NATIONAL POPULATION HEALTH SURVEY 2019



The National Population Health Survey 2019 is the first of a series of cross-sectional population health surveys that measure the health and risk factors of Singapore residents

AREAS THAT ARE ENCOURAGING





Men are more likely to report having diabetes, high blood pressure, or high blood cholesterol

AREAS THAT CAN BE IMPROVED



SCREENING FOR COLORECTAL CANCER



SCREENING FOR CERVICAL CANCER



Only **4 in 10** (42.0%) had a FOBT⁵ in the past

1 year or colonoscopy in the past 10 years



1 IN 2 (48.2[%]) women went for a Pap smear test in the past 3 years

Fewer than 4 in 10 (38.7%) women took a mammogram in the past 2 years Women were less likely to go for colorectal cancer screening

38.7%

Women aged 25-29 years old were less likely to go for cervical cancer screening

21.0%

Women aged 60-69 years old were less likely to go for breast cancer screening 36.9%

Download the NPHS 2019 report for more detailed information from the survey at www.hpb.gov.sg/nphs2019report

- 1. Sufficient total physical activity refers to \ge 30 minutes of at least moderate-intensity activities or equivalent for \ge 5 days a week. 2. Regular leisure-time exercise refers to the participation in any sports or exercise for \ge 20 minutes per occasion, for \ge 3 days a
- week. Leisure-time exercise tends to be of higher intensity and will have greater health benefits. 3. Adults aged 40-74 years, who do not have chronic diseases should be screened for high blood pressure every 2 years, and for
- diabetes and high blood cholesterol every 3 years. Biabetes and high blood cholesterol every 3 years.
- Binge drinking is the consumption of ≥ 5 alcoholic drinks for men or ≥ 4 alcoholic drinks for women in any 1 drinking session in the past month.
- 5. Faecal occult blood test (FOBT) is a blood stool test to determine if the stool contains blood for detection of colorectal cancer.



