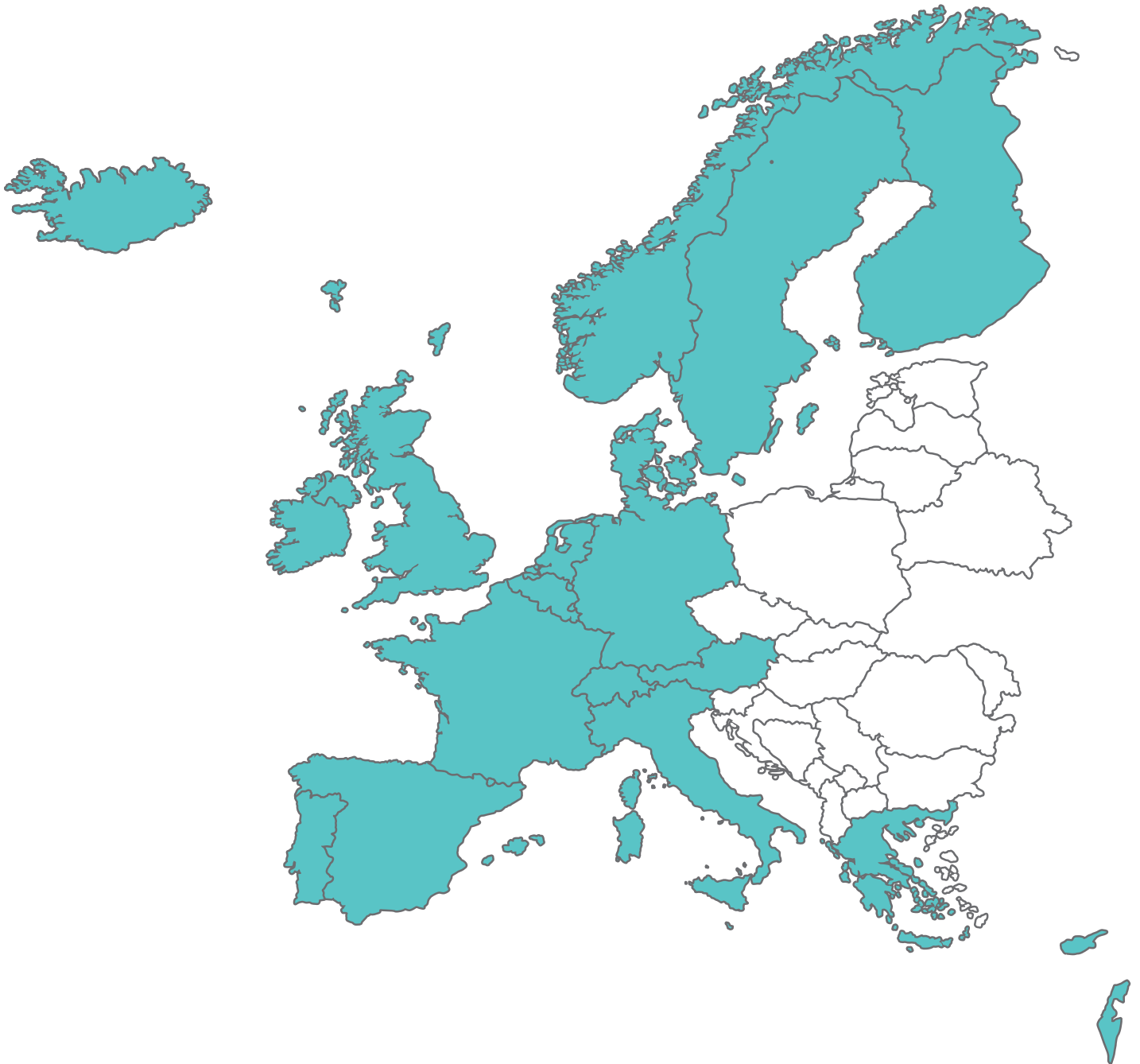


Western Europe



Western Europe has an aging population with almost 18% of the population older than age 65 years (Table 1). More than a fifth of males and females are active tobacco smokers. Greece has the highest tobacco smoking prevalence among males (54.6%); Austria and Greece have the highest tobacco smoking prevalence among females (34.8% and 32.7%, respectively).

