

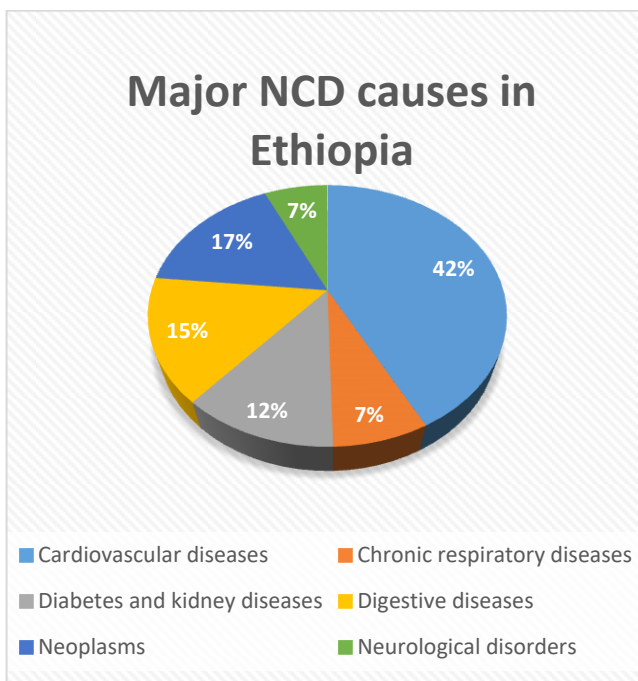


# Burden of non-communicable diseases (NCD) in Ethiopia

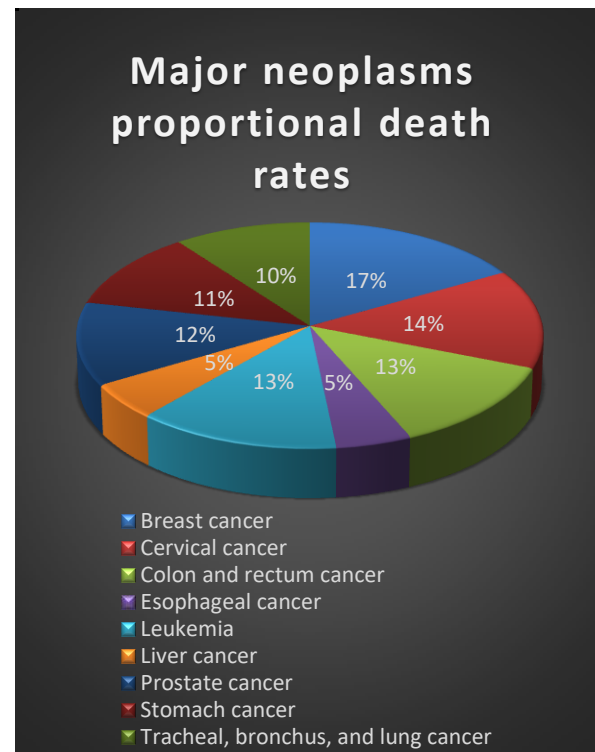
Ethiopia has adopted SDG 3.4 to reduce NCD by 1/3<sup>rd</sup> by 2030. The objective of this evidence brief is to show the current burden of major NCD in Ethiopia as an input for policy

## Key findings

- ✓ NCD is the leading cause of death in Ethiopia with an estimated rate of 554 (95% UI: 502-605) per 100K population
- ✓ Every second an estimate of 1 Ethiopian is dying of NCD.
- ✓ Majority of these deaths were resulted from CVDs and Neoplasms

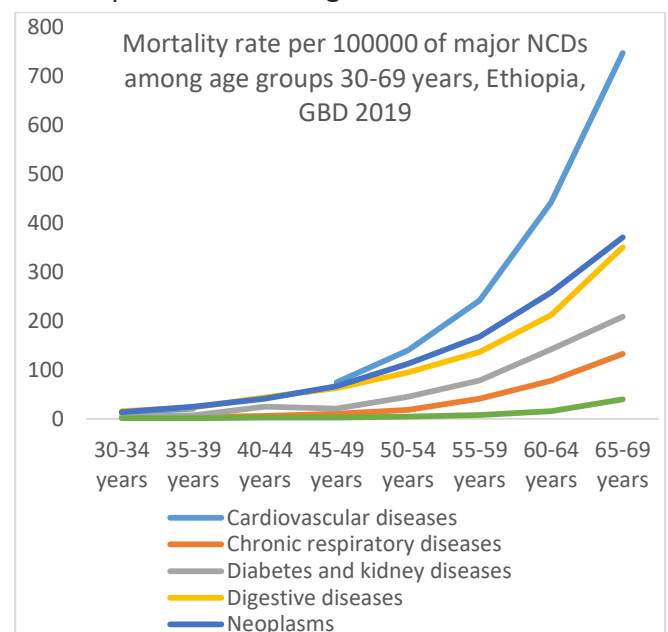


- ✓ The age standardized death rate resulted from neoplasm in 2019 was 87.6 (95% UI:71.5-105.4)
- ✓ Breast cancer, cervical cancer, colon and rectum cancer, and leukemia were the leading causes of neoplasm associated deaths.
- ✓ Deaths due to diabetes, COPDs and cirrhosis were more common in males than females (Table )



## Age Specific mortality rate of major NCDs in Ethiopia

- ✓ As age increases death resulted from NCD is also increases
- ✓ Age specific death rate is more pronounced at age >45



