



CVD STATISTICS – BHF UK FACTSHEET

ABOUT THE BRITISH HEART FOUNDATION (BHF)

Our mission is to win the fight against heart and circulatory disease.

Our vision is a world in which people do not die prematurely or suffer from heart and circulatory disease.

For over 50 years we've pioneered research that has transformed the lives of millions of people living with heart disease. We are the biggest independent funder of cardiovascular research in the UK.

Our work has been central to the discoveries of vital treatments that are leading the fight against heart disease.

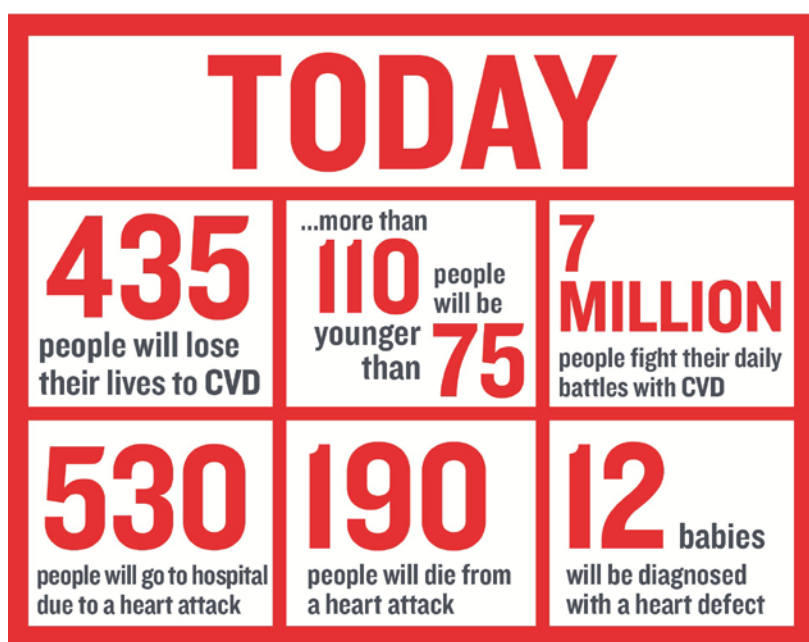
But **heart and circulatory disease still kills more than one in four people in the UK**, stealing them away from their families and loved ones. From babies born with life-threatening heart problems, to the many mums, dads and grandparents who survive a heart attack or endure their daily battles with heart failure.

BHF HEART STATISTICS

Statistics are very important to the BHF. They give our staff, volunteers and supporters a sense of the scale of heart and circulatory disease's burden and the challenges we face as we fight for every heartbeat. We compile the most comprehensive UK statistics on the effects, prevention, treatment, costs and causes of heart disease in the UK.

bhf.org.uk/statistics

For examples of how we are making a difference, look for the BHF sections throughout this factsheet.



Cardiovascular Disease (CVD; Heart and Circulatory Disease)

Cardiovascular disease (CVD) is an umbrella term that describes all diseases of the heart and circulation. It includes everything from conditions that are diagnosed at birth, or inherited, to developed conditions such as coronary heart disease, atrial fibrillation, heart failure, and stroke.

- Cardiovascular (heart and circulatory) disease causes more than a quarter (**26 per cent**) of all deaths in the UK; that's nearly **160,000 deaths** each year – an average of 435 people each day or one death every three minutes.
- Around 42,000 people under the age of 75 in the UK die from CVD each year.
- Since the BHF was established the annual number of deaths from CVD in the UK has **fallen by half**.
- In 1961, more than half of all deaths in the UK were attributed to CVD (320,000 CVD deaths).
- Since 1961 the UK death rate from CVD has declined by more than **three quarters**. Death rates have fallen more quickly than the actual number of deaths because people in this country are now living longer lives.



