Human health in urban environments might be associated with green infrastructure presence, via ecosystem services offer. Cardiovascular health is known to be related to green availability near people in cities.

We developed a method to measure the level of land sharing and spared in a continuous way, and evaluate the influence of landscape in cardiovascular hospitalization rates in São Paulo Megacity.

With GLM modelling we found that green distribution is more important than the amount. Each 10% increase of sharing level in landscape reduces by 8% cardiovascular hospitalization rates. In that way, decision makers searching for NbS for human health should focus in delivering green infrastructure homogeneously in landscape.