



Cardiovascular-Related Disease Key Facts:

- Heart Disease is the #1 Killer in the United States. About 812,000 Americans die from heart disease each year—that's 1 in every 3 deaths.¹
- In the United States, someone has a heart disease-related event every 25 seconds and approximately every minute, someone will die from one.¹
- On average, more than 2200 Americans die from heart disease each day, one death every 39 seconds.¹
- Heart disease is the leading cause of death for people of most racial/ethnic groups in the United States, including African Americans, Hispanics, and Whites.¹
- Approximately 68% of people with diabetes will die from heart disease or stroke.¹
- Sudden Cardiac Arrest (SCA) is a leading cause of death in the United States, claiming more than 350,000 lives each year.¹

Black Americans:

- Black Americans are at greater risk for cardiovascular disease and stroke than White Americans.¹
- Between the ages of 45 and 64 Black men have a 70% higher risk and Black females have a 50% greater risk of developing heart failure than White men and women.²
- Black Americans are 2 times more likely than White Americans to be diagnosed with diabetes and 1.5 times more likely to be diagnosed with hypertension—important risk factors for heart disease.³
- The earlier onset of heart failure means higher rates of hospitalization, earlier disability, and higher rates of premature death (death before the age of 65) for Black Americans.²
- Annual rate of first heart attacks is higher for Black Americans than White Americans.¹
- Black Americans have a risk of first-ever stroke that is almost twice that of White Americans.¹

Latino Americans:

- An estimated 30% of adult Hispanics have diabetes,⁴ but nearly half don't realize it.¹ Untreated, diabetes can lead to serious complications, including cardiovascular disease and renal failure.⁸
- Diseases of heart and stroke rank as the #1 Killer of Latino Americans.¹
- The total prevalence of diabetes in the United States is expected to more than double with an 127% increase in the Latino population.¹
- Among Latino Americans age 20 and older, 77.5% of men and 75.1% of women are overweight.⁴

Women:

- Heart disease is the leading cause of death for women in the United States, killing 419,730 women in 2008—that's more than female lives taken by all cancers, respiratory diseases and Alzheimer disease combined.¹
- Almost two-thirds (64%) of women who die suddenly of coronary heart disease have no previous symptoms.⁵
- 42% of women 35 years of age and older were concerned about heart disease. Only 20% were aware that CAD is the major cause of death for women.¹

CVD Healthcare Disparity Key Facts

- Heart failure prevalence is higher among women than men, yet women receive cardiac resynchronization therapy to treat the condition 2x less often than men.⁶
- Black patients are 31% less likely to receive implantable cardioverter-defibrillator therapy compared with patients of other races.⁷
- Black Americans and Hispanic patients with acute peripheral artery disease continue to face a higher risk of amputation while being less likely to undergo surgical or endovascular repair than Caucasian patients.⁹

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