Cardiovascular disease causes more than a quarter of all deaths in the UK

DEATHS FROM CVD AND NUMBERS LIVING WITH CVD			
Nation	Number of People Dying from CVD (Latest Year)	Number of People Under 75 Years Old Dying from CVD (Latest Year)	Estimated Number of People Living with CVD
England (2015)	129,147	33,662	5.9 million
Scotland (2015)	15,768	4,655	670,000
Wales (2015)	9,027	2,544	375,000
Northern Ireland (2015)	3,773	1,087	225,000
United Kingdom (2015)	158,155	42,245	7 million +

Deaths BHF/Oxford from latest official statistics (ONS/NISRA/NRS 2015 data); UK total includes non-residents (ONS data)

Living with CVD estimates based on latest health surveys with CVD fieldwork and GP patient data

- There are around **7 million people** living with cardiovascular disease in the UK: 3.5 million men and 3.5 million women.
- An ageing and growing population and improved survival rates from cardiovascular events could see these numbers rise still further.
- For more information about CVD, visit our website at bhf.org.uk/heart-health/conditions/cardiovascular-disease

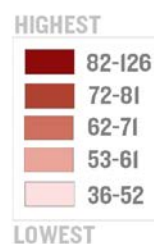


There are an estimated **7 MILLION** people living with cardiovascular disease in the UK

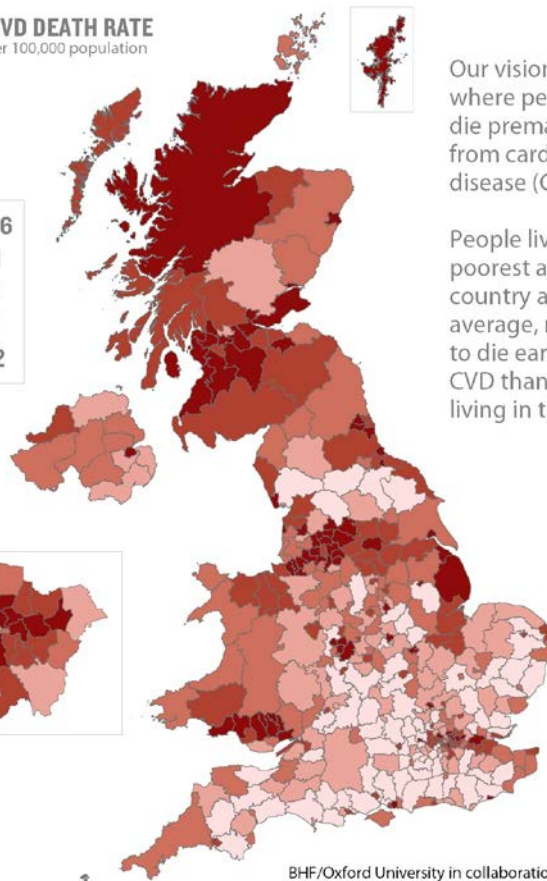
BHF Thanks to research we funded, the use of statins to help prevent CVD is now routine, saving thousands of lives every year in the UK. Read our [research timeline](#) to find out more.

BHF A groundbreaking study, co-funded by the BHF, investigated the effect of social inequalities on health. This research has helped shape public health policy in the UK and around the world. Read our [research timeline](#) to find out more. Subsequently, addressing health inequalities has become a key component in all innovation programmes that the BHF has piloted to improve services for people living with or at risk of CVD.

PREMATURE CVD DEATH RATE
age standardised per 100,000 population



LONDON



Our vision is a world where people do not die prematurely from cardiovascular disease (CVD).

People living in the poorest areas of the country are, on average, more likely to die early from CVD than those living in the richest.

BHF/Oxford University in collaboration with UK statistical agencies: ONS/NRS/NISRA (2013-15 data)

- Early deaths from CVD (before the age of 75) are most common in the north of England, central Scotland and the south of Wales, and lowest in the south of England.
- Death rates take the age structure (demography) of local areas into account to reveal the real differences in statistics. This is very important when there are big variations in the age profile of communities across the UK.
- The highest premature CVD death rates by UK local authority (2013/15) were for the cities of Glasgow and Manchester.

UK PREMATURE CVD DEATH RATES 2013-15 – TOP SIX (UK AVERAGE = 70)

Local Authority	Location	Death Rate per 100,000 Population	Annual Number of CVD Deaths Under 75 Years Old
Glasgow City	Scotland	126.3	580
City of Manchester	North West	125.2	360
West Dunbartonshire	Scotland	116.1	100
East Ayrshire	Scotland	112.2	140
North Lanarkshire	Scotland	112.0	350
Blackpool	North West	109.2	150

- The premature (under 75) death rate for Glasgow City (126 per 100,000) is over three times higher than for Chiltern in Buckinghamshire (36 per 100,000).
- Regional and local UK statistics and rankings for CVD deaths can be found on our website at bhf.org.uk/statistics

BHF A clinical trial, funded by us as part of a wider collaboration, showed that the benefits of treating high blood pressure in very elderly people outweighed the risk of side effects, allowing elderly people to receive the care they require. Read our [research timeline](#) to find out more.

BHF We have funded House of Care, an innovative programme designed to enable clinicians to empower patients to make informed decisions about their care, based on what is important to them, and provide support to patients to manage their own conditions from day to day. bhf.org.uk/houseofcare

The cost of CVD

- CVD's cost to the UK economy (including premature death and disability) is estimated to be over £15 billion each year.
- Healthcare costs relating to CVD are estimated at up to £11 billion each year.



total annual
healthcare cost
of cardiovascular
disease in the UK

CEBR

Coronary Heart Disease (CHD; Ischaemic Heart Disease)

Coronary heart disease (CHD) is the most common type of cardiovascular disease. It occurs when coronary arteries become narrowed by a build-up of atheroma, a fatty material within their walls. The pain or discomfort felt from such narrowing is called angina and if a blockage occurs it can cause a myocardial infarction (heart attack).

- CHD is the UK's single biggest killer. It is also the **leading cause of death worldwide**.
- In the UK, one in seven men and one in eleven women die from coronary heart disease.
- CHD is responsible for nearly **70,000 deaths** in the UK each year, an average of 190 people each day, or one death around every eight minutes.
- Most deaths from coronary heart disease are caused by a heart attack.



Coronary heart
disease is the UK's
single biggest killer

BHF Our researchers have developed a scoring system to assess the risk of heart attack or death for patients with acute coronary syndrome (unstable angina or heart attack). The GRACE scoring system is now a reference standard, resulting in guideline changes in over 55 countries, leading to improved management of heart patients around the world.

bhf.org.uk/heartattackhistory

BHF A trial that we funded has led the way in demonstrating that MRI – a non-invasive imaging technique – is more effective than a CT scan in identifying people at high risk of death or heart attack following chest pain suspected to be angina. These findings are important as MRI does not expose people to radiation.

bhf.org.uk/MRIscans_highrisk

- Nearly **23,000 people** under the age of 75 in the UK die from CHD each year.
- Since the BHF was established the annual number of CHD deaths in the UK has fallen by more than half.
- CHD death rates are highest in Scotland and the north of England and lowest in the south of England.
- Regional and local UK statistics and rankings for CHD deaths can be found on our website at bhf.org.uk/statistics
- CHD kills more than twice as many women in the UK as breast cancer.
- **2.3 million people** are living with CHD in the UK – over 60 per cent are male.
- For more information about CHD, visit our website at bhf.org.uk/heart-health/conditions/coronary-heart-disease

Heart Attack (Myocardial Infarction, MI)

- Most deaths from coronary heart disease are caused by a heart attack.
- In the UK there are nearly 200,000 hospital visits each year due to heart attacks: that's **one every three minutes**.
- In the 1960s more than 7 out of 10 heart attacks in the UK were fatal. Today at least **7 out of 10 people survive**.
- An estimated 915,000 people alive in the UK today (640,000 men and 275,000 women) have survived a heart attack.
- For more information on heart attacks visit our website at bhf.org.uk/heart-health/conditions/heart-attack

BHF Professor Michael Davies was one of the first scientists to clearly demonstrate that blood clots in the heart's coronary arteries cause heart attacks. This breakthrough in the 1970s paved the way for scientists around the world to investigate how to prevent and treat blood clots. This has led to the development of life saving, clot-busting drugs.
bhf.org.uk/heartattackhistory

BHF Large-scale studies, part-funded by us, showed that combined treatment with aspirin and a clot buster drug significantly increases survival rates after heart attacks. [BHF Research - Heart Attack](#)

BHF Research that we funded has shown that a new high-sensitivity blood test for troponin – a protein released from the heart during a heart attack – results in improved diagnosis of heart attack, particularly in women.
bhf.org.uk/heartattacktest

Atrial Fibrillation (AF)

Atrial fibrillation is one of the most common forms of abnormal heart rhythm (arrhythmia) and a major cause of stroke.

- Nearly **1.2 million people** in the UK have been diagnosed with atrial fibrillation.
- It's estimated that there are at least 500,000 people living with undiagnosed AF in the UK.
- For more on atrial fibrillation, visit bhf.org.uk/heart-health/conditions/atrial-fibrillation

BHF We have funded arrhythmia care coordinator (ACC) posts to improve outcomes for people with arrhythmias. The programme is already preventing thousands of hospital admissions and has been adopted as a NICE Quality, Innovation and Productivity case study.
bhf.org.uk/bestpractice

Heart Failure (HF)

Heart failure occurs when the heart is not pumping blood around the body as well as it should, most commonly when the heart muscle has been damaged – for example, after a heart attack.

- **Over half a million people** in the UK have been diagnosed with heart failure.
- For more information on heart failure, visit our website at bhf.org.uk/heart-health/conditions/heart-failure

BHF Our researchers helped to show that angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors – drugs that lower blood pressure – increase survival and improve quality of life in patients with heart failure.
bhf.org.uk/treatmentsresearch

BHF Our work has shown that heart failure specialist nurses (HFSNs) provide great benefit and comfort for heart patients and their carers. The use of HFSNs has been widely adopted across the UK.
[Managing HF in the Community](#)

BHF We funded an innovative pilot delivering intravenous diuretics at home, leading to improved quality of life for heart failure patients. Patients preferred this over hospital-based treatment and the model has been replicated across the UK.
bhf.org.uk/communityivd

Stroke (Cerebrovascular Disease)

A stroke occurs when the blood supply to part of the brain is cut off, causing brain cells to become damaged. A transient ischaemic attack (TIA) is also known as a “mini-stroke” and is caused by a temporary disruption in the blood supply to part of the brain.

- Strokes cause **around 40,000 deaths** in the UK each year.
- Regional and local UK statistics and rankings for stroke deaths can be found on our website at bhf.org.uk/statistics
- In the UK over 240,000 hospital visits each year are due to strokes.
- Over **1.2 million people** in the UK have survived a stroke or TIA, and almost half are under the age of 75.
- For more information on strokes visit our website at bhf.org.uk/heart-health/conditions/stroke

Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest (OHCA)

Cardiac arrest is a serious medical emergency, where the heart stops pumping blood around the body. Unless treated immediately, it leads to death within minutes.

- There are **more than 30,000** out-of-hospital cardiac arrests (OHCAs) in the UK each year.
- The overall survival rate in the UK is **less than 1 in 10**.
- The Chain of Survival (below) is a sequence of steps that together maximise the chance of survival following cardiac arrest.
- Every minute without cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and defibrillation reduces the chance of survival by up to 10 per cent.
- Performing **CPR can double the chances of survival** in some cases (ventricular fibrillation).
- For more on cardiac arrest visit [bhf.org.uk/heart-health/conditions/cardiac-arrest](https://www.bhf.org.uk/heart-health/conditions/cardiac-arrest)



BHF By providing access to and innovative resources for cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) training we aim to give people the skills and confidence to act when they witness a cardiac arrest and improve survival rates, thereby building a nation of lifesavers. Millions of adults and schoolchildren have participated in our CPR training schemes and now have life saving skills.

BHF We have also helped fund and place thousands of public access defibrillators (PADs) in communities across the country. We are making further investments to increase defibrillator awareness for emergency medical services and the public to ensure that PADs can be accessed quickly in an emergency.

[bhf.org.uk/survival](https://www.bhf.org.uk/survival)



There are more than **30,000** out-of-hospital cardiac arrests in the UK each year

Congenital Heart Disease

Congenital heart disease is a heart condition or defect that develops in the womb before a baby is born.

- Heart defects are diagnosed in at least 1 in 180 births - that's around 4,000 each year or **12 babies each day** - in the UK - with more diagnoses later in life.
- Estimates suggest that as many as **1-2 per cent** of the population may be affected.
- Before the BHF existed, the majority of babies born in the UK with a heart defect did not survive to their first birthday. Today, thanks to research, around **8 out of 10 survive** to adulthood.
- For more information, visit [bhf.org.uk/heart-health/conditions/congenital-heart-disease](https://www.bhf.org.uk/heart-health/conditions/congenital-heart-disease)

BHF Professor Sir Magdi Yacoub developed surgical techniques to treat a complex congenital heart defect. The switch procedure which he pioneered is now used routinely, worldwide, to treat babies born with abnormally connected blood vessels.