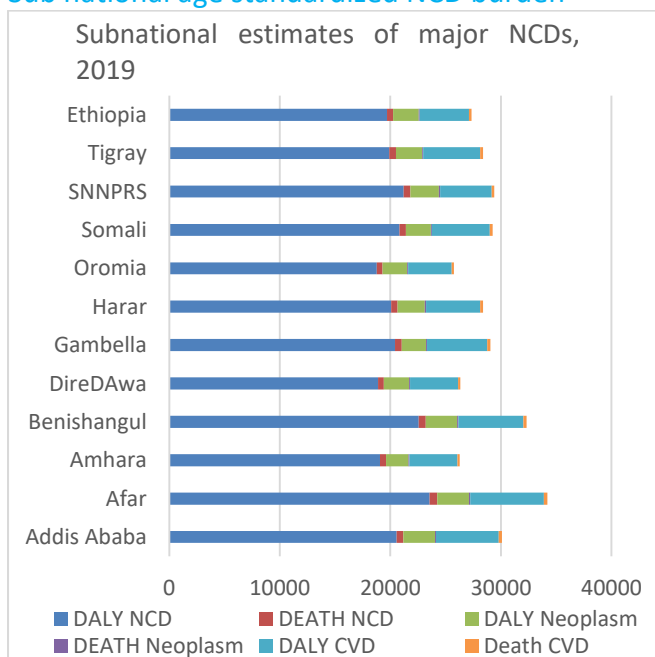
## NCD DALYs

- ✓ Age standardized DALYs attributed to overall NCDs in Ethiopia was 19692.5(95% UI:17,225.9-22355.8) (Table)
- ✓ CVDs, Neoplasms and Cirrhosis were the leading NCDs with highest DALYs(Table)

Table - Age standardized Mortality, DALYS and Prevalence rate of major neoplasms per 100000 in Ethiopia, GBD 2019

DISEASES		MORTALITY/100000 (95%UI)	PREVALENCE/100000(95%UI)	DALYS PER 100,000(95%UI)
NCD	F	505.8 (437.1-559.2)	94302.2 (93573.0-95009.4)	18889.5(16260.1-21798.1)
	M	600.6 (511.4-696.4)	88698 (87311.2-89951.8)	20448.5 (17622.8-23561.9)
	T	554.0 (502.8-605.9)	91480.8 (90438.2-92423.2)	19692.5 (17225.9-22355.8)
CVDS	F	223.5 (184.0-255.4)	5785.8 (5261.4-6416.2)	4228.6(3576.8-4879.5)
	M	226.2 (184.4-272.9)	6039.4 (5587.4-6525.1)	4711.9(3846.1-5648.5)
	T	224.8 (192.0-257.2)	5923.7 (5457.2-6465.3)	4471.1 (3894.9-5088.0)
NEOPLASM	F	90.0 (70.8-114.0)	3335.6 (2712.1-4130.1)	2492.3 (1956.7-3151.5)
	M	85.0 (66.0-106.4)	2600.0 (2116.6-3215.4)	2122.5 (1653.2-2608.9)
	T	87.6 (71.5-105.3)	2968.5(2413.3-3636.6)	2307.9 (1904.1-2729.5)
DIABETES	F	28.8(24.0-33.2)	2587.4 (2337.9-2862.6)	820.5 (698.9-957.1)
	M	42.7 (34.3-52.4)	2587.4 (2337.9-2862.6)	1128.6(939.3-1337.7)
	T	35.9 (30.8-41.3)	2701.6 (2452.2-2967.6)	978.3(849.1-1112.8)
CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE	F	21.5(18.0-25.2)	5879.1(5430.7-6317.8)	503.7(431.2-503.7)
	M	30.4 (24.6-37.1)	5237.1(4850.6-5644.7)	675.2(558.6-591.8)
	T	26.0 (22.4-30.0)	5554.1(5134.5-5967.1)	591.8(521.8-675.2)
CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES	F	19.1 (13.3-24.5)	1136.4 (1030.2-1251.6)	488.6(379.8-595.9)
	M	37.0 (27.2-46.8)	1225. (1098.8-1360.5)	758.7 (523.9-936.6)
	T	28.2(22.6-33.3)	1182. (1068.1-1302.7)	627.5(582.4-723.1)
CIRRHOSIS	F	36.0 (28.2-43.9)	17424.9(15869.2-19084.1)	852.7 (650.6- 1090.4)
	M	67.6 (54.2-84.6)	22771.3(20894.7-24807.1)	1813.2(1442.1- 2310.0)
	T	52.1(44.0-62.0)	20104.7 (18418.7-21913.3)	1339.7 (1104.5- 1634.0)
ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE AND OTHER DEMENTIA	F	30.2(7.3-81.3)	485.2(416.2-556.8)	423.9(170.9-993.7)
	M	29.5 (7.1-82.9)	667.2(571.7-766.6)	387.0( 143.0-973.9)
	T	29.8(7.2-80.3)	574.7(492.6-492.6)	404.7(156.7-967.3)

## Sub national age standardized NCD burden



- ✓ The age standardized death, DALY and Prevalence in Ethiopia is high
- ✓ Afar, Benishangul and Addis Ababa have the highest NCD burden as compared with other regional states

## Acknowledgment

The National Data Management Center for health at EPHI works in collaboration with the Global Burden of Diseases study group at the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation at the University of Washington. The GBD study is a systematic, scientific effort to quantify the comparative magnitude of health loss from diseases, injuries, and risks by age, sex, and population over time. The study includes contributions of more than 400 Ethiopian researchers. The goal of the study is to provide decision-makers with the best possible and most up-to-date evidence on trends in population health.

Estimates of select health outcomes and related measures, including child growth failure, vaccine coverage, malaria, HIV/AIDS, TB, diarrhea, LRI, and the pandemic potential of five zoonotic infectious diseases, at local resolution – typically 5x5 km. Learn more at [www.healthdata.org/lbd](http://www.healthdata.org/lbd).

## Conclusion: