nebraska HDSP program

Scotts Bluff County Health Department

| 2011** | CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE BURDEN

Cardiovascular disease (CVD) includes all diseases of the heart and blood vessels, including ischemic heart disease, stroke, congestive heart failure, hypertensive disease, and atherosclerosis.

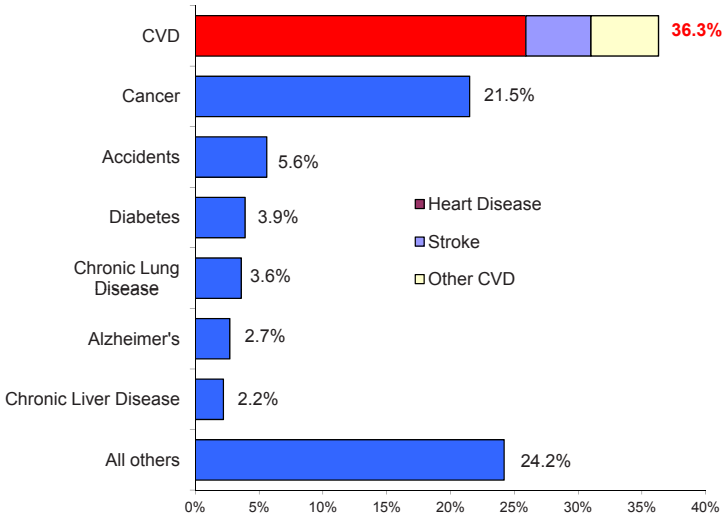
PREVALENCE[1]

- During 2008-2010, approximately 9.6% (2,700) of all adults reported ever being diagnosed with one or more forms of CVD.

DEATH[2]

- CVD was directly responsible for 150 deaths, accounting for approximately 1 in every 3 deaths.
- Cardiovascular disease was the **leading cause of death** among both genders for 2006-2010.

Leading Causes of Death
Scotts Bluff County Health Department, 2010



- CVD killed more residents than cancer, diabetes, chronic lung disease and accidents combined.
- CVD age-adjusted death rates were **12% higher** for women than men.
- CVD age-adjusted death rates were **13% higher** for African Americans than whites for the years 2006-2010.
- CVD death rate increases with age but 1 in 10 persons who died from CVD between 2006 and 2010 were less than 65 years of age.

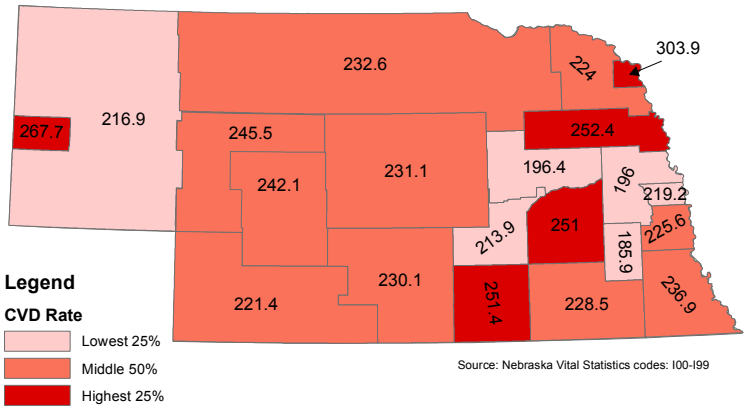
* All information on this fact sheet is for persons that reside in counties served by Scotts Bluff County Health Department

** Published December 2011. All data is the most current data available at the time of publishment.

DEATH CONTINUED[2]...

- Premature death from CVD is much more common among Hispanics. Twenty three percent of Hispanics who die of CVD die before the age of 65 compared to 10% of whites for 2006-2010.

Cardiovscular Disease Mortality by Local Health Departments
Age-Adjusted Rates per 100,000 population 2006-2010



HOSPITALIZATIONS[3]

- CVD is the **third leading cause** of hospitalization behind pregnancy and childbirth and digestive system disorders.
- There were 439 hospitalizations among residents due to CVD.
- The average hospitalization length of stay for CVD was 3.4 days.

