

# WOMEN'S HEART ALLIANCE

## VIRGINIA

### In Virginia:

## Top Killer of Women

Heart disease is a top killer of women in Virginia, killing thousands of women each year<sup>1</sup>

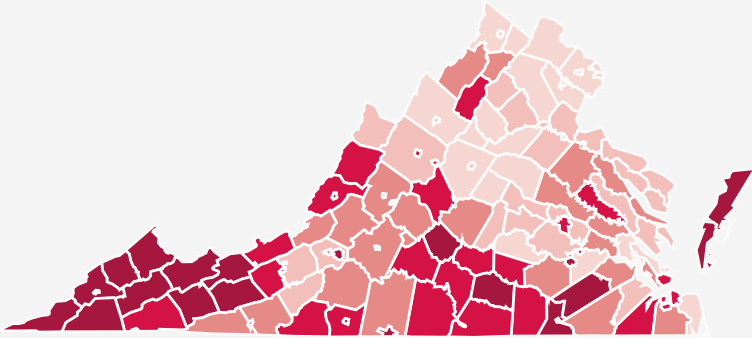
## 14,861 Deaths Per Year

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

## Annual Costs Per Capita

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

- Petersburg: **\$19,812 - \$26,125**
- Bath: **\$19,812 - \$26,125**
- Galax: **\$19,812 - \$26,125**
- Richmond City: **\$19,812 - \$26,125**
- Wise: **\$19,812 - \$26,125**
- Bristol: **\$19,812 - \$26,125**
- Sussex: **\$19,812 - \$26,125**
- Lynchburg: **\$19,812 - \$26,125**
- Nottoway: **\$19,812 - \$26,125**
- Martinsville: **\$19,812 - \$26,125**



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

Insufficient Data (1)	127.0 - 137.1 (26)
75.0 - 111.7 (27*)	137.2 - 163.3 (27)
111.8 - 126.9 (27)	163.4 - 270.3 (26)

\* Number of Counties

[womensheartalliance.org](http://womensheartalliance.org)  
[contact@womensheartalliance.org](mailto:contact@womensheartalliance.org)  
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### 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 Virginia," Center for Disease Control and Prevention NCHS Pressroom. Available from: <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/states/virginia/virginia.htm>

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