Table 1. Summary regional indicators for Western Europe countries, 2016

Country Indicator	Regional average	Range (min, max)
Percent of population age 65 years or older	17.7	(11.2, 22.4)
Active smoking	males	28.7 (17.0, 52.6)
	females	23.6 (13.7, 34.8)
Raised blood pressure, age 18 years or older*	males	23.8 (17.9, 29.3)
	females	15.2 (12.4, 19.6)
Diabetes, age 18 years or older**	males	6.8 (5.2, 9.0)
	females	4.5 (2.8, 6.4)

*Raised blood pressure (SBP>=140 OR DBP>=90; age-standardized estimate)

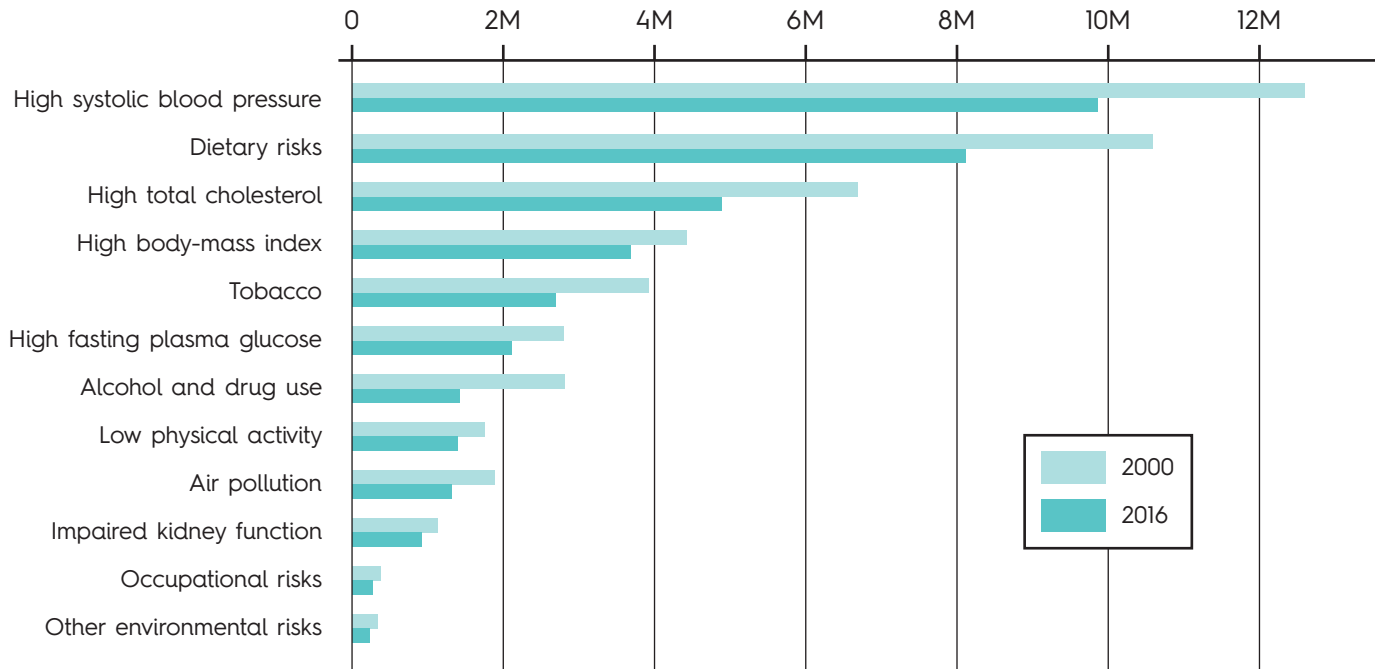
**Raised fasting blood glucose (>=7.0 mmol/L or on medication; age-standardized estimate)

Remarkably, total CVD burden decreased in Western Europe between 2000 and 2016 (Figure 1). A large part of the decrease was due to reduced stroke burden (from 10.1 million DALYs to 6.4 million DALYs).

