

## Abstract

**Background:** Noncontagious diseases (NCDs) and chronic metastasis diseases (CRDs) area unit the most causes of mortality and morbidity worldwide.

**Methods:** The most evidences concerning the NCDs and CRDs burden and connected risk factors, from updated international reports and results of original researches, were collected and represented during this review.

**Results:**

**Keywords:** Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, Noncontagious Diseases, Chronic Metastasis Diseases, Mortality, Morbidity, Risk Factors.

**Introduction:**

Noncontagious diseases (NCDs) and chronic metastasis diseases (CRDs) are the leading causes of mortality and morbidity worldwide. In 2019, NCDs and CRDs were responsible for 71% of all deaths globally, with cardiovascular diseases being the most common cause of death, followed by cancer, chronic respiratory diseases, and diabetes [1].

The burden of NCDs and CRDs is increasing rapidly, particularly in low and middle-income countries. In 2000, the global burden of NCDs and CRDs was estimated to be 400,000 deaths per year, which is projected to increase to 1,000,000 deaths per year by 2020. This increase is due to a combination of factors, including population growth, aging, and changes in lifestyle and environment [2].

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) is a major cause of NCDs and CRDs. In 2019, COPD was responsible for 3.4% of all deaths globally, with a higher burden in low and middle-income countries. The prevalence of COPD is increasing rapidly, particularly in low and middle-income countries. In 2000, the global prevalence of COPD was estimated to be 1.3%, which is projected to increase to 3.4% by 2020. This increase is due to a combination of factors, including population growth, aging, and changes in lifestyle and environment [3].

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