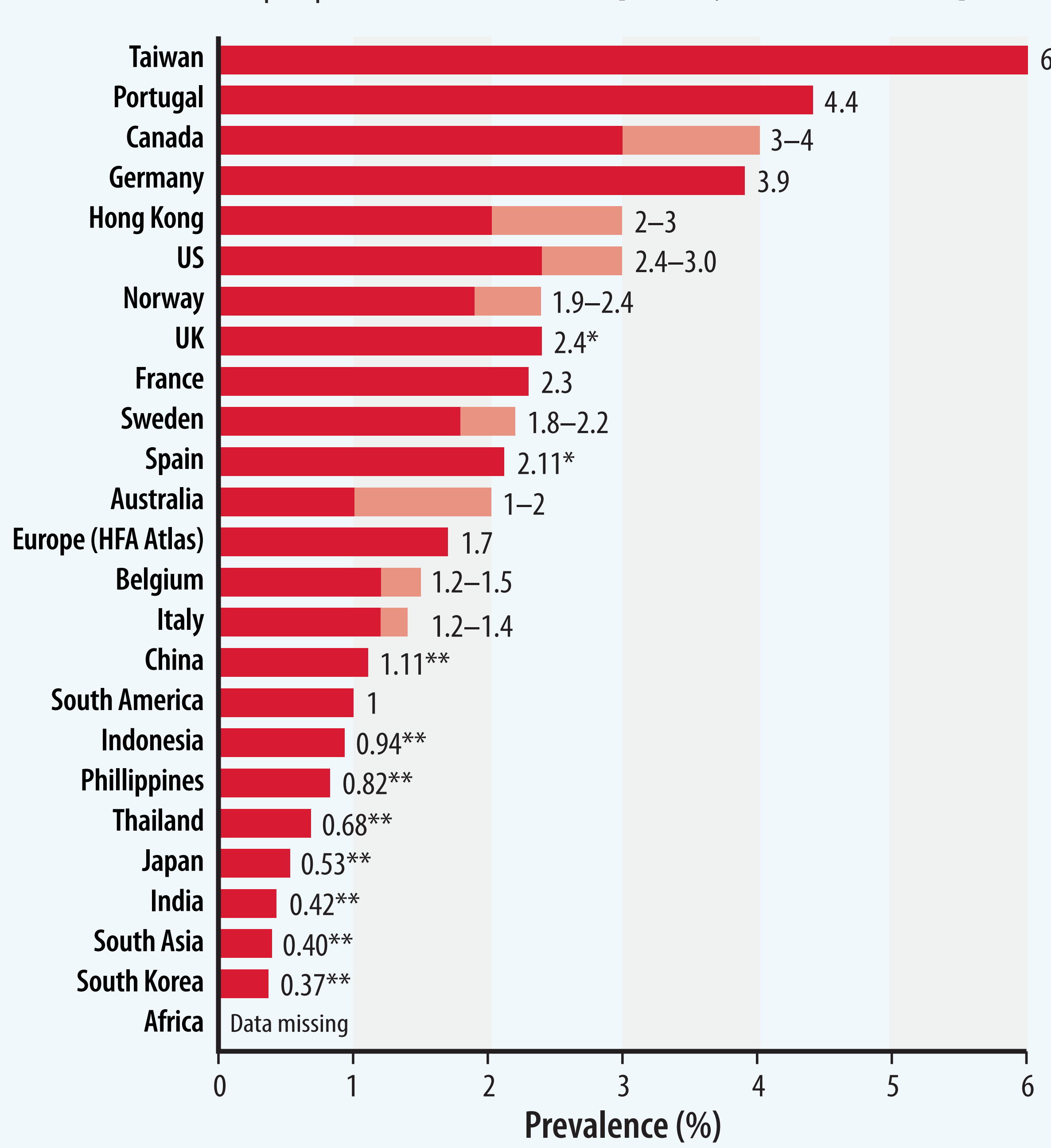


Topline Global Trends, Risk Factors, Comorbidities, and Prediction of Future Heart Failure State



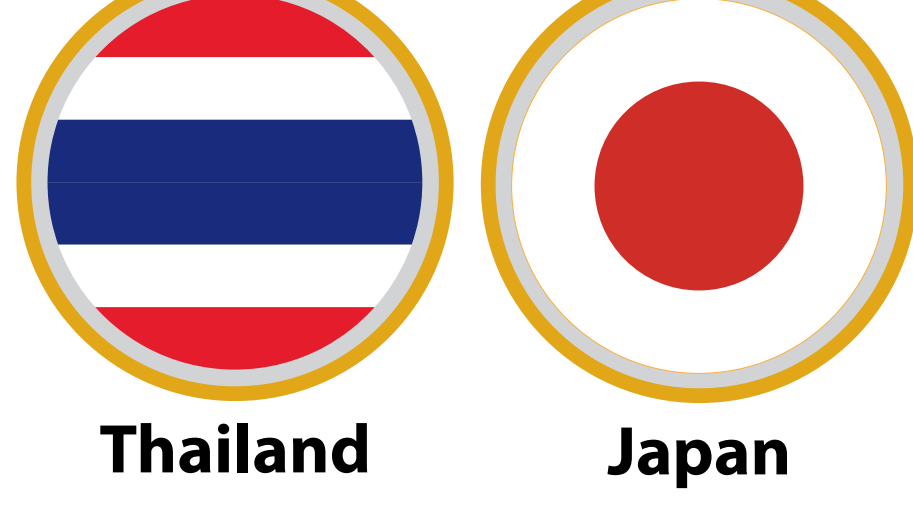
HF prevalence estimates around the world range from 1% to 3% of the overall population

60 million people worldwide with HF [95% CI; 46.4 –67.8 million]



Worldwide prevalence of HF. Values represent age-adjusted prevalence rates from different countries (for some countries a prevalence range is noted and data are derived from more than 1 study. Shades of color represent the ranges of prevalence.

Countries with LOWEST prevalence of HF



Thailand

Japan



India

South Korea

0.37% – 0.68%

The Global Burden of Disease study has reported a

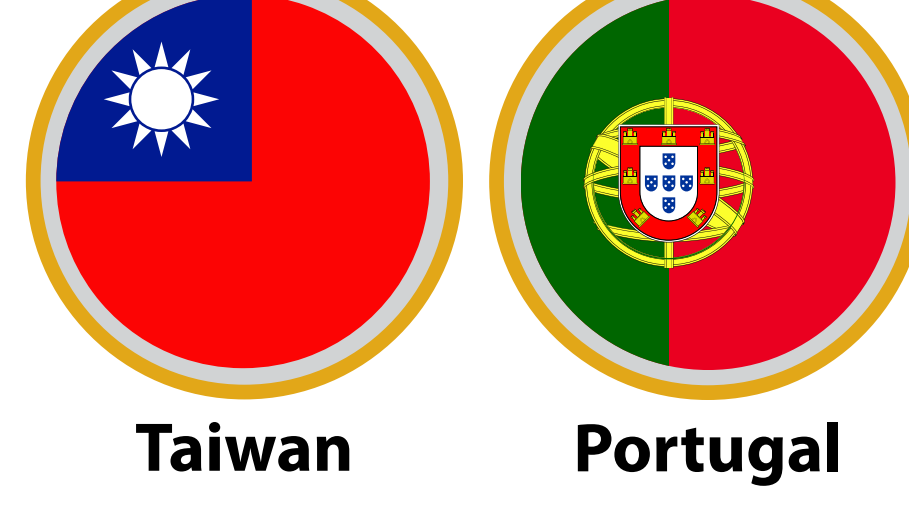
29.4% worldwide increase

in the prevalence of HF from 2010 to 2019.

Prevalence varies greatly by country.

No prevalence estimates are available from certain areas of the world including northern and sub-Saharan Africa.

Countries with HIGHEST prevalence of HF



Taiwan

Portugal



Canada

Germany

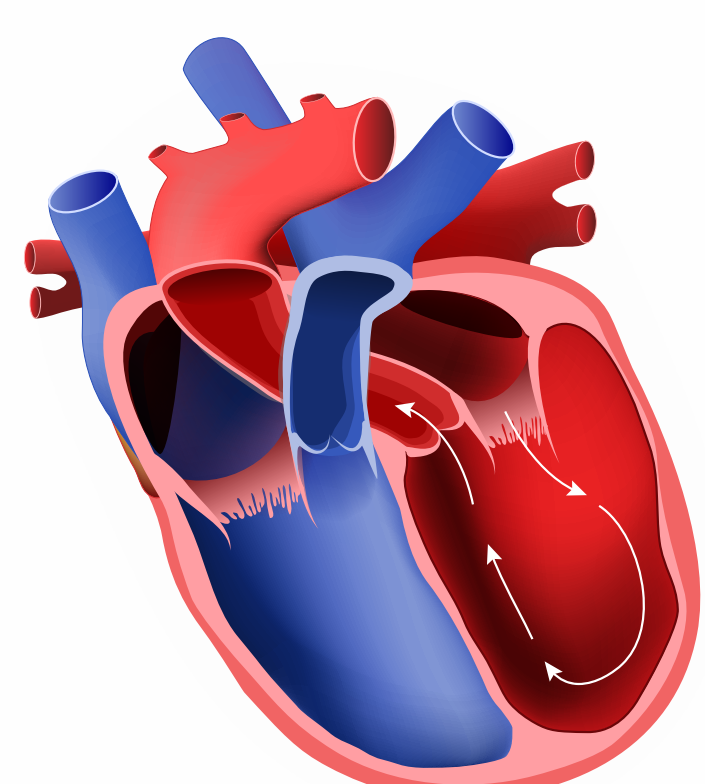
3.9% – 6.0%

The global prevalence of risk factors for HF including hypertension, obesity, and atrial fibrillation are increasing over time.

Leading risk factors for developing incident HF include advancing age, ischemic heart disease, hypertension, obesity, diabetes mellitus, atrial fibrillation, and smoking.

Air pollution and increases in ambient temperature and other environmental factors are emerging risk factors.

Secular trends suggest that younger populations are at risk for HF and the proportion of younger individuals diagnosed with HF is increasing

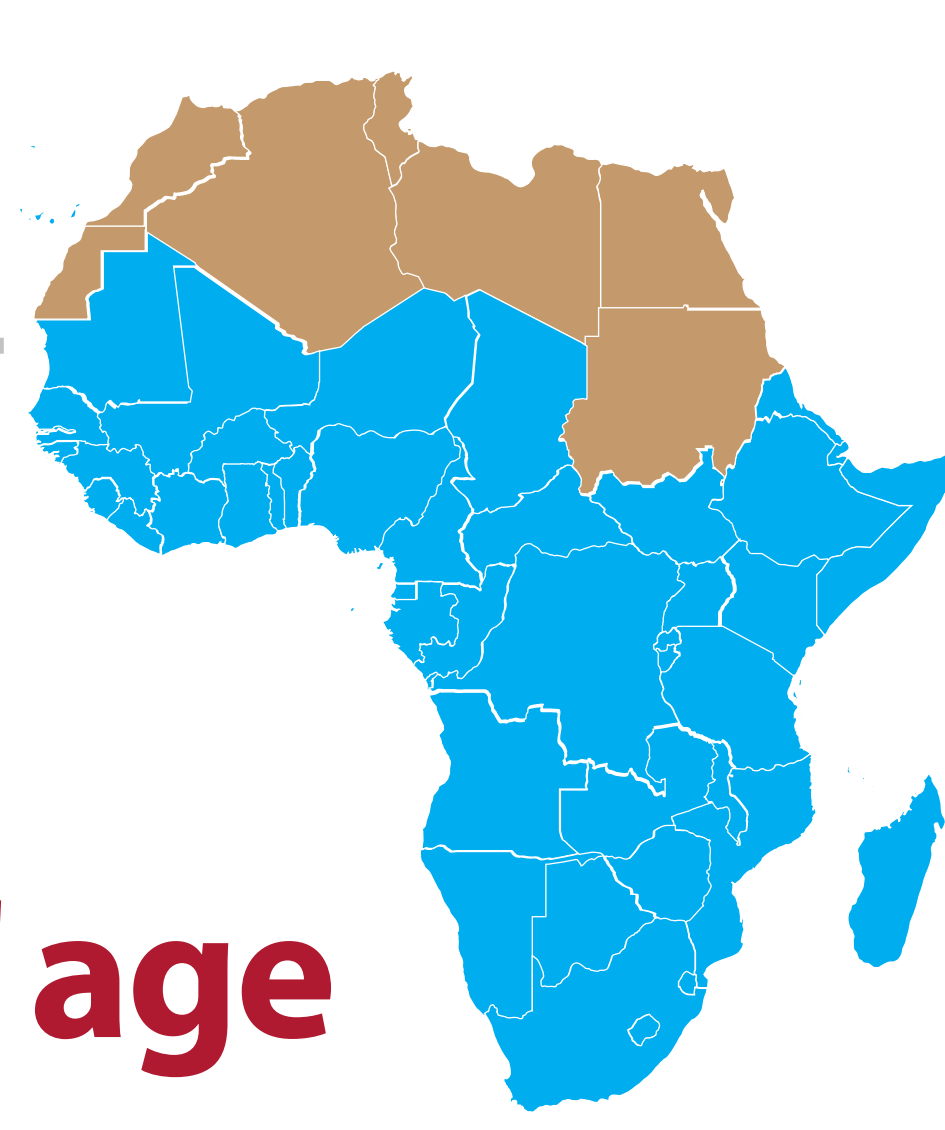


HFrEF

People living with HFrEF from the Asia-Pacific regions and Latin American region are 10 years younger

compared with European and North Americans living with HFrEF

In sub-Saharan Africa, more than one-half of the individuals with HF are under 55 years of age



It is difficult to determine whether this earlier onset is due to improved awareness of HF or if there are other biological or epidemiological factors playing a role, but nevertheless, it underscores that

HF is not limited to older individuals

Nontraditional risk factors, including SDoH are known to impact global HF trends.



Income



Access to care



Location

For example, socioeconomic status/deprivation, access to health care, and geographic residence influence the occurrence of HF. Among the 204 countries included in the GBD dataset analysis, greater HF prevalence was associated with a higher socioeconomic deprivation index.

All information, including graphics, tables, and text in this infographic are from the report published in the *Journal of Cardiac Failure*, and should be referenced as follows:

J Card Fail. 2025; 31 P66-116

