

---

## Cardiovascular Realities 2020: Time to Act Now



---

Cardiovascular disease remains the leading cause of mortality in Europe, and World Health Organization (WHO) heart disease goals will not be achieved by 2025 unless urgent action is taken, according to the finding of a European Society of Cardiology (ESC) report.

"[Cardiovascular Realities 2020](#)" is a compendium of the latest statistics on cardiovascular disease (CVD) in Europe. The document provides numbers of people with heart conditions, death rates, and levels of risk factors including obesity, diabetes, and high blood pressure.

Comparisons of data over time show alarming trends which suggest it is unlikely that WHO noncommunicable disease (NCD) [targets for global cardiovascular health](#) will be met.

Dr. Hans Henri Kluge, WHO Regional Director for Europe said: "We cannot be complacent. Healthcare disruption during the COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the importance of maintaining services to prevent and treat cardiovascular disease. Access to essential CVD medicines and technologies varies widely across Europe and more work is needed to achieve universal health coverage. I look forward to collaborating with European cardiologists and policymakers to tackle these issues."

In Europe, cardiovascular disease accounts for 47% and 39% of all deaths in women and men, respectively. The WHO has called for a 25% relative reduction in premature mortality from CVD by 2025 (compared to 2010). Today's report shows that in high-income countries, premature death from CVD (below age 70 years) has declined by 9% in women and 11% in men since 2010. But in middle-income countries, rates have fallen by just 8% in women and 2% in men, making it improbable that the target will be reached.

Major risk factors for CVD including obesity and diabetes are becoming more prevalent. More than one in five European adults are obese.<sup>3</sup> The WHO has called for a halt to rises in both diabetes and obesity (between 2010 and 2025). However, from 2010 to 2016, the prevalence of obesity increased from 20.4% to 22.8% in women and from 19.2% to 22.3% in men - unless these trends are reversed, the goal will not be achieved.

Meanwhile, the median prevalence of diabetes increased from 3.2% in 2010 to 4.2% in 2015 - a rise of 28.5%. Middle-income countries suffered most: here the prevalence of diabetes increased by 37% (compared with 12.4% in high-income countries). These statistics make it unlikely that the WHO diabetes target will be met, particularly in middle-income countries.

High blood pressure is the leading global cause of premature death, accounting for almost 10 million deaths in 2015, of which 4.9 million were due to ischaemic heart disease and 3.5 million were due to stroke.<sup>4</sup> The WHO target is a 25% relative reduction in high blood pressure between 2010 and 2025. The median prevalence of elevated blood pressure in Europe declined by 8.4% for women and by 5% for men in 2010 to 2015, making it unlikely that the target will be met unless these trends change.

Despite the immense burden of CVD, it does not receive the attention that decision-makers give to other diseases. This is why the ESC is calling for the development of national strategies covering all aspects of cardiovascular health: prevention, detection, treatment, and rehabilitation - this action is essential to meet the WHO's targets. Today's report enables local policymakers to take stock of their country's performance and identify areas demanding greater attention.

ESC President Professor Stephan Achenbach said: "Improvements in treatment and management of heart disease and stroke are being offset by  
© For personal and private use only. Reproduction must be permitted by the copyright holder. Email to [copyright@mindbyte.eu](mailto:copyright@mindbyte.eu).

a growing and ageing population, alongside worsening epidemics of obesity and type 2 diabetes. We must make sure that everyone has access to guideline-directed cardiovascular care and importantly, unhealthy lifestyles including poor diet and lack of physical activity must be addressed. Preventing an even greater burden of heart disease and stroke requires a major effort by a broad coalition of stakeholders: join us in the effort."

Source: [ESC](#)

Image Credit: iStock

Published on : Mon, 30 Nov 2020