



American Heart Association International

CHINA

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

19.05 million deaths were attributed to CVD

32 % of global deaths.¹

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

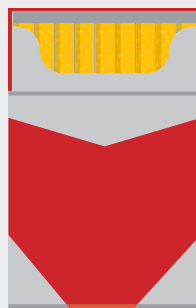


Increasing rates of **diabetes, obesity, cholesterol, blood pressure and smoking** have led to a rapid increase of CVD deaths in China. More than **43% of deaths in China** are **CVD-related**³ – two of every five deaths.⁴



About **290 million people are living with CVD in China** with no signs of slowing.³ One model has used population growth, aging, and risk factors to predict a **more than 50% increase in CVD events** by 2030.⁶

Worldwide, **China has one of the highest rates of smoking among men.** More than **52% of Chinese men over the age of 15 are active smokers,** exposing 72.4% of nonsmokers to secondhand smoke at work and at home.⁶



Our Impact

About **180,000** people trained in resuscitation each year.



Reaching **18,000** **physicians, scientists, and other healthcare providers** through joint sessions at the Great Wall International Conference of Cardiology and other science sharing events.

Preventing and treating CVD in China is the basis of our work to improve people's health and save lives.

Improving Systems of Care



We're working with the Chinese government and national medical organizations to strengthen emergency care systems that serve as the first point of contact with the health system and support the development of quality, timely emergency care accessible to all.



Improving Care for Cardiovascular Care in China (CCC) is helping secondary and tertiary Chinese hospitals implement the AHA's evidence-based best practices in cardiovascular care. The program is focused on Acute Coronary Syndrome and Atrial Fibrillation.



Our partnership with the Chinese Stroke Association to implement the **IMPROVE: Stroke Care in China** is strengthening the continuum of stroke care, and we're working with the Chinese Society of Cardiology to implement a pre-hospital system improvement focused on STEMI type heart attack care.

Who We Work With

People's Republic of China Ministry of Science and Technology / Central Government

Other Organizations:

- Beijing Institute of Heart, Lung and Blood Vessel Diseases
- Chinese Diabetes Society
- Chinese Medical Association
- Chinese Medical Doctor Association
- Chinese Nursing Association
- Chinese Society of Cardiology
- Chinese Stroke Association
- Go Red for Women
- National Clinical Research Center for -Cardiovascular Diseases / Beijing Anzhen Hospital Capital Medical University
- National Clinical Research Center for Metabolic Diseases / Shanghai Ruijin Hospital, Shanghai Jiaotong University

CVD Prevention & Education

American Heart Association



Our International **Go Red for Women** program educates women on the symptoms of heart attacks and stroke and encourages healthy behaviors to prevent CVD. We launched a series of webinars in 2020 and plan to expand campaigns to promote women's cardiovascular health.

Our Commitment

As champions for health equity, by 2024, the American Heart Association will advance cardiovascular health for all, including identifying and removing barriers to health care access and quality.

Since 2000, we've had a presence in China, and we continue to prioritize the health of the region. By hiring three staff dedicated to the area and by creating a network of over 13,000 instructors, **we're helping to save lives through CPR and First Aid training at more than 500 sites throughout China.**

¹Tsao CW, Aday AW, Almarzoog 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 January 26, 2022]. *Circulation*. doi: 10.1161/CIR.0000000000001052

²WHO. 2021 Fact Sheet on Cardiovascular Disease

³WHO. China country profile http://www.who.int/nmh/countries/chn_en.pdf?ua=1. Accessed October, 2021

⁴National Center for Cardiovascular Diseases of China. Report on Cardiovascular Diseases in China 2018; Encyclopedia of China Publishing House: Beijing, China, 2019.

⁵Ma LY, Chen WW, Gao RL, et al. China cardiovascular diseases report 2018: an updated summary. *J Geriatr Cardiol*. 2020;17(1):1-8. doi:10.11909/j.issn.1671-5411.2020.01.001.

⁶Moran A, Gu D, Zhao D, Coxson P, Wang YC, Chen CS, Liu J, Cheng J, Bibbins-Domingo K, Shen YM, He J, Goldman L. Future cardiovascular disease in China: Markov model and risk factor scenario projections from the coronary heart disease policy model-China. *Circ Cardiovasc Qual Outcomes*. 2010 May;3(3):243-52. doi: 10.1161/CIRCOUTCOMES.109.910711. Epub 2010 May 4. PMID: 20442213; PMCID: PMC2937540.