Figure 1. Number of DALYs due to CVD, Western Europe, both sexes, 2000 and 2016

CVD cause	2000 rank (% of all)	CVD cause	2016 rank (% of all)
1. Ischemic heart disease	13,145,859 (56.6%)	1. Ischemic heart disease	14,304,713 (56.5%)
2. Stroke	6,009,560 (25.9%)	2. Stroke	6,413,946 (25.3%)
3. Other cardiovascular and circulatory diseases	1,272,149 (5.5%)	3. Other cardiovascular and circulatory diseases	1,479,808 (5.8%)
4. Hypertensive heart disease	719,675 (3.1%)	4. Cardiomyopathy and myocarditis	816,033 (3.2%)
5. Cardiomyopathy and myocarditis	718,802 (3.1%)	5. Hypertensive heart disease	744,042 (2.9%)
6. Atrial fibrillation and flutter	523,533 (2.3%)	6. Atrial fibrillation and flutter	632,949 (2.5%)
7. Aortic aneurysm	394,082 (1.7%)	7. Aortic aneurysm	467,089 (1.8%)
8. Rheumatic heart disease	215,107 (0.9%)	8. Rheumatic heart disease	211,268 (0.8%)
9. Endocarditis	111,208 (0.5%)	9. Peripheral artery disease	126,151 (0.5%)
10. Peripheral artery disease	100,271 (0.4%)	10. Endocarditis	117,266 (0.5%)
All CVD causes (total)	23,210,246 (100%)	All CVD causes (total)	25,313,264 (100%)

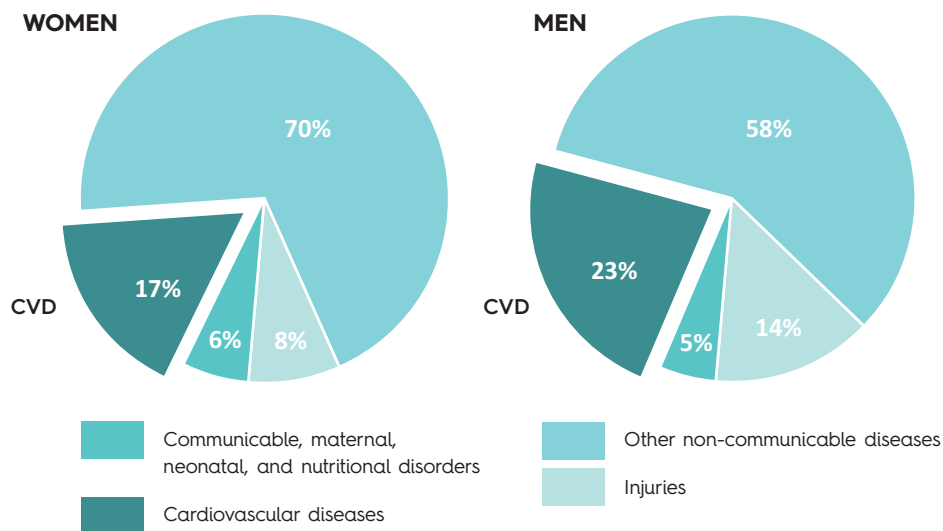
Figure 2. Number of DALYs due to CVD risk factors, Western Europe, both sexes, 2000 and 2016*



*Note that DALYs attributed to risk factors overlap, that is, the sum for all CVD causes is greater than total CVD DALYs.

CVD burden attributed to most risk factors decreased from the year 2000 to the year 2016 in Western Europe (Figure 2). The exception was an increase CVD burden due to low physical activity. CVD burden represents about 17% of total burden in women and 23% in men in Western Europe (Figure 3).

Figure 3. DALYs by cause, Western Europe, 2016



Relatively low rates of CVD burden per 100,000 are found in France, Iceland, Ireland, Spain, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Denmark, and Norway (Figure 4). Greece had not only the largest CVD burden rate in Western Europe in 2016, but was also one of the few countries without a decrease in CVD burden rate between 2000 and 2016 (0.2% increase in CVD DALYs per 100,000 people; Figure 5).

The Atlas of CVD reports point estimates. Trends may not be statistically significant. Uncertainty intervals for all point estimates should be considered and are available at <http://viz.healthmetricsandevaluation.org/gbd-compare/>.

Figure 4. 2016 DALYs by country, Western Europe

CVD DALYs per 100,000 persons, 2016

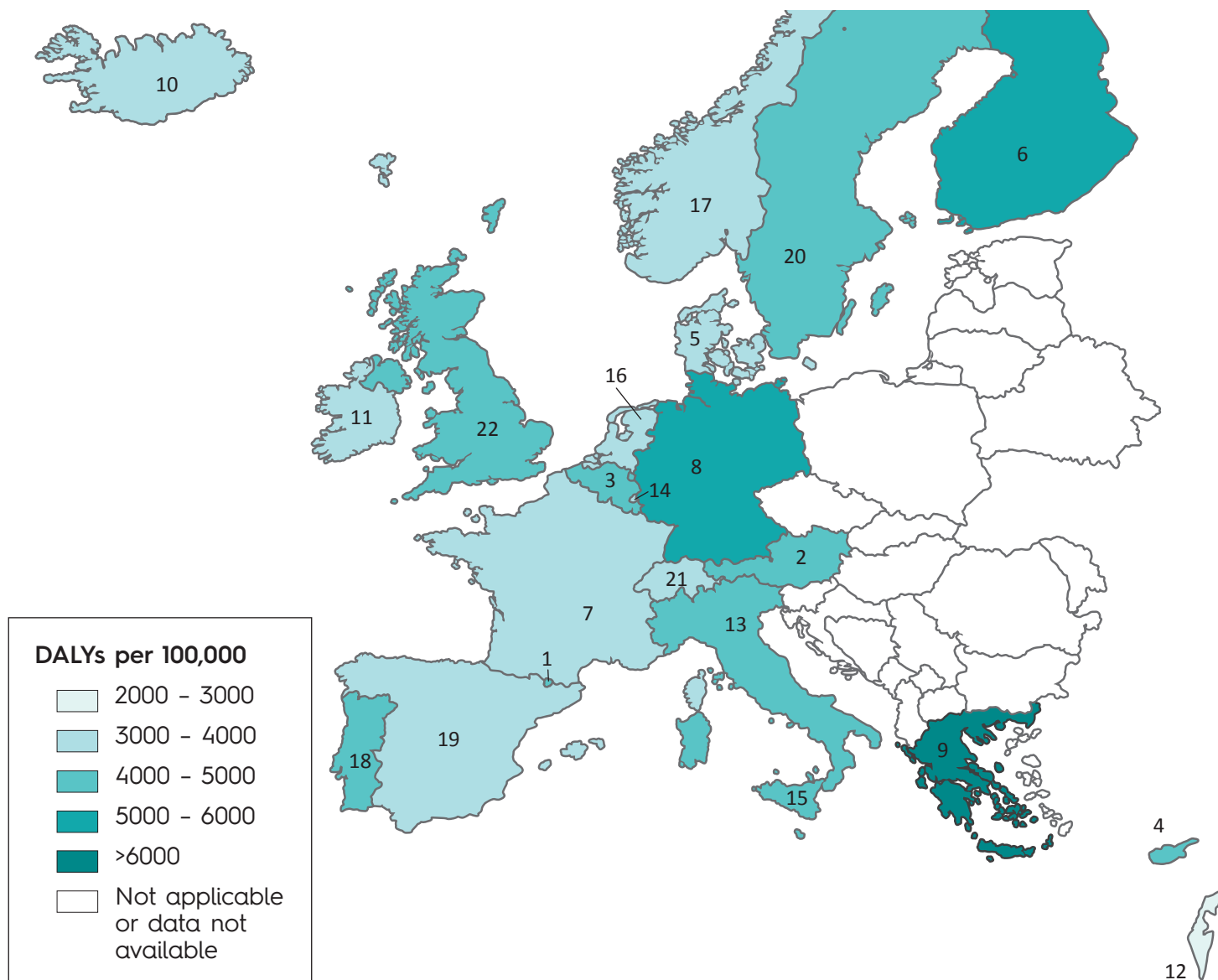


Figure 5. Change in CVD DALYs, 2000-2016, Western Europe

Percent change in CVD DALYs per 100,000 between 2000 and 2016