BHF With our support, researchers at the Institute of Child Health mapped out the details of heart defects. This knowledge, combined with advances in imaging technology, helps to identify and treat abnormalities as early as possible, meaning babies have the best chance of survival

[bhf.org.uk/congenhistory](https://www.bhf.org.uk/congenhistory)



12 babies a day are diagnosed with a congenital heart defect in the UK

Inherited (Genetic) Conditions

These are conditions which can be passed on through families, affect people of any age and be life-threatening.

- They include hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM; estimated to affect 1 in 500 in the UK) and familial hypercholesterolaemia (FH; 1 in 250).
- It's estimated that **around 600,000 people** in the UK are living with a faulty gene putting them at unusually high risk of developing heart disease or dying suddenly at a young age.
- In the UK it is estimated that at least 12 young people (aged under 35) die every week from an undiagnosed heart condition.
- For more information, visit our website:-
bhf.org.uk/heart-health/conditions/inherited-heart-conditions
bhf.org.uk/heart-health/conditions/familial-hypercholesterolaemia



Around 600,000 people in the UK have a faulty gene that can cause an inherited heart condition

BHF Professor Steve Humphries and his team have pioneered the development of genetic tests for familial hypercholesterolaemia (FH), an inherited condition which results in exceptionally high levels of cholesterol in the blood. Left untreated, this can greatly increase the risk of developing heart disease at an early age. Read our [research timeline](#) to find out more. Based on this research, the BHF has piloted FH cascade screening programmes across the UK since 2010, ensuring access to genetic testing, and resulting in thousands being diagnosed and getting the treatment they need.

BHF Professor Hugh Watkins and his team have led in the identification of the faulty genes that cause hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM) – a dangerous condition that can lead to sudden death. Through the Miles Frost Fund, the BHF will pilot a programme to help ensure access to genetic testing for immediate family members of those diagnosed with HCM.
bhf.org.uk/HCMresearch

Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs)

CVD is a non-communicable (non-infectious or non-transmissible) disease.

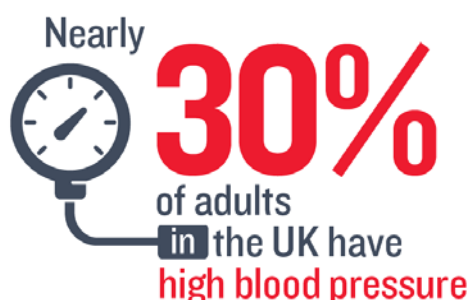
Other NCDs include cancer, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, digestive and mental health conditions.

- NCDs kill almost half a million people each year in the UK; that's 86 per cent of all deaths.
- NCDs cause 161,000 premature deaths each year in the UK; 86 per cent of all deaths before the age of 75.

Medical Risk Factors

Many different risk factors increase your likelihood of developing cardiovascular disease.

- Nearly 30 per cent of adults in the UK have **high blood pressure** and up to half are not receiving treatment.
- People with high blood pressure are up to **three times** more likely to develop heart disease or have a stroke.
- **High blood cholesterol** is a significant risk factor for cardiovascular disease.
- Having diabetes can **double the risk** of developing cardiovascular disease.
- **3.6 million adults** in the UK have been diagnosed with **diabetes**.
- In the UK around 10 per cent of those diagnosed are living with Type 1 diabetes and 90 per cent have Type 2.
- It's estimated that around **1 million people** in the UK are living with undiagnosed Type 2 diabetes.



For more information, visit our website:-

High Blood Pressure (Hypertension)

bhf.org.uk/heart-health/risk-factors/high-blood-pressure

High Cholesterol

bhf.org.uk/heart-health/risk-factors/high-cholesterol

Diabetes

bhf.org.uk/heart-health/risk-factors/diabetes

Lifestyle Risk Factors

Modifiable risk factors (e.g. cigarette smoking, physical inactivity and poor diet) contribute significantly to the risk of CVD.



1 in 6 adults smoke in the UK



20,000 UK cardiovascular disease deaths are attributed to smoking each year

- More than one in six adults smoke cigarettes in the UK– that’s over 8 million adults.
- Nearly **100,000 smokers in the UK die** from smoking-related causes each year.
- It’s estimated that up to 20,000 UK deaths each year from cardiovascular disease can be attributed to smoking.



27% of adults in the UK are obese



39% of adults in the the UK do not meet physical activity recommendations

- **Over a quarter** (27 per cent) of adults in the UK are obese and in addition more than a third are overweight (by BMI).
- It’s estimated that nearly **30 per cent of children** in the UK are **overweight or obese**.
- Nearly two out of five adults in the UK do not achieve recommended levels of **physical activity**.
- Only a quarter of UK adults and one in five children consume the recommended minimum five portions of **fruit and vegetables** per day.
- A quarter of adults in the UK exceed national guidelines for weekly **alcohol** intake; no level of use is without risk.

Other Risk Factors

- Outdoor **air pollution** contributes to an estimated 40,000 premature deaths in the UK each year, with a significant impact on cardiovascular health.
- Other risk factors can significantly increase your risk of developing cardiovascular disease, including age, gender, family history and ethnicity.

BHF Groundbreaking studies by our researchers have greatly advanced our understanding of how maternal nutrition and lifestyle during pregnancy can affect a child’s long-term health. Read our [research timeline](#) to find out more.

BHF Our research has provided evidence of a causal relationship between air pollutants and cardiovascular disease. The researchers have also shown that fitting particle traps to diesel engine exhausts helps to prevent the damaging effects of some types of pollution. Some European countries have already started to adopt this simple intervention to limit the detrimental effects of pollution on health. Visit [our website](#) to find out more.

REFERENCES

STATISTIC	REFERENCE
CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE (CVD; HEART & CIRCULATORY DISEASE)	
CVD deaths, men/women [NCDs 2014]	BHF analysis of latest UK mortality statistics: ONS/NRS/NISRA (2015 data)
CVD ASDRs (death rates); UK CVD map	BHF/Oxford University in collaboration with UK statistical agencies: ONS/NRS/NISRA (2013-15 data)
Numbers living with CVD	BHF estimate based on GP patient data and latest UK health surveys with CVD fieldwork
£15bn CVD cost ~ £11bn healthcare cost	CEBR, The Economic Cost of Cardiovascular Disease, 2014 (www.cebr.com/reports/the-rising-cost-of-cvd/)
CORONARY HEART DISEASE (CHD; ISCHAEMIC HEART DISEASE)	
CHD deaths, vs breast cancer, biggest killer UK ~ worldwide	BHF analysis of latest UK mortality statistics: ONS/NRS/NISRA (2015 data) ~ World Health Organization, <i>The Top 10 Causes of Death</i>
CHD ASDRs (death rates)	BHF/Oxford University in collaboration with UK statistical agencies: ONS/NRS/NISRA
2.3m living with CHD	Quality & Outcomes Framework prevalence data 2015/16; NHS Digital/ISD Scotland/StatsWales/DH Northern Ireland
Living with CHD gender split	BHF analysis of 2013 CPRD prevalence data
HEART ATTACK (MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION, MI)	
194k heart attack hospital visits	UK hospital episode statistics, 2015/16; NHS Digital/ISD Scotland/NHS Wales/DH Northern Ireland
7/10 people survive heart attack ~ 1960s estimate	Case fatality rates in Smolina's 2012 BMJ paper on acute MI mortality (www.bmj.com/content/344/bmj.d8059) ~ Goldacre's 2003 paper on myocardial infarction (Oxon)
915k survived MI	BHF calculation based on 2013 CPRD prevalence data and ONS population estimates
ATRIAL FIBRILLATION (AF)	
1.1m UK diagnosed with AF ~ undiagnosed	Quality & Outcomes Framework prevalence data 2015/16; NHS Digital/ISD Scotland/StatsWales/DH Northern Ireland ~ Atrial Fibrillation Association/NCVIN (Public Health England)
HEART FAILURE (HF)	
500k+ living with heart failure	Quality & Outcomes Framework prevalence data 2015/16; NHS Digital/ISD Scotland/StatsWales/DH Northern Ireland
STROKE (CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE)	
40k UK stroke deaths	BHF analysis of latest UK mortality statistics: ONS/NRS/NISRA (2015 data)
240k+ stroke hospital visits	UK hospital episode statistics, 2015/16; NHS Digital/ISD Scotland/NHS Wales/DH Northern Ireland
1.2m UK stroke/TIA survivors	Quality & Outcomes Framework prevalence data 2015/16; NHS Digital/ISD Scotland/StatsWales/DH Northern Ireland
U75 stroke survivors	BHF analysis of 2013 CPRD prevalence data
CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE	
1:180 babies diagnosed	BHF/Oxford University analysis of EUROCAT congenital anomaly registers 2010-14 (NB cases exclude BAV - bicuspid aortic valve)
survival comparison (pre-BHF/today)	MacMahon BMJ (http://heart.bmj.com/content/heartjnl/15/2/121.full.pdf) and NHS website
1-2% prevalence	various estimates including Hoffman & Kaplan, JACC -19 per 1,000 includes BAVs which will eventually need cardiologic care (www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0735109702018867)
INHERITED (GENETIC) CONDITIONS	
600k+ UK living with faulty gene	PHG Foundation, <i>Heart to Heart: inherited cardiovascular conditions services</i> (2009); with revised FH prevalence estimates (see below) and DCM from Hershberger et al 2013 (www.nature.com/nrcardio/journal/v10/n9/full/nrcardio.2013.105.html)
1:250 living with familial hypercholesterolaemia (FH)	Benn, Watts et al. J Clin Endocrinol Metab Aug 2012 (www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22893714) - with erratum Dec 2014; also in Eur Heart J Aug 2013, Nordestgaard et al (eurheartj.oxfordjournals.org/content/early/2013/08/15/eurheartj.eht273)
1:500 living with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM)	Priori et al, Task Force on Sudden Cardiac Death ESC (eurheartj.oxfordjournals.org/content/ehj/22/16/1374.full.pdf)
sudden cardiac deaths under-35s	Cardiac Risk in the Young (www.c-r-y.org.uk/sads-statistics)
OUT-OF-HOSPITAL CARDIAC ARREST (OHCA)	
30k+ UK OHCA/year, less than 10% survival	BHF UK estimate - volumes and survival rates are only routinely published for England - cardiac events with resuscitation attempts
Every min & CPR doubles survival	European Resuscitation Council, Guidelines for Resuscitation 2015 (www.cprguidelines.eu)
RISK FACTORS	
3.6m adults diagnosed with diabetes ~ undiagnosed*, type and double risk	QOF prevalence data 2015/16; NHS Digital/ISD Scotland/StatsWales/DH Northern Ireland ~ Diabetes UK, <i>Diabetes: Facts and Stats</i> - *updated following PHE revisions
Smoking; number of smokers	BHF analysis of UK surveys (NHS Digital/ Scottish Government/StatsWales/DH Northern Ireland) ~ ONS population estimates (mid-2015)
High blood pressure (hypertension)	
High BP/CVD risk	Vasan et al NEJM 2001 (www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11794147/)
100k/20k smoking/CVD deaths	BHF UK estimate based on NHS Digital, Statistics on Smoking, 2017
Obesity, physical activity, 5-a-day, alcohol	BHF analysis of UK health surveys (NHS Digital/Scottish Government/StatsWales/DH Northern Ireland)
Air pollution	Royal College of Physicians report (2016) (link) and COMEAP report (2010) (link)



About the British Heart Foundation (BHF)

For over 50 years we've pioneered research that has transformed the lives of millions of people living with heart disease. Our work has been central to the discoveries of vital treatments that are leading the fight against heart disease.

But heart and circulatory disease still kills more than one in four people in the UK, stealing them away from their families and loved ones. From babies born with life-threatening heart problems, to the many mums, dads and grandparents who survive a heart attack or endure their daily battles with heart failure.

Join our fight for every heartbeat in the UK. Every pound raised, minute of your time and donation to our shops will help make a difference to people's lives.

bhf.org.uk/donate



BIGGEST
independent funder of
cardiovascular disease
research in the UK

More BHF CVD Statistics

Including exclusive content, local statistics and maps
Visit our website bhf.org.uk/statistics

This factsheet is compiled by the British Heart Foundation.
Last reviewed and updated 21 June 2017.

Statistics are the latest available from the UK's health and statistical agencies.

For any queries, please [contact us](#) and we will do our best to help.

**Factsheets are also available for Scotland, Wales
(in English/Welsh) and Northern Ireland.**

