

# Bangladesh NCD Risk Factor Survey 2018

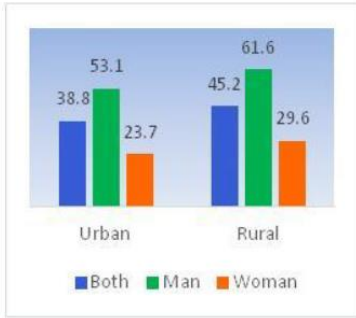


Figure-1: Tobacco use in any form

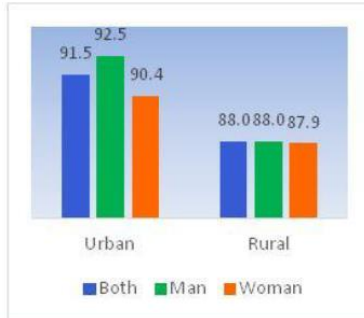


Figure-2: Inadequate intake of fruits and/or vegetables (<5 servings per day)

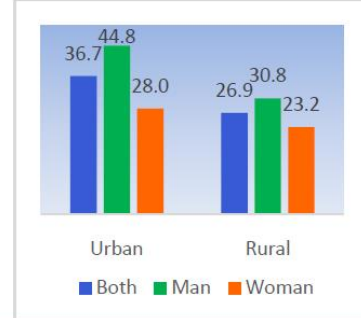


Figure-3: Insufficient physical activity



National Institute of Preventive and Social Medicine (NIPSOM)



NCDC, DGHS, MoHFW, Bangladesh



World Health Organization

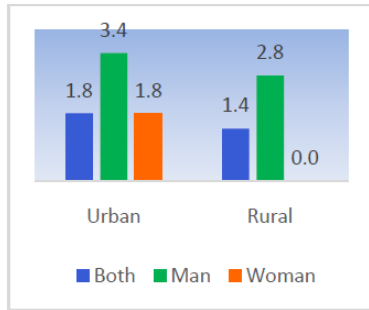


Figure-4: Prevalence (%) of alcohol drinking alcohol in the past 30 days

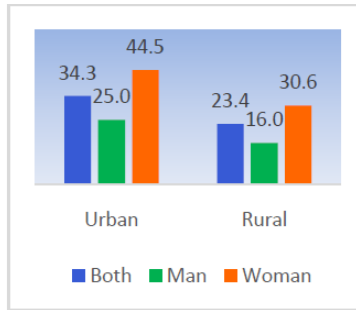


Figure-5: Prevalence (%) of overweight and obesity (BMI  $\geq 25$  (kg/m<sup>2</sup>))

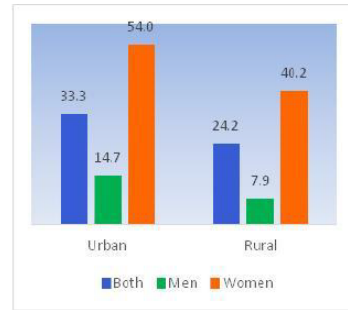


Figure-6: Prevalence (%) of abdominal obesity (waist circumference  $\geq 94$  cm in men,  $\geq 80$  cm in women)



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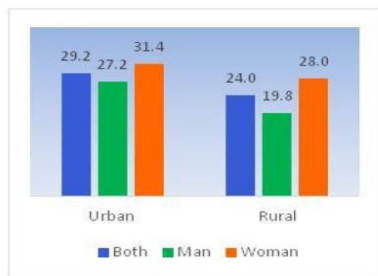


Figure-7: Prevalence (%) of hypertension ( $\geq 140/90$ mmHg or on drug treatment)

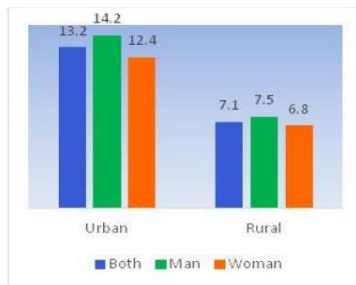


Figure-8: Prevalence (%) of diabetes (high blood glucose and/or on medication)

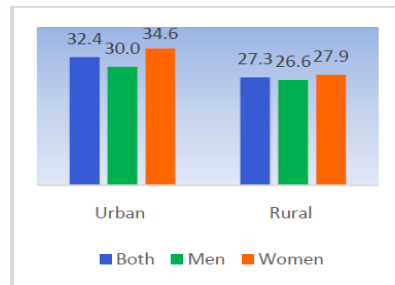


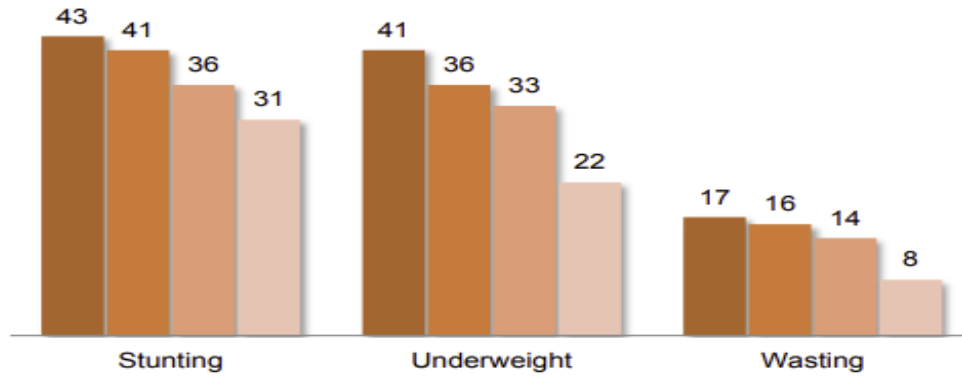
Figure-9: Percentage (%) of raised total cholesterol ( $\geq 190$  mg/dl and/or on medications)

**Figure 6.1 Trends in nutritional status of children, 2007–2017**

Percentage of children under age 5 who are malnourished

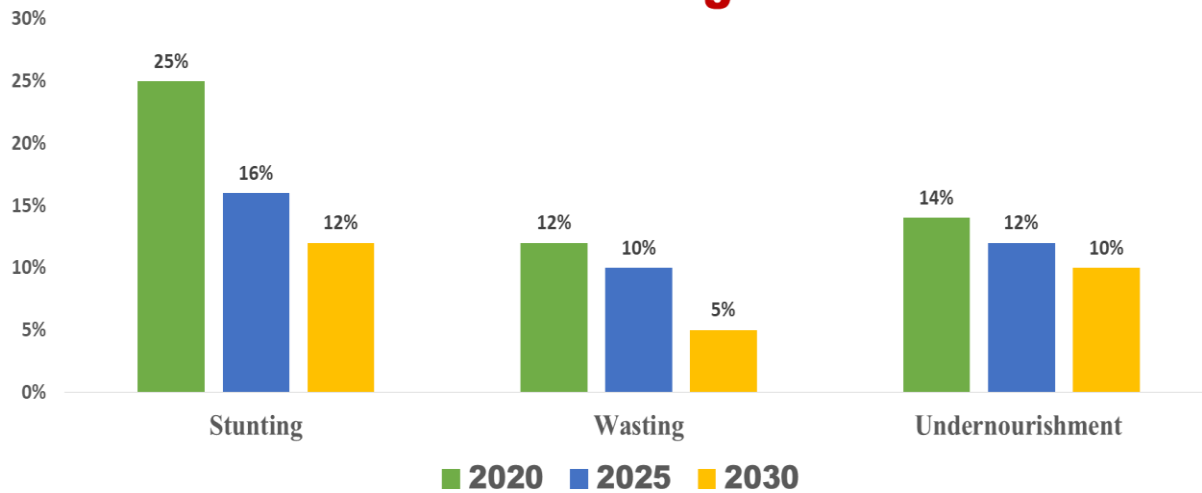
■ 2007 BDHS ■ 2011 BDHS ■ 2014 BDHS ■ 2017-18 BDHS

Percent of children under age 5



2017-18 Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey

## Miles to go



**Ref:** Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Bangladesh Perspective; Ministry of Planning, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, March 2018.