

Cardiovascular disease (CVD) is a significant global health issue, with a particularly high burden in Africa. Recent data suggests that CVDs are responsible for about 13% of all deaths and 38% of all non-communicable disease deaths in Sub-Saharan Africa. However, the true burden of CVD in this region is often underestimated due to poor, delayed and unrecognized diagnosis.

Thoroughly assessing literature data shows that risk factors of CVD are often more prevalent in areas of poverty, low education, and uncontrolled urbanization. Early diagnosis and prevention of CVD are critical for improving patient outcomes, particularly in high-risk populations like Sub-Saharan Africa. However, resource constraints, socioeconomic disparities, and healthcare system challenges often hinder this. Collaborative initiatives and a multifaceted community engagement approach are essential to addressing these challenges and could help ensure the effective management of CVD in Africa.