



# Non-communicable diseases

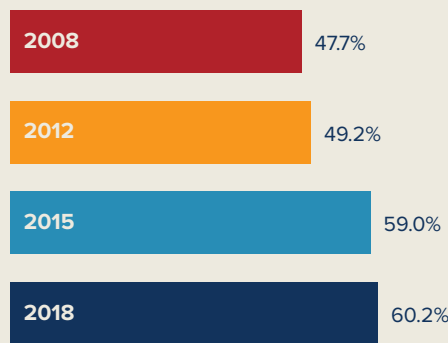
## UHC 9 PREVALENCE OF NON-RAISED BLOOD PRESSURE

High blood pressure is defined as systolic blood pressure  $\geq 140$  mmHg and/or diastolic blood pressure  $\geq 90$  mmHg.



THE INDICATOR HAS INCREASED STEADILY OVER TIME

### FROM 2008-2018:



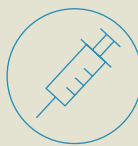
### DESPITE INCREASES IN:

- Waist circumference
- Alcohol use
- BMI

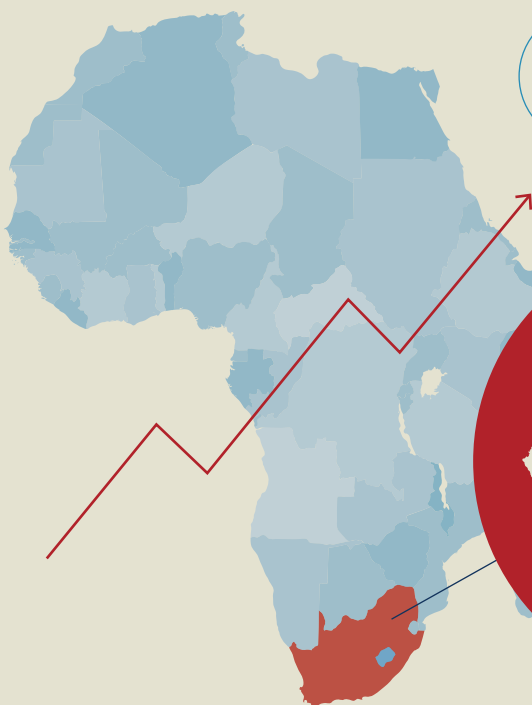


## UHC 10 DIABETES TREATMENT COVERAGE

Treatment coverage at district level was estimated using self-reported medication use and a predictive model for being diabetic.



THE INCREASING BURDEN OF DIABETES IS AN AFRICA-WIDE PROBLEM



**19.4%** of South African diabetics were treated and controlled.

### NATIONALLY, DIABETES TREATMENT COVERAGE HAS DECLINED





# Indicator insights

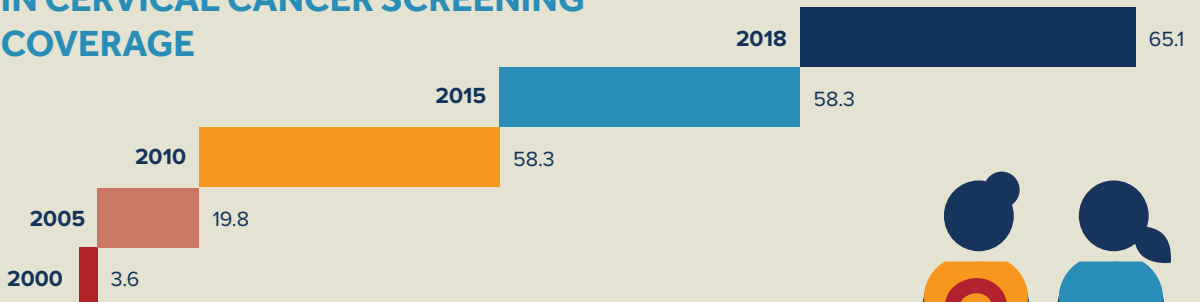
The indicators have been criticised for inadequately addressing disability, but also for being too focused on available data sources. They may also not be the best indicators of chronic conditions and their associated morbidity rather than mortality. Overall, African countries are not on track to meet the NCD targets.

## UHC 11 COVERAGE OF CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING IN WOMEN

The indicator is defined at present as the number of cervical screening tests performed as proportion of one-tenth of the female population aged 30 years or older.



### CLEAR PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE IN CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING COVERAGE



#### SCREENING IS NOW RECOMMENDED:

EVERY 3 YEARS

Among those from age 20 onwards with HIV

EVERY 10 YEARS

Among those from age 30 not living with HIV



CANCER DETECTION

TOBACCO CONTROL

## UHC 12 PREVALENCE OF NON-SMOKING

The defined indicator is an imperfect proxy measure of effective implementation of tobacco control policies.



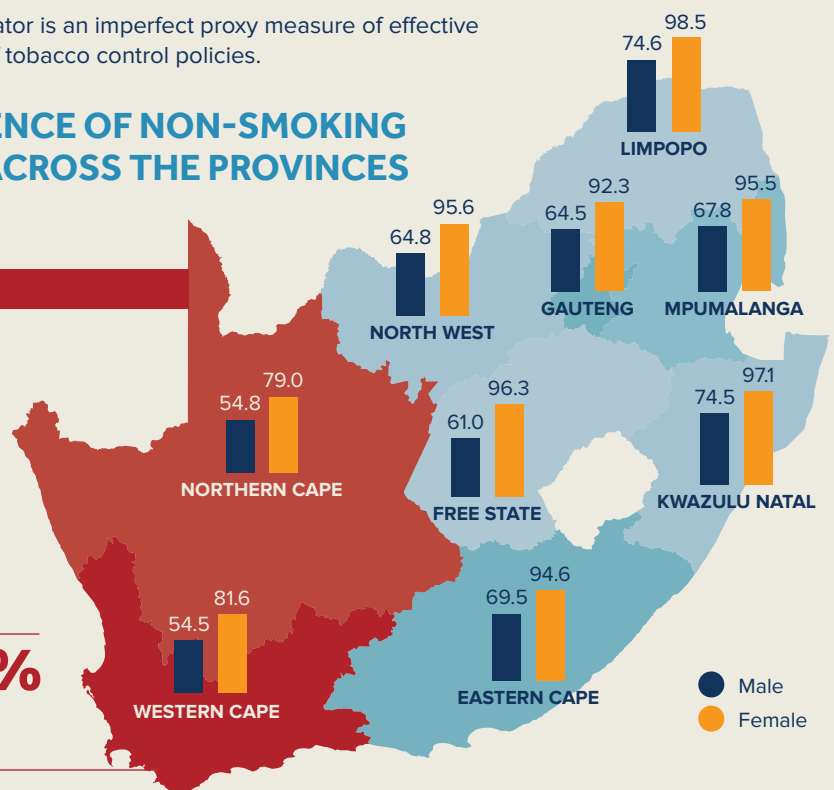
### PREVALENCE OF NON-SMOKING VARIES ACROSS THE PROVINCES

IN 2017:

Females in the Northern and Western Cape have a markedly lower prevalence of not smoking than in other provinces.

PREVALENCE BELOW

# 90%



Male (dark blue), Female (orange)