

Guest Editor



Filipe Prazeres, MD, PhD

Faculty of Health Sciences, University of
Beira Interior, Covilhã, Portugal
Family Health Unit Beira Ria, Gafanha da
Nazaré, Portugal
Centre for Health Technology and
Services Research (CINTESIS),
University of Porto, Porto, Portugal

✉ filipeprazeressmd@gmail.com

Health Care for Multiple Chronic Diseases—A Men's Health Priority

🕒 **Deadline: 30 June 2023**

Dear Colleague,

Due to their rapid rise worldwide, chronic noncommunicable diseases will be an ongoing concern for many years to come. Several of these long-duration conditions are responsible for the majority of premature deaths worldwide, including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases, cancer and diabetes.

Chronic diseases are predominantly driven by behavior or lifestyle factors such as cigarette smoking, alcohol use, physical inactivity, and an unhealthy diet including excess salt/sodium intake. The World Health Organization also considers that elevated blood pressure, overweight/obesity, hyperglycemia and hyperlipidemia are important risk factors for chronic diseases.

Identifying and managing risk factors and improving health behaviors are essential for reducing the incidence of chronic diseases. Men and women have different health-related behaviors and expectations, and hence their risk of chronic diseases is different. Men have less treatment-seeking behaviors, meaning that diseases are usually diagnosed at later stages. This special issue will highlight the relationship between gender roles and outcomes from chronic diseases, gender differences in the prevalence and patterns of chronic diseases, disability differences between genders, chronic disease risks in men and women, and gender-specific approaches for the prevention and management of chronic conditions.

We look forward to receiving original research studies (cross-sectional, longitudinal, case-control, randomized control trials, qualitative and mixed-methods), reviews, meta-analyses, and commentaries that focus on the impact of gender roles on chronic disease incidence and outcomes.

Prof. Dr. Filipe Prazeres

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