

Noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs)

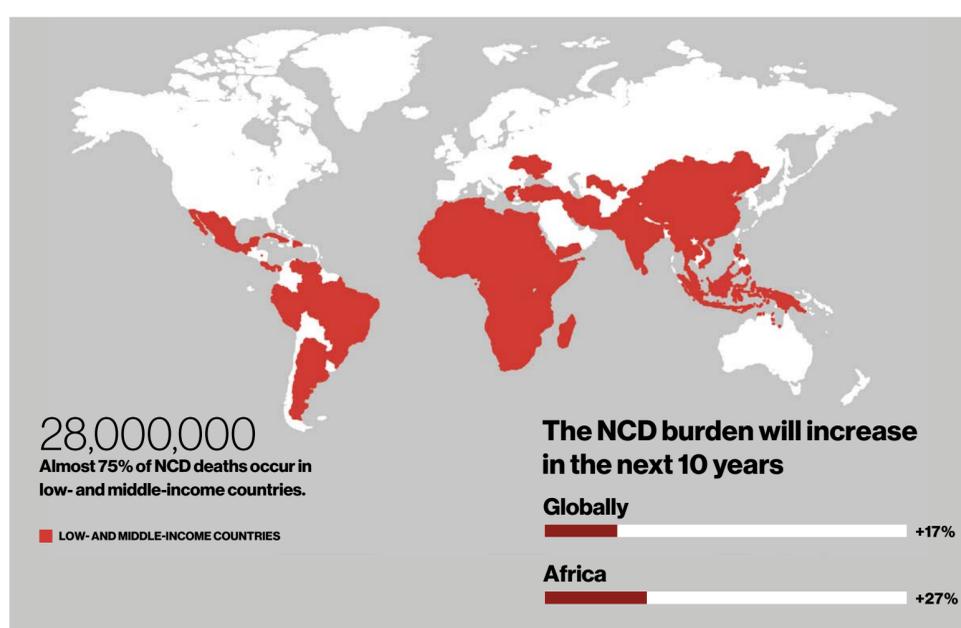
Fighting a double-disease burden

NCDs will overtake infectious diseases in 2030

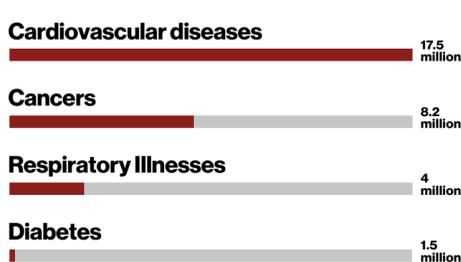
In recent years, NCDs, such as cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, respiratory illnesses and cancers, have become an emerging pandemic globally with disproportionately higher rates in developing countries.

38,000,000

People die globally each year from NCDs



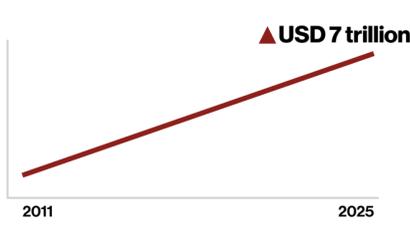
Main types of NCDs



82% of all deaths annually are due to these 4 disease types

Economic losses due to NCDs in LMICs

Cumulative economic losses due to NCDs under "business as usual" scenario in LMICs are estimated at USD 7 trillion



Reversing the tide

Main challenges



Global action plan

United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals set clear target for NCDs

By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from NCDs through prevention and treatment, and promote mental health and well-being.

World Health Organization targets for 2025



Reducing premature deaths of people aged 30 – 70 from NCDs by 2025



National NCD policy

Only half of countries have put in place a national NCD policy



Major barriers that prevent the development of national responses :

- Limited national capacities
- Lack of expertise
- Lack of financing

RESOURCES
www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs355/en/
www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4267750/#CB5
 Global status report on noncommunicable diseases 2014, World Health Organization:
http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/148114/1/9789241564854_eng.pdf?ua=1
http://www.who.int/nmh/publications/ncd_report_chapter1.pdf