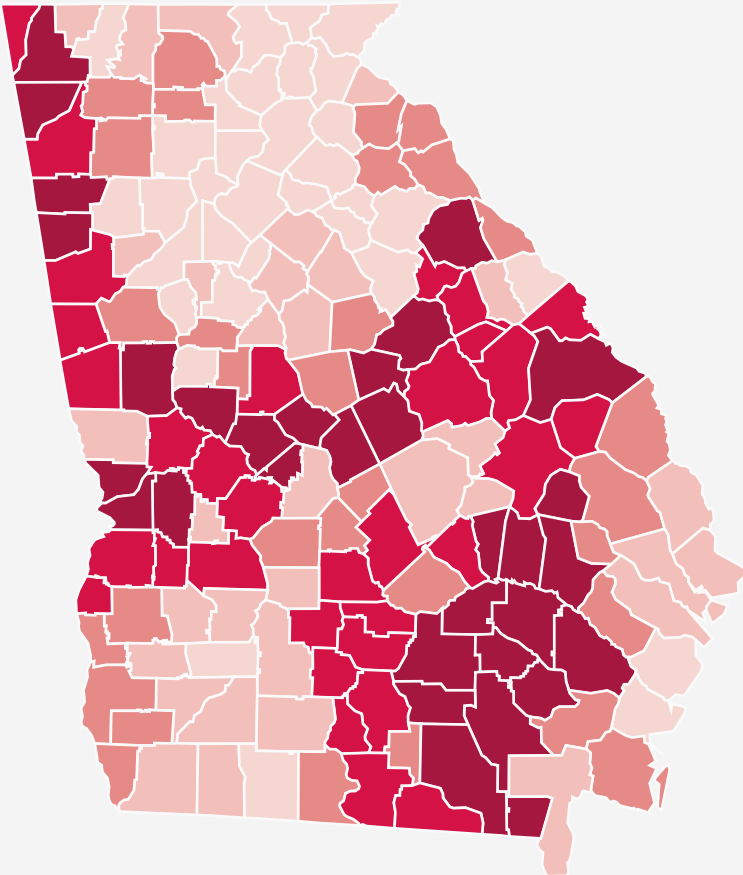


WOMEN'S HEART ALLIANCE

GEORGIA



In Georgia:

No. 1 Killer of Women

Heart disease is the number one killer of women in Georgia, killing more women than all cancers combined¹

18,143 Deaths Per Year

caused by heart disease²

Annual Costs Per Capita

of heart disease to county health care systems³:

- Charlton: **\$21,566 - \$44,631**
- Long: **\$21,566 - \$44,631**
- Quitman: **\$21,566 - \$44,631**
- Taliaferro: **\$21,566 - \$44,631**
- Brooks: **\$21,566 - \$44,631**
- Clinch: **\$21,566 - \$44,631**
- Bleckley: **\$21,566 - \$44,631**
- Coffee: **\$21,566 - \$44,631**
- Wayne: **\$21,566 - \$44,631**
- Jefferson: **\$21,566 - \$44,631**

Heart Disease Death Rate Per 100,000 People⁸

Insufficient Data (0)	152.3 - 166.1 (31)
100.7 - 137.7 (32*)	166.2 - 190.5 (32)
137.8 - 152.2 (33)	190.6 - 316.4 (31)

* Number of Counties

womensheartalliance.org
contact@womensheartalliance.org
Twitter: @WHA

In the Nation:

Georgia is #15 in Deaths

in the nation for most deaths from heart disease⁴

50% Misdiagnosed

Women are 50% more likely to be given a wrong diagnosis after a heart attack⁴

CPR Not Administered

Women are less likely to receive bystander CPR, decreasing their odds of survival,⁵ and are more likely to die in the year following a heart attack than men⁶

1. Xu J, Murphy SL, Kochanek KD, Bastian B and Arias E, "Deaths: Final Data for 2016," National Vital Statistics Reports, Hyattsville, MD: CDC, National Center for Health Statistics. 2018;67(5). Available from: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr67/nvsr67_05.pdf.

2. "Stats of the State of Georgia," Center for Disease Control and Prevention NCHS Pressroom. Available from: <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/states/georgia/georgia.htm>

3. Cost of Care per Capita for Medicare Beneficiaries Diagnosed with Heart Disease, 2015: Total Costs: <https://ncdd.cdc.gov/DHDSPTAtlas/Reports.aspx>

4. "Stats of the State of Georgia," Center for Disease Control and Prevention NCHS Pressroom. Available from: <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/states/georgia/georgia.htm>

5. Wu J, Gale CP, Hall M, Dondo TB, Metcalfe E, Oliver G, Batin PD, Hemingway H, Timmis A, West RM. Impact of initial hospital diagnosis on mortality for acute myocardial infarction: A national cohort study. Eur Heart J Acut Cardiovasc Care. 2016;in press. Available from: <http://acc.sagepub.com/content/early/2016/08/29/2048872616661693>.

6. "Men more likely to receive bystander CPR in public than women," American Heart Association Press Release. Available from: <https://newsroom.heart.org/news/men-more-likely-to-receive-bystander-cpr-in-public-than-women>

7. Mehta LS, Beckie TM, DeVon HA, Grines CL, Krumholz HM, Johnson MN, et al. Acute Myocardial Infarction in Women: a scientific statement from the American Heart Association. Circulation. 2016;133:00-00. Available from: <https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/abs/10.1161/CIR.0000000000000351>.

8. This map was created using the Interactive Atlas of Heart Disease and Stroke, a website developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division for Heart Disease and Stroke Prevention. <http://ncdd.cdc.gov/DHDSPTAtlas>.