ESTIMATED CHARGES[3]

- Total hospital charges for CVD increased by over **$3.4 million** between 2001 and 2010, from $6.4 million to $9.8 million.
- The average charge per CVD hospitalization was $22,300 in 2010 compared to $10,100 in 2001.
- In 2010, Medicare was charged an estimated $6.5 million for hospitalizations due to CVD, accounting for approximately 66% of all hospitalization charges for CVD.

CVD MODIFIABLE RISK FACTORS

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE[1]

- Nearly 1 in every 3 (29.6%) adults reported being told by a healthcare professional that they had high blood pressure for the years 2007 and 2009 combined.
- Over half (55.6%) of adults age 65 and older had high blood pressure for the years 2007 and 2009 combined.

SMOKING[1]

- Approximately 1 in 5 adults (19.9%) reported smoking cigarettes for the years 2007-2010 combined.

HIGH BLOOD CHOLESTEROL[1]

- Approximately 1 in every 4 (29.4%) adults had not had a blood cholesterol screening in the past five years for the years 2007 and 2009 combined.
- Of adults that reported having their blood cholesterol checked, more than 1 in every 3 (35.1%) reported being told by a healthcare professional that they had high blood cholesterol for the years 2007 and 2009 combined.

PHYSICAL INACTIVITY[1]

- 2 in 5 adults (42.8%) did not meet recommended guidelines for physical activity for the years 2007 and 2009 combined.

UNHEALTHY EATING[1]

- Fewer than 1 in 4 adults (22.9%) consumed five or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day for 2007 and 2009 combined.

OVERWEIGHT & OBESITY[1]

- Approximately 2 in 3 adults were overweight (34.8%) or obese (32.1%) for the years 2007-2010 combined.
- Males (73.6%) were significantly more likely to be overweight or obese than females (60.7%) for 2007-2010 combined.
- Hispanics (52.5%) were significantly more likely to be obese than whites (27.3%) for 2007-2010 combined[4].

DIABETES[1]

- Nearly 1 in 9 (10.7%) adults reported ever being diagnosed with diabetes for 2007-2010 combined.
- 1 out of every 5 adults (20.6%) 65 and older reported ever being diagnosed with diabetes for the years 2007-2010 combined.
- Hispanics (17.0%) were significantly more likely to have diabetes than whites (8.6%) for 2007-2010 combined[4].

MULTIPLE RISK FACTORS[1]

- Among adults, more than 9 in 10 (95.9%) had one or more CVD risk factors, almost 3 in 4 (71.9%) had 2 or more CVD risk factors, and more than 2 in 5 (43.0%) had 3 or more CVD risk factors for 2007 and 2009 combined.

SIGNS & SYMPTOMS

HEART ATTACK

- Chest discomfort: Most heart attacks involve discomfort in the center of the chest that lasts for more than a few minutes or goes away and comes back. The discomfort can feel like uncomfortable pressure, squeezing, fullness, or pain.
- Discomfort in other areas of the upper body: Can include pain or discomfort in one or both arms, the back, neck, jaw, or stomach.
- Shortness of breath: Often occurs along with chest discomfort, but it also can occur before chest discomfort.
- Other symptoms: May include breaking out in a cold sweat, nausea, or light-headedness.

STROKE

- Sudden numbness or weakness of the face, arm or leg, especially on one side of the body.
- Sudden confusion, trouble speaking or understanding.
- Sudden trouble seeing in one or both eyes.
- Sudden trouble walking, dizziness, loss of balance or coordination.
- Sudden, severe headache with no known cause.

For more information, contact:
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REFERENCES

1. Nebraska Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Year 2010. Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services, Financial Services, Research and Performance Management, Public Health Support Unit.
2. Nebraska Vital Records. Year 2010. Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services, Financial Services, Research and Performance Measurement.
3. Nebraska Hospital Discharge Data. Year 2010.
4. Data age-adjusted due to age differences in racial and ethnic groups.

Department of Health & Human Services
DHHS
NEBRASKA

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