**Cardiovascular Disease Prevalence and Economic Output: An Econometric Panel Data Approach for OECD Countries**

**Background:** Noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) are called long-term chronic diseases requiring costly care, which affect people throughout their lives and have many negative effects on human, economic and social aspects. Approximately 65.5% of all deaths worldwide, nearly 87% of deaths in the 30-70 age Turkey are caused by this disease. It is known that the increase of non-communicable diseases has a serious negative effect on human, social and economic fields; these diseases are considered to play a role in reducing productivity and increasing poverty. With the increase of non-communicable diseases, early retirement withdrawal from the workforce, decreases in employment level, decrease in labor productivity are some of the economic effects of diseases. In addition to loss of income and output, these diseases also have an impact on increasing health expenditure. **Method:** Therefore, in this study, the effects of cardiovascular diseases, which is one of the NCDs on economic output were investigated. The effect cardiovascular diseases on economic output was investigated with the help of the dynamic panel data method. Many topics discussed in the economic literature are dynamic. That is, it is affected by the previous period value. Economic growth is also in this structure. Therefore, while investigating the effect of diseases on economic output, dealing with dynamic models rather than static models is the reliability of the findings. For this purpose, the analysis results will be presented using the Arellano-Bond Generalized Moments Method (GMM) estimator, which is widely used and popular in the dynamic panel literature. The data set covers the period between 2000 and 2017 for 36 OECD countries. STATA program has been used for all the estimations. The model used in empirical analysis is the model developed by Suhrcke and Urban to measure the morbidity effect of diseases to the model adapted to measure the impact of cardiovascular diseases on economic growth. **Results:** According to the results of the analysis, first of all, it is seen that all the variables that are determinants of growth are significant at 10% confidence levels and the coefficients are compatible with theoretical expectations. The coefficient of the logarithm of cardiovascular disease prevalence, which is a proxy indicator of cardiovascular diseases, was found to be statistically significant at the 10% confidence level in the probability value calculated with robust coefficients. The coefficient of the prevalence of cardiovascular diseases was obtained as negative and significant. According to this result, if the prevalence of cardiovascular diseases among non-communicable diseases decreases in the society, economic output is affected positively.

***Key Words:*** *Cardiovascular Disease, Panel Data, Economic Output, Non-Communicable Disease.*