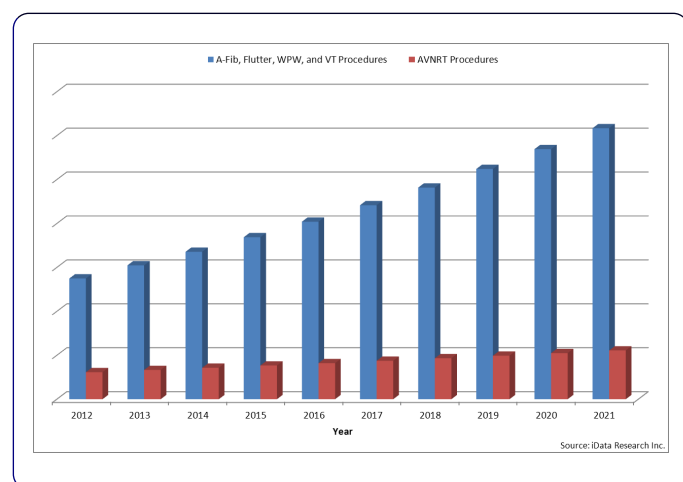


Market Analysis Heart Disease 2020

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Cardiovascular diseases are a well-known reason for death in Europe. They cover a wide range of medical problems that upset the circulatory system (the heart, blood vessels and arteries), generally resulting from atherosclerosis — the abnormal formation of plaque that is made of, among others, cholesterol or fatty substances — that is accumulated on the inside walls of a person's arteries. Some of the most common diseases that disturb the circulatory system consist of ischaemic heart disease (heart attacks) and cerebrovascular diseases (strokes).



Since 1980 the rates of coronary mortality alter by age fell from 267.1 to 141.3 per 100,000 populations in men (- 47,1%) and from 161.3 to 78.8 (- 51,1%) in women age 25-84 years, generating in 2014, a statistic of 42.930 coronary deaths less (24,955 men, 17,975 in women). About 40% of this decrease is because of specific treatments, mainly preferred treatment for heart failure (13,7%), revascularization in ACS (4,9%) or secondary deterrent therapies after AMI (6,1%), while 58% is due to changes in major cardiovascular risk factors in the population Italian. There has been minimization of CV mortality in the general population from 2000 to 2012, decreasing continuously from 43,2 to 30,7%.

Across the EU-28, a higher fraction of women (39.5 %) expires from diseases of the circulatory system than men (33.9 %). The biggest difference between the sexes were recorded in the Baltic Member States, Slovenia and Romania, where the extent of women dying from diseases of the circulatory system was between 13.5 and 17.4 percentage points higher than those for men; the gender imbalance was also relatively large in Croatia, Poland, Hungary, Slovakia, Bulgaria and Austria (9.2 to 11.2 percentage points). There were two EU Member States where a higher proportion of men (than women) died from diseases of the circulatory system: in the United Kingdom, the share of male deaths was 2.2 percentage points higher than that for women, while in Denmark this difference was 0.5 points.