      | X                   | Raised blood glucose, adults aged 18+ (%)  | 2014      | 5      | 5       | 5      |
|              | <b>Obesity</b>                       | X                   | Obesity, adults aged 18+ (%)   | 2016      | 4      | 15      | 10     |
|              |                                      |                     | Obesity, adolescents aged 10-19 (%)  | 2016      | 1      | 3       | 2      |
|              | <b>Ambient air pollution</b>         | -                   | Exceedance of WHO guidelines level for annual PM2.5 concentration (by a multiple of) | 2016      | -      | -       | 3      |
|              | <b>Household air pollution</b>       | -                   | Population with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technologies (%)             | 2016      | -      | -       | 78     |

## SELECTED ADULT RISK FACTOR TRENDS



## NATIONAL SYSTEMS RESPONSE

|  |   |   |   |      |             |
|--|---|---|---|------|-------------|
|  | <b>Drug therapy to prevent heart attacks and strokes</b>                  | 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 | None        |
|  |   |   | Reported having CVD guidelines that are utilized in at least 50% of health facilities                               | 2017 | Yes         |
|  | <b>Essential NCD medicines and basic technologies to treat major NCDs</b> | X | Number of essential NCD medicines reported as "generally available"   | 2017 | 9 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)