



**DIVISION FOR HEART DISEASE AND STROKE PREVENTION
FY 2016 APPROPRIATIONS FACT SHEET
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION**

FY 2015	President's FY 2016 Budget	FY 2016 Suggested
\$130,037,000	\$130,037,000	130,037,000

CDC's Heart Disease and Stroke Prevention Program

CDC works with public and private partners to prevent, detect, and treat risk factors for heart disease and stroke. CDC supports state-based heart disease and stroke prevention activities, the Paul Coverdell Acute Stroke Registry Program, Sodium Reduction in Communities Program, and the WISEWOMAN program.

Continuing this funding level will allow CDC to provide critical resources for 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 fifth leading causes of death in the United States.
- Nearly 800,000 people die in the United States each year from cardiovascular diseases—that's 1 in every 3 deaths. Approximately every 43 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.

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

- About 1 in every 6 health care dollars, or 15%, is spent on cardiovascular disease.
- The total direct and indirect cost of cardiovascular disease and stroke in the United States for 2011 was estimated to be over \$320 billion. The total annual costs associated with high blood pressure were estimated to be over \$46 billion in 2011.

Heart Disease and Stroke are Preventable and Controllable

- About half of U.S. adults (47%) have at least one of the following major risk factors for cardiovascular disease: uncontrolled high blood pressure, uncontrolled high LDL cholesterol, or are current smokers.
- Nearly 1 in 3 U.S. adults, more than 70 million, have high blood pressure and approximately 37% have prehypertension.
- Reducing average population sodium intake by 400 mg per day could avert up to 28,000 deaths annually from any cause and save up to \$7 billion health care dollars each year.
- 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.

Cigarette smokers are 2-4 times more likely to develop heart disease and almost twice as likely to have a stroke as nonsmokers.

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

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