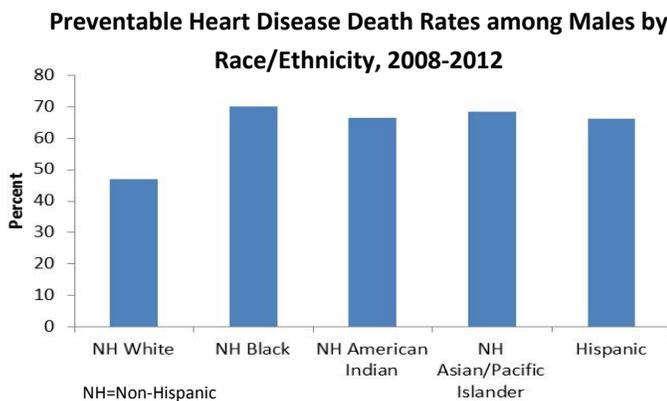


HEART DISEASE

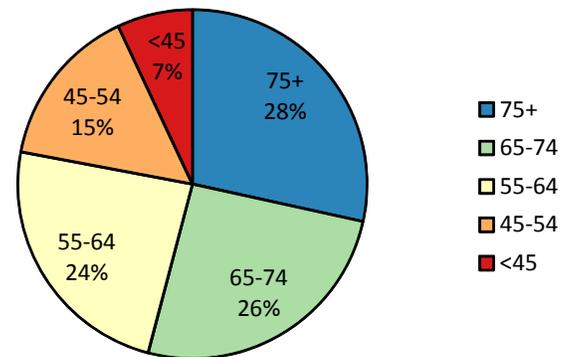
In Oklahoma Males

- ◇ In 2012, heart disease was the leading cause of death among Oklahoma males, accounting for 4,803 deaths.
- ◇ From 2000 to 2011, heart disease death rates among males decreased more rapidly in the US than in Oklahoma.
- ◇ In 2008-2012, half of heart disease deaths in Oklahoma males were potentially preventable.¹ There were differences by race/ethnicity (See graph below.)

- ◇ According to the 2013 Oklahoma Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 1 in 15 Oklahoma adult males reported they have had a heart attack.
- ◇ More than 1 in 5 hospital stays from heart disease in Oklahoma males were among those younger than 55 years of age. (See graph below.)



Age Distribution of Heart Disease Hospitalizations Among Oklahoma Males, 2012



Heart Disease Risk Factors among Adult Oklahoma Males, 2013

2 in 5 males (39.5%) have been told by a health care provider they have high blood pressure.

More than 2 in 5 males (42.7%) have been told by a health care provider they have high blood cholesterol.

1 in 8 males (12.1%) have been diagnosed with diabetes.

1 in 4 males (25.8%) smoke.

1 in 3 males (32.8%) are obese.

- ◇ In 2012, there were 22,495 hospital stays with heart disease as the principal diagnosis among Oklahoma males, accounting for \$1.28 billion in hospital stays.
- ◇ The average charge per Oklahoma male inpatient heart disease hospitalization was \$56,742 in 2012. This was twice the average charge of \$28,083 in 2003.

In 2011, Oklahoma had the second worst heart disease death rate in the nation among males.

Data sources for this fact sheet include Vital Records (available on www.health.ok.gov/ok2share and <http://wonder.cdc.gov>), Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, and the Oklahoma Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

1. Preventable deaths are defined in this fact sheet as those occurring in individuals younger than 75 years of age.



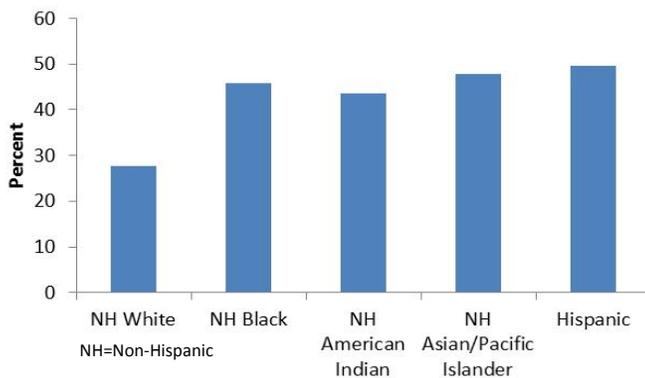
HEART DISEASE

In Oklahoma Females

- ◇ In 2012, heart disease was the leading cause of death among Oklahoma females, accounting for 4,370 deaths in 2012.
- ◇ From 2000 to 2011, female heart disease death rates decreased more rapidly in the US than in Oklahoma.
- ◇ In 2008-2012, nearly one-third (30.0%) of heart disease deaths in Oklahoma females were potentially preventable.¹ There were differences by race/ethnicity (See graph below.)

- ◇ According to the 2013 Oklahoma Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 1 in 25 Oklahoma adult females reported they have had a heart attack.
- ◇ Over half of Oklahoma females hospitalized with a principal diagnosis of heart disease were younger than 75 years of age (See graph below.)

Preventable Heart Disease Death Rates among Females by Race/Ethnicity, 2008-2012



Heart Disease Risk Factors Among Adult Oklahoma Females, 2013

More than 1 in 3 females (35.6%) have been told they have high blood pressure.

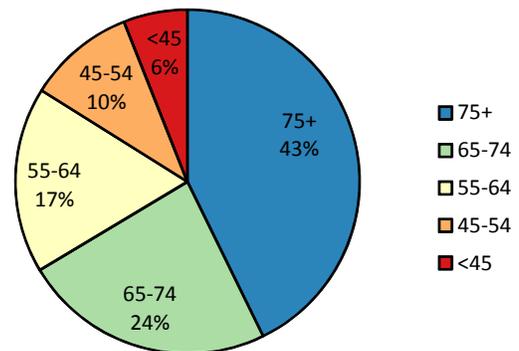
More than 2 in 5 females (39.7%) have been told they have high cholesterol.

1 in 10 females (10.1%) have been diagnosed with diabetes.

More than 1 in 5 females (21.7%) smoke.

1 in 3 females (32.2%) are obese.

Age Distribution of Heart Disease Hospitalizations Among Oklahoma Females, 2012



- ◇ In 2012, there were 19,058 hospital stays for heart disease among Oklahoma females, accounting for \$857 million in hospital charges.
- ◇ The average charge per female inpatient hospitalization was \$44,984 in 2012. This was twice the average of \$22,106 in 2003.

In 2011, Oklahoma had the third worst heart disease death rate in the nation among females.

Data sources for this fact sheet include Vital Records (available on www.health.ok.gov/ok2share and <http://wonder.cdc.gov>), Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, and the Oklahoma Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS).

1. Preventable deaths are defined in this fact sheet as those occurring in individuals younger than 75 years of age.

