



American Heart Association International

ASIA PACIFIC

Cardiovascular disease (CVD) is the leading cause of death worldwide. In 2020, approximately

19.1 million

people died from CVD – accounting for

32% of global deaths.^{1,2}

For nearly 100 years, the American Heart Association has been leading the fight against heart disease and stroke. **In the last 10 years, we've expanded our reach to over 100 countries,** working with organizations around the world to help change policies, implement programs, and strengthen healthcare systems to help improve and save lives.

We believe that where you live should not limit your health or the quality of your life.

The Difference between Life and Death

DEATH and DISABILITY from CVD rose

23 to 35%

in Asia from 1990 to 2019.³

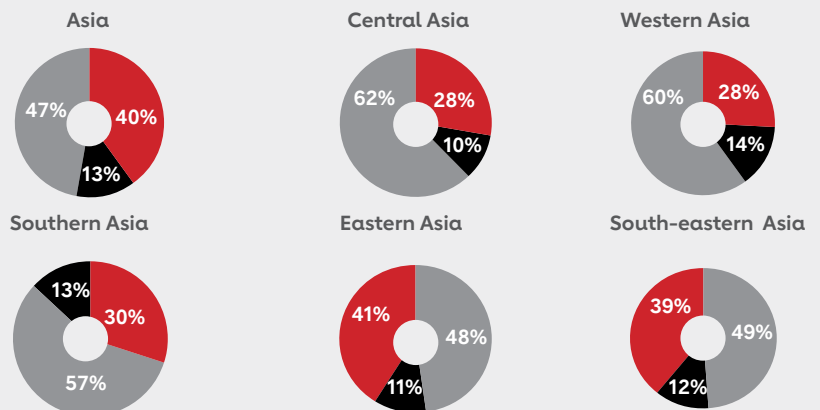
CVD accounts for more than **58%** of CVD deaths globally.³

Western influences and urbanization have created lifestyle shifts, leading to an increase in **smoking, processed food consumption, and less physical activity.**³

60% of CVD deaths in Asia Pacific are related to high blood pressure.⁴

The Proportions of IHD and Stroke Deaths in Total CVD Deaths³

■ Ischemic Heart Disease ■ Stroke ■ Other CVDs



Our Work



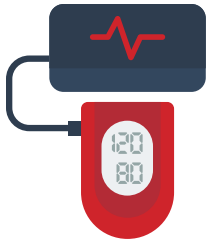
We're working to improve in-hospital quality of care for heart failure patients in seven Asian countries: **Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand and Vietnam.** This three-year program is powered by **Get With The Guidelines®.**



Our International **Go Red for Women®** program educates women on the risk factors for and symptoms of heart attack and stroke and encourages healthy behaviors to prevent CVD. There are organizations in 16 countries in Asia Pacific hosting community events, awareness activities and health checks.



Resuscitation Quality Improvement®, an AHA and Laerdal program, provides a simulation-based training platform with GWTG-Resuscitation to improve quality care in the region. We're also offering a Neonatal Resuscitation Program with RQI, Laerdal and the American Academy of Pediatrics.



Novartis Foundation's Better Hearts Better Cities is a comprehensive program to improve hypertension control and cardiovascular health in Mongolia. We provided expert technical assistance and evidence-based resources to our local partners who educate patients, improve the quality of care, increase access to medications and create healthier living and working conditions.

Our Impact

Better Hearts Better Cities Program partners across the three cities have collectively:



Engaged more than
200
primary care
clinics and health centers



Trained more than
2,500
primary care professionals
(doctors, nurses, nursing assistants,
midwives) and over
800 community health workers



Screened more than
1 million
patients



To date,
14
HOSPITALS
are enrolled in
Heart Failure A.S.I.A.

Our Commitment

As champions for health equity, by 2024, **we will advance cardiovascular health for all**, including identifying and **removing barriers to health care access and quality**. Since 1995, we've had a presence in the Asia Pacific region, and continue to prioritize the health of the region by creating a **network of 20,421 instructors** helping save lives through **resuscitation and First Aid training for 298,112 people** at more than **1,300 sites** training centers and sites in this region.

Who We Work With

- Asian Pacific Society of Cardiology
- Asia Pacific Pediatrics Society
- Heart Association of Thailand
- Heart Failure Society of Singapore
- Japanese Circulation Society
- Japanese Society of Cardiology
- Korean Society of Cardiology
- National Heart Association of Malaysia
- Philippine Heart Association
- Taiwan Society of Heart Failure
- Vietnam Heart Association
- World Cardiology Congress
- World Health Organization
- World Heart Federation
- World Stroke Organization

¹Tsao CW, Aday AW, Almarzooq ZI, Alonso A, Beaton AZ, Bittencourt MS, Boehme AK, Buxton AE, Carson AP, Commodore-Mensah Y, Elkind MSV, Evenson KR, Eze-Nliam C, Ferguson JF, Generoso G, Ho JE, Kalani R, Khan SS, Kissela BM, Knutson KL, Levine DA, Lewis TT, Liu J, Loop MS, Ma J, Mussolino ME, Navaneethan SD, Perak AM, Poudel R, Rezk-Hanna M, Roth GA, Schroeder EB, Shah SH, Thacker EL, VanWagner LB, Virani SS, Voecks JH, Wang N-Y, Yaffe K, Martin SS; on behalf of the American Heart Association Council on Epidemiology and Prevention Statistics Committee and Stroke Statistics Subcommittee. Heart disease and stroke statistics—2022 update: a report from the American Heart Association [published online ahead of print Wednesday, January 26, 2022]. *Circulation*. doi: 10.1161/CIR.0000000000001052

²WHO, 2021 Fact Sheet on Cardiovascular Disease ([https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/cardiovascular-diseases-\(cvds\)](https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/cardiovascular-diseases-(cvds)))

³Zhao, D. (2021). Epidemiological Features of Cardiovascular Disease in Asia. *JACC: Asia*, 1(1), 1-13. <https://www.jacc.org/doi/10.1016/j.jacasi.2021.04.007>

⁴Soenarta AA, Buranakitjaroen P, Chia Y-C, et al. An overview of hypertension and cardiac involvement in Asia: Focus on heart failure. *J Clin Hypertens*.2020;22:423-430. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jch.13753>