



**DIVISION FOR HEART DISEASE AND STROKE PREVENTION
FY 2015 APPROPRIATIONS FACT SHEET
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION**

FY 2014	President's FY 2015 Budget	FY 2015 Suggested
\$130,188,000	\$130,188,000	\$130,188,000

Continuing this funding level will allow CDC to provide greater resources to states to focus on this common and often preventable cause of death and disability.

Basic Facts about Heart Disease and Stroke

- Heart disease and stroke are the first and fourth leading causes of death in the United States.
- Each year, an estimated 720,000 Americans will have a new coronary attack, and 470,000 will have a recurrent attack. Approximately every 44 seconds, an American will have a coronary event, and approximately every minute, someone will die of one.
- Each year, an estimated 795,000 people experience a stroke. On average, one American dies from stroke every 4 minutes.
- Among Americans with functional disabilities, heart disease, stroke and hypertension are all among the 15 leading conditions that caused those disabilities.

Cost of Heart Disease and Stroke to the American Health Care System

- The total direct and indirect cost of cardiovascular disease and stroke in the United States for 2010 was an estimated \$315.4 billion.
- Cardiovascular disease and stroke accounted for about 15% of the total health expenditures in 2007.
- The total annual costs associated with high blood pressure are \$46.4 billion.
- Almost 6 million hospitalizations each year (1 of every 6) are due to heart disease and stroke.

Heart Disease and Stroke are Preventable and Controllable

- Approximately 69% of people who have a first heart attack, and 77% of those who have a first stroke, have hypertension.
- Nearly 1 in 3 U.S. adults have high blood pressure and approximately 37% have prehypertension. A 12 to 13 point drop in high blood pressure across the population can reduce cardiovascular disease deaths by 25%.
- Reducing average population sodium intake from 3,400mg to **2,300 mg** per day may save **18 billion health care dollars** and reduce cases of high blood pressure by **11 million annually**.
- Cigarette smokers are 2-4 times more likely to develop heart disease and almost twice as likely to have a stroke than nonsmokers.
- A 10% decrease in total cholesterol levels in the U.S. population overall may result in an estimated 30% reduction in the incidence of coronary heart disease.
- Current national guidelines recommend that all adults have their blood pressure checked every 2 years and their blood cholesterol levels checked every 5 years. Education among the public and

health care practitioners about the importance of prevention will help improve awareness of the risk factors for cardiovascular diseases and how to address them before it's too late.

CDC's Heart Disease and Stroke Prevention Program

The additional \$73 million in the FY 2014 Omnibus appropriations bill expanded programming to address enhancements in programs that target key risk factors for heart disease and stroke, and significant investments nationwide at the State and Local level.

* For more information visit www.cdc.gov/dhdsp

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