Risk Factors for NCDs
Several risk factors have been identified in the high prevalence of NCDs, including smoking, obesity, and raised blood pressure, excessive intake of alcohol, each of which is associated with both NCDs and other negative health outcomes. [2]

STEPwise approach
To provide this information in developing countries, WHO has introduced the WHO STEPwise approach for surveillance of risk factors for non-communicable diseases in which 4 broad categories of NCDs namely, heart disease (coronary heart disease, stroke, and hypertension), diabetes, cancers and respiratory morbidities like COPD and asthma and associated risk factors have been considered. The WHO STEPwise approach to Surveillance (STEPS) of NCDs is based on sequential levels of surveillance of different aspects of non-communicable diseases, allowing flexibility and integration at each step by maintaining standardized questionnaires and protocols to ensure comparability over time and across locations. [2]

Utilization of Data for Prevention of NCDs
Since the underlying risk factors of all the non-communicable diseases are common,
identifying and modifying these risk factors have been recommended as a strategy for their prevention and control in various settings. Prevention of NCDs could be a growing issue: the burden of NCDs falls principally on developing countries, where eighty two percent of premature deaths occur from these diseases. Grappling the chance factors can so not solely save lives; it will conjointly give an enormous boost for the economic development of states.\textsuperscript{[3]} This methodology helps to make a long-lasting closed-circuit surveillance system, and it will increase our trained workforce keeping in mind the various constraints of the states at the national level. Necessary data relating to NCDs are collected which can be utilized in the management of NCDs.

**REFERENCES**

