

# WOMEN'S HEART ALLIANCE

## SOUTH CAROLINA

### In South Carolina:

## No. 1 Killer of Women

Heart disease is the number one killer of women in South Carolina, killing more women than all cancers combined<sup>1</sup>

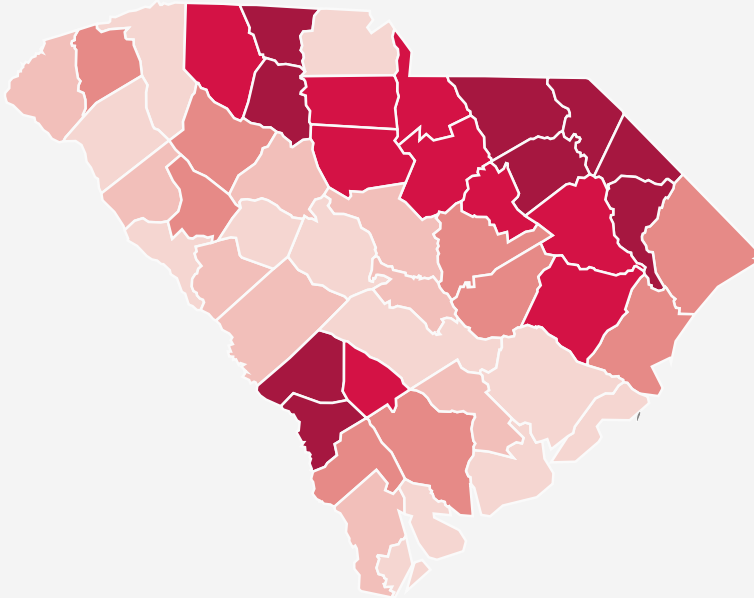
## 10,418 Deaths Per Year

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

## Annual Costs Per Capita

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

- Florence: **\$20,488 - \$22,372**
- Lee: **\$20,488 - \$22,372**
- Hampton: **\$20,488 - \$22,372**
- Dillon: **\$20,488 - \$22,372**
- Marion: **\$20,488 - \$22,372**
- Allendale: **\$20,488 - \$22,372**
- Marlboro: **\$20,488 - \$22,372**
- Colleton: **\$20,488 - \$22,372**
- Sumter: **\$20,488 - \$22,372**
- Williamsburg: **\$18,650 - \$20,488**



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

Insufficient Data (0)	137.8 - 149.3 (9)
80.8 - 128.0 (10*)	149.4 - 177.2 (9)
128.1 - 137.7 (9)	177.3 - 265.0 (9)

\* Number of Counties

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

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

Twitter: @WHA

### In the Nation:

## 64% Show No Symptoms

Almost two thirds of women who die suddenly of coronary heart disease have no prior symptoms.<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 South Carolina," Center for Disease Control and Prevention NCHS Pressroom. Available from: <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/states/southcarolina/southcarolina.htm>

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

4. "Women and Heart Disease Fact Sheet," Center for Disease Control and Prevention NCHS Pressroom. Available from: [https://www.cdc.gov/dhdsp/data\\_statistics/fact\\_sheets/fs\\_women\\_heart.htm](https://www.cdc.gov/dhdsp/data_statistics/fact_sheets/fs_women_heart.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/DHDSAtlas>.