



Cardiovascular Disease is Not One Single Condition, but a General Term used to Describe a Variety of Conditions Affecting the Heart and Blood Vessels¹

Global Impact of Cardiovascular Disease

17.5 million

deaths in 2012²



= over 30%

of all global deaths²

23.6 million

deaths projected by 2030³

Some of the common conditions related to cardiovascular disease

Coronary artery disease (CAD)



Caused by plaque build-up in the coronary arteries. CAD is also known as coronary heart disease (CHD)⁴



CAD killed 7.4 million people worldwide in 2012²

Cardiac arrhythmia



Any type of irregularity in the heartbeat, often the first indication of an underlying heart condition⁹

Myocardial infarction (MI)



Heart tissue dies due to prolonged oxygen deprivation. More commonly known as a heart attack⁵

Stroke



The blood supply to part of the brain is cut off¹⁰ **2nd most common cause of death worldwide¹¹**

Heart failure (HF)



The heart is unable to meet the body's blood pressure and circulation requirement⁶

26 million people have HF⁷

Rheumatic heart disease



Damage to the heart muscle and valves from rheumatic fever, caused by streptococcal bacteria¹²

Valvular heart disease



Affects any of the four heart valves, characterised either by hardening of the valves (valvular stenosis) or regurgitation (valvular regurgitation)⁸

Peripheral arterial disease (PAD)



The flow of blood from the heart to the lower extremities is restricted or reduced, due to hardening or thickening of the arteries¹³

PAD affects 202 million people worldwide¹⁴



It is important doctors inform patients of lifestyle changes and all available treatment options that can help prevent cardiovascular disease



References: 1) British Heart Foundation. Cardiovascular disease. Available at <http://www.bhf.org.uk/heart-health/conditions/cardiovascular-disease.aspx>. Accessed January 2015 2) World Health Organisation (WHO). The top 10 causes of death. Available at: <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs310/en/index2.html>. Accessed January 2015 3) World Health Organization. About cardiovascular disease. Available at http://www.who.int/cardiovascular_diseases/about_cvd/en/. Accessed January 2015 4) NHS Choices. Coronary heart disease. Available at <http://www.nhs.uk/conditions/Coronary-heart-disease/Pages/Introduction.aspx>. Accessed January 2015 5) Heart Disease Health Centre. WebMD. Available at <http://www.webmd.com/heart-disease/understanding-heart-attack-basics>. Accessed January 2015 6) NHS Choices. Heart failure. Available at <http://www.nhs.uk/conditions/Heart-failure/pages/introduction.aspx>. Accessed January 2015 7) López-Sendón J. The heart failure epidemic. *Medicographia*. 2011; 33: 363-369 8) British Heart Foundation. Heart valve disease. Available at <http://www.bhf.org.uk/heart-health/conditions/heart-valve-disease.aspx>. Accessed January 2015 9) British Heart Foundation. Heart rhythms. Available at <https://www.bhf.org.uk/plugins/PublicationsSearchResults/DownloadFile.aspx?docid=e1e03844-81e9-489a-ac88-b13a704148c9&version=-1&title=Heart+Rhythms&resource=HIS14>. Accessed January 2015 10) NHS Choices. Stroke. Available at <http://www.nhs.uk/conditions/stroke/Pages/Introduction.aspx>. Accessed January 2015 11) WebMD. Top 10 Causes of Death Worldwide. Available at: <http://www.webmd.com/lung/copd/news/20060525/top-10-causes-death-worldwide>. Accessed January 2015 12) WHO. Types of Cardiovascular Disease. Available at http://www.who.int/cardiovascular_diseases/en/cvd_atlas_01_types.pdf. Accessed January 2015 13) NHS Choices. Peripheral arterial disease. Available at <http://www.nhs.uk/conditions/peripheralarterialdisease/Pages/Introduction.aspx>. Accessed January 2015 14) Hiramoto JS1, Katz R, Weisman S, Conte M. et al. Gender-specific risk factors for peripheral artery disease in a voluntary screening population. *J Am Heart Assoc*. 2014 Mar 13;3(2):e000651.