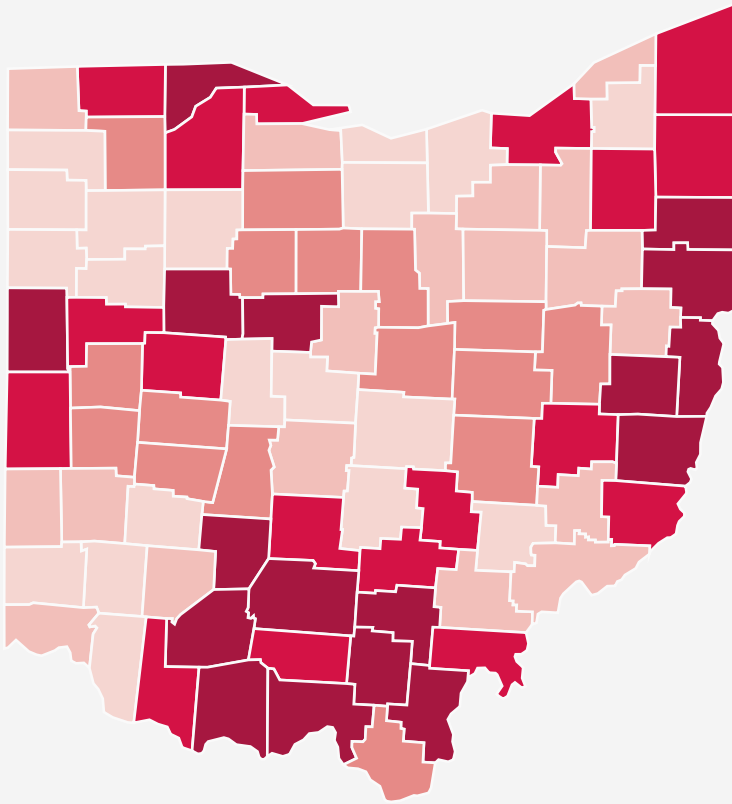


# WOMEN'S HEART ALLIANCE

## OHIO



### In Ohio:

## No. 1 Killer of Women

Heart disease is the No. 1 killer of women in Ohio, killing more women than all cancers combined<sup>1</sup>

## 28,008 Deaths Per Year

caused by heart disease<sup>2</sup>

## Annual Costs Per Capita

of heart disease to county health care systems<sup>3</sup>:

- Jefferson: **\$21,566 - \$44,631**
- Scioto: **\$21,566 - \$44,631**
- Jackson: **\$21,566 - \$44,631**
- Ross: **\$21,566 - \$44,631**
- Pike: **\$21,566 - \$44,631**
- Adams: **\$21,566 - \$44,631**
- Fayette: **\$21,566 - \$44,631**
- Harrison: **\$21,566 - \$44,631**
- Gallia: **\$21,566 - \$44,631**
- Belmont: **\$21,566 - \$44,631**

### Heart Disease Death Rate Per 100,000 People<sup>8</sup>

Insufficient Data (0)	142.6 - 153.7 (17)
112.6 - 136.5 (18*)	153.8 - 168.0 (18)
136.6 - 142.5 (18)	168.1 - 245.3 (17)

\* Number of Counties

[womensheartalliance.org](http://womensheartalliance.org)

[contact@womensheartalliance.org](mailto:contact@womensheartalliance.org)

Twitter: @WHA

### In the Nation:

## Ohio is #12 in Deaths

in the nation for most deaths from heart disease.<sup>4</sup>

## 50% Misdiagnosed

Women are 50% more likely to be given a wrong diagnosis after a heart attack<sup>5</sup>

## CPR Not Administered

Women are less likely to receive bystander CPR, decreasing their odds of survival,<sup>6</sup> and are more likely to die in the year following a heart attack than men<sup>7</sup>

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](https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr67/nvsr67_05.pdf).

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

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

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