

Cardiovascular Disease and Obesity: What's the Connection?

About cardiovascular disease (CVD) and obesity

Heart disease is the leading cause of death in the United States.¹

Over the last century, heart disease and stroke continue to be cited among the top causes of death in the US.²

Between **1999 and 2020**, obesity-related CVD deaths tripled in the US.³



Obesity is an epidemic in the US.⁴ More than **1 in 3 (41.9%) US adults**

live with obesity,⁵ which is one of the leading risk factors for CVD, such as heart disease and stroke.⁶

Obesity increases the risk of developing high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, and type 2 diabetes, all contributing factors to CVD.⁷

Independently of other CVD risk factors, obesity leads to the development of CVD and CVD mortality.⁴

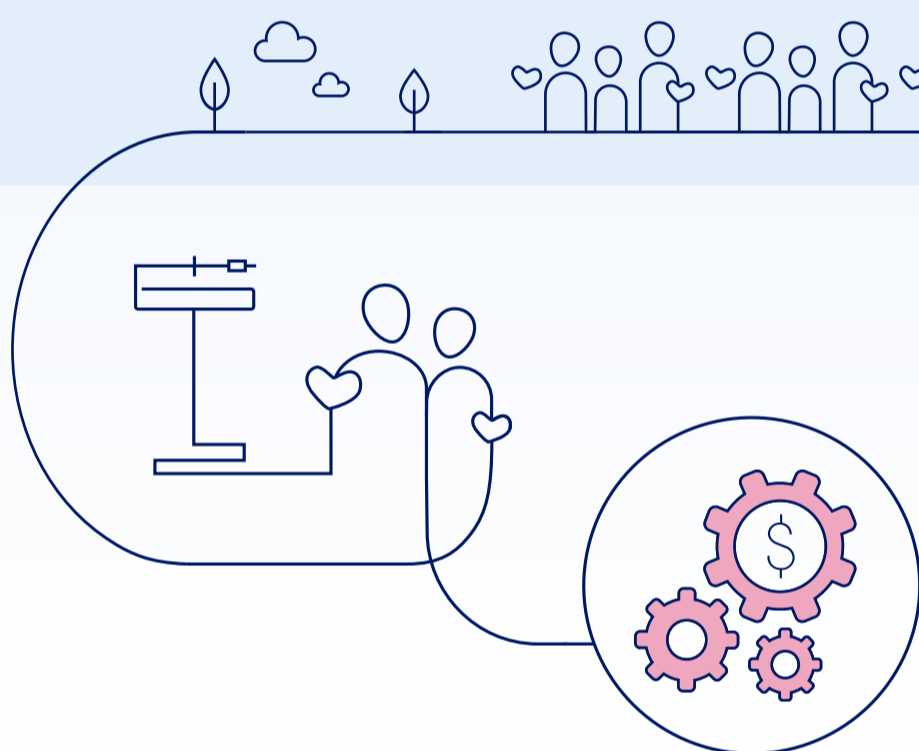
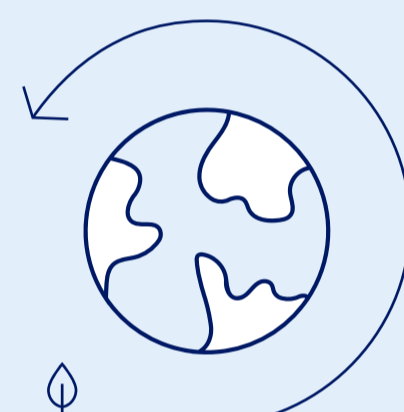


Despite these statistics, obesity continues to be a misunderstood, underdiagnosed, and an undertreated chronic disease.⁸

The growing impact of CVD

With the global prevalence of obesity predicted to reach **over 1.5 billion adults by 2035**, increased CVD prevalence might follow.⁹⁻¹⁰

Sedentary behavior has paralleled the increase in prevalence of chronic diseases, including obesity and CVD.¹¹



Heart disease and stroke cost the US healthcare system an estimated **\$216 billion per year** and cause **\$147 billion in lost productivity** on the job.¹²

Residual cardiovascular risk in patients with CVD and obesity

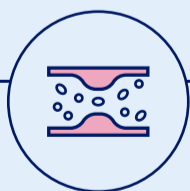
Despite the current standard of care, residual risk for patients with obesity and CVD persists and therefore remains an unmet medical need.¹³

Identifying and addressing residual risk in patients with obesity and CVD is critical to improve outcomes.⁴

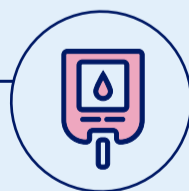
Residual risk of future cardiovascular events exists even after treating modifiable risk factors, including high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, and high blood glucose.^{4,14}



High blood pressure



High blood cholesterol



High blood glucose

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