

Lack of fruits and vegetables increases global heart disease burden

7 March 2017



Credit: American Heart Association

(5.1percent) and highest in Bangladesh (23.2 percent);

- The burden of heart disease attributed to limited vegetable intake was lowest in North Korea (5.9 percent) and highest in Mongolia (19.4percent).
- Countries with the highest level of socio-economic development had the lowest burden of heart disease attributed to low fruit and [vegetable consumption](#).

The researchers conclude that population-based interventions to increase the consumption of fruits and vegetables could lead to millions more years of healthy life worldwide.

Provided by American Heart Association

Globally, increasing the consumption of fruits and vegetables could save millions of years lost to disability and premature death from heart disease, according to a study presented at the American Heart Association Epidemiology and Prevention | Lifestyle and Cardiometabolic Health 2017 Scientific Sessions.

Researchers used nutritional surveys and consumer expenditure surveys as well as data from previous studies on the impact of low fruit and vegetable consumption on the risk of [heart disease](#) to calculate the number of disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) - healthy years lost to heart-disease-related disability or death - for 195 countries. Overall, they found that, in 2015:

- Low intake of fruits accounted for 57.3 million DALYs;
- Low intake of vegetables accounted for 44.6 million DALYs;
- The burden of heart disease attributed to limited fruit intake was lowest in Rwanda

APA citation: Lack of fruits and vegetables increases global heart disease burden (2017, March 7) retrieved 13 September 2022 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2017-03-lack-fruits-vegetables-global-heart.html>

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