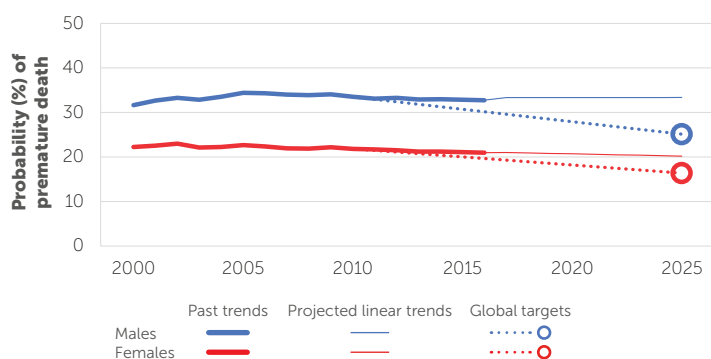


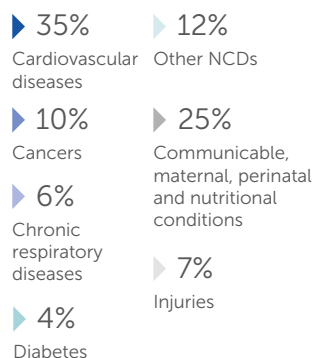
PHILIPPINES

2016 TOTAL POPULATION: 103 300 000
2016 TOTAL DEATHS: 663 000

RISK OF PREMATURE DEATH DUE TO NCDs (%)



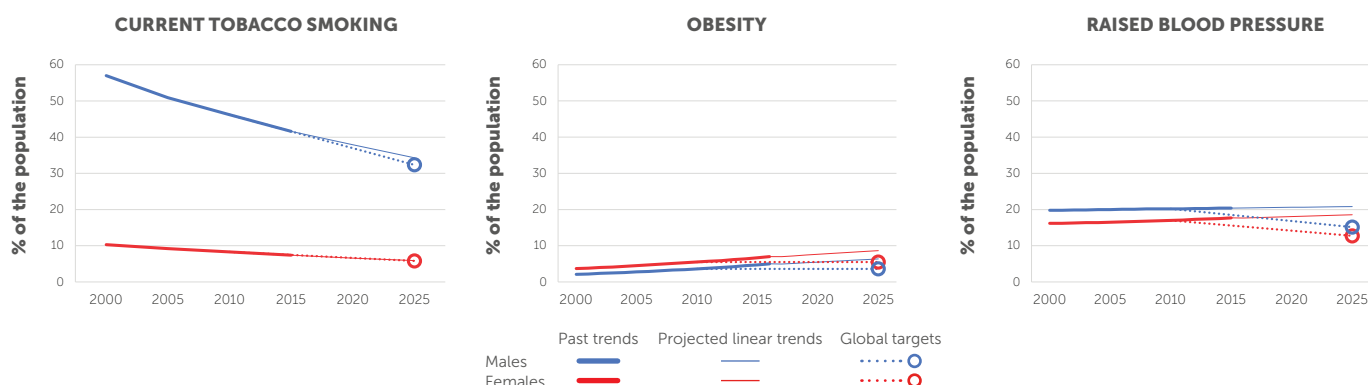
PROPORTIONAL MORTALITY



34 200 LIVES CAN BE SAVED BY 2025 BY IMPLEMENTING ALL OF THE WHO "BEST BUYS"

| MORTALITY | | NATIONAL TARGET SET | | DATA YEAR | MALES | FEMALES | TOTAL |
|--------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|--|-----------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Premature mortality from NCDs | X | Total NCD deaths | 2016 | 249 100 | 197 200 | 446 300 |
| | | | Risk of premature death between 30-70 years (%) | 2016 | 33 | 21 | 27 |
| | Suicide mortality | - | Suicide mortality rate (per 100 000 population) | 2016 | - | - | 3 |
| RISK FACTORS | | | | | | | |
| | Harmful use of alcohol | X | Total alcohol per capita consumption, adults aged 15+ (litres of pure alcohol) | 2016 | 11 | 2 | 7 |
| | Physical inactivity | X | Physical inactivity, adults aged 18+ (%) | 2016 | 28 | 48 | 38 |
| | Salt/Sodium intake | X | Mean population salt intake, adults aged 20+ (g/day) | 2010 | 11 | 10 | 11 |
| | Tobacco use | X | Current tobacco smoking, adults aged 15+ (%) | 2016 | 41 | 7 | 24 |
| | Raised blood pressure | X | Raised blood pressure, adults aged 18+ (%) | 2015 | 20 | 18 | 19 |
| | Diabetes | X | Raised blood glucose, adults aged 18+ (%) | 2014 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| | Obesity | X | Obesity, adults aged 18+ (%) | 2016 | 5 | 7 | 6 |
| | | | Obesity, adolescents aged 10-19 (%) | 2016 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| | Ambient air pollution | - | Exceedance of WHO guidelines level for annual PM2.5 concentration (by a multiple of) | 2016 | - | - | 2 |
| | Household air pollution | - | Population with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technologies (%) | 2016 | - | - | 57 |

SELECTED ADULT RISK FACTOR TRENDS



NATIONAL SYSTEMS RESPONSE

| | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|------|---------------|
| | Drug therapy to prevent heart attacks and strokes | 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 | More than 50% |
| | | | Reported having CVD guidelines that are utilized in at least 50% of health facilities | 2017 | Yes |
| | Essential NCD medicines and basic technologies to treat major NCDs | X | Number of essential NCD medicines reported as "generally available" | 2017 | 4 out of 10 |
| | | | Number of essential NCD technologies reported as "generally available" | 2017 | 4 out of 6 |

... = no data available

World Health Organization - Noncommunicable Diseases (NCD) Country Profiles, 2018.