

WHAT IS THE IMPACT OF ATRIAL FIBRILLATION (AFIB) AND CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE (CVD) RELATED STROKE IN EUROPE?



Atrial fibrillation (AFib) is the most common form of arrhythmia. It is a heart condition projected to affect over 11 million people in the EU and can lead to serious health issues such as stroke.

Using information extracted from BMS-Pfizer sponsored resources, produced since 2017, we examine access to stroke prevention and care in six countries in Europe. Grouping the data thematically, in line with specific advocacy necessities and market interests, we examine if enough is being done for the prevention, treatment and management of stroke.

AFib-Related and CVD-Related Stroke Data:

Showcasing five key factors at a regional European level

STROKE PREVALENCE



1 of 4 People experience stroke in their lifetime.

There is a **strong link between stroke risk and age.**

Europe's population is ageing. **By 2030:** huge increase among 65+ (37%+) and 85+ (64%+) populations in Europe.

Stroke incidence forecast to rise by **>30%** between 2015 and 2035 if current trajectories not improved.

Source(s) 2-3-4

AFIB AND CVD RELATED STROKE

AFib is a stroke risk factor that can be avoided through **detection and management.**



People with AFib are **3 to 5** times more likely to suffer a devastating, debilitating, disabling and often fatal stroke than people without Afib.



AFib related stroke is **up to 60%** more expensive for the system than stroke.

Source 5

ECONOMIC BURDEN STROKE



Full cost of stroke in 32 European countries was **€60bn** per year in 2017

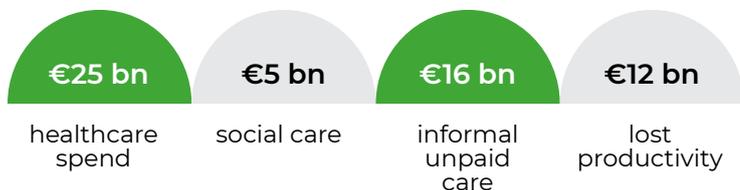


Economic models forecast **€75bn** total burden of stroke **by 2030**, and **€86bn by 2040**

Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU): **only 40%** of healthcare stakeholders surveyed feel indirect and direct stroke costs to economies is **understood by the public.**

Source 2

Annual costs incurred:



Source 4

COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF PREVENTION

80% Of strokes can be avoided

EIU: 84% of stakeholders surveyed agreed that greater investment in stroke prevention **will reduce long-term costs** for the Healthcare (HC) system



Novel oral anticoagulants (NOACs) used to prevent blood clots, stroke, and embolism, especially in people with AFib leads to **greatest improvement** in Quality-Adjusted Life Year in Europe

Regular screening for AFib and the prescription of necessary oral anticoagulants, reduces the risk of an **AFib-related stroke by at least 64%.**

- 64%

Source(s) 1-2-4

Best practices



Presence of **stroke registry** at the national level in Germany, UK and Sweden



Existence of evidence-based national non-communicable disease (**NCD**) **guidelines** in Germany, Spain and UK



Successful raising **awareness campaigns**: FAST (UK)

AFIB-RELATED AND CVD-RELATED STROKE DATA

A comparison of key data from five key markets showcasing the need for improved access to stroke prevention and care.

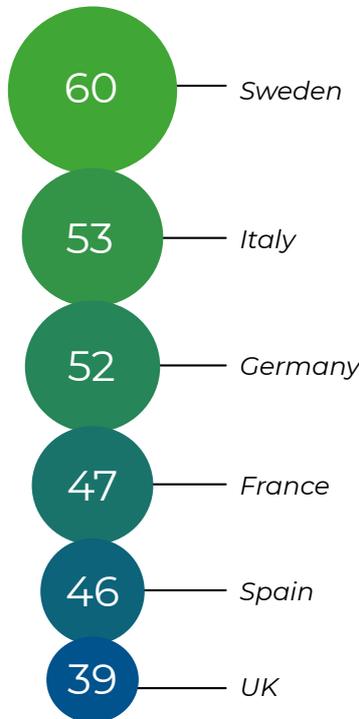
STROKE PREVALENCE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS



620 UK
369 Sweden
357 Spain
349 France
339 Germany
307 Italy

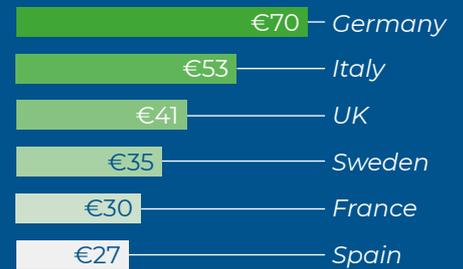
Source 3

STROKE INCIDENCE PER YEAR/100,000 INHABITANTS



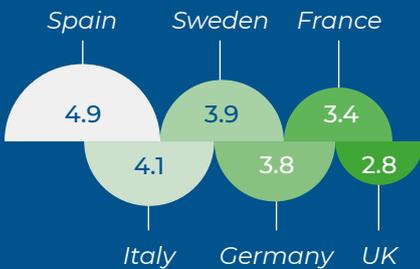
Source 3

ANNUAL HEALTHCARE STROKE COST PER CAPITA



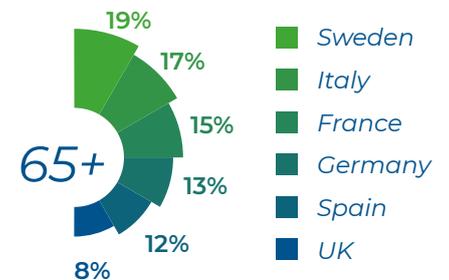
Source 3

NUMBER OF GPs ABLE TO PERFORM SCREENING/1000 CITIZENS



Source 1

PERCENTAGE OF PATIENTS AGED 65+ SCREENED FOR AFIB BUT NOT MONITORED



Source 3

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC OUTCOMES

Investment in primary & secondary prevention of stroke.



Reducing economic & social burden of stroke.

Benchmarking CVD & stroke investment across Europe.



Earlier detection of risk factors and supporting a sustainable healthcare system.

Harnessing digital solutions to advance diagnosis.



Advancing the discussion on diagnosis and access to innovative treatments.

Ensuring prevention, care, rehabilitation and life after stroke are addressed.



Increasing the quality of life, employability & productivity of AFib induced stroke patients.

Sources:

1: Economist Intelligence Unit Report: Preventing Stroke: Uneven Progress 2017

2: Economist Intelligence Unit Report: No Time for Silence: Exploring policy approaches to investment in stroke prevention in Europe 2020

3: SAFE: The Burden of Stroke in Europe 2017

4: SAFE: The Economic Impact of Stroke in Europe – Current costs 2019, 2020

5: White Paper: inequalities and unmet needs in the detection of atrial fibrillation (AF) and use of therapies to prevent AF-related stroke in Europe 2018