

MATERNAL HEALTH MATTERS



Cardiovascular disease is the No. 1 killer in the world.

How CVD affects women in Latin American and pregnant women, in particular, has generated this science-based response.



cardiovascular disease is the leading cause of death worldwide. In 2020, about

19.1 million
people died from CVD,
accounting for

32% of global deaths. 1,2



LATIN AMERICAN WOMEN have a higher risk for acute myocardial infarction than women in the rest of the world. 3

In 2019,

2 million people in the Americas died from CVD. 4



High blood pressure, preeclampsia and gestational diabetes during pregnancy can all greatly increase women's risk for developing cardiovascular disease later in life. 5,6

REDUCE GAPS IN EQUITY

Women of all ages should take heart disease seriously and pay close attention to CVD risk factors. The evaluation of risk factors in women involves a broad approach, emphasizing early warning and measures to change lifestyles and timely therapeutics.

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7 social determinants of health that need to be addressed so all women receive the care they deserve during pregnancy and childbirth:



Poverty (education, work, salary)



Distance to Health Facilities



Lack of Information



Inadequate and Poor-Quality Services



Cultural Beliefs/ Practices and Social Role



Marital Status



Domestic Violence

THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND MATERNAL MORTALITY

In the context of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), countries have united behind targets to reduce premature death from non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and cut maternal mortality by 2030.

Target 3.1: Reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.



Target 3.4: By 2030, reduce pre-mature mortality from NCDs by one-third through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being.8

CALL TO ACTION



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