



**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
CHRONIC DISEASE DIRECTORS**

Promoting Health. Preventing Disease.

**DIVISION FOR HEART DISEASE AND STROKE
PREVENTION FY 2022 APPROPRIATIONS FACT SHEET
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION**

FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2022 Request
\$142,105,000	\$143,105,000	\$143,105,000	\$160,037,000

CDC's Heart Disease and Stroke Prevention Program

CDC works with state health agencies and other 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.

Funding this program at \$160,037,000 will allow CDC to continue 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.
- More than 655,000 people die in the United States each year from heart disease—that is one in every four deaths and one every 36 seconds. Approximately every 40 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 four minutes.

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

- About one in every seven 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 2014-2015 was estimated to be about \$351.2 billion. The total annual costs associated with high blood pressure were estimated to be nearly \$56 billion in 2014-2015.

Heart Disease and Stroke are Preventable and Controllable

- About half of U.S. adults have at least one of the following major risk factors for cardiovascular disease: uncontrolled high blood pressure, uncontrolled high LDL (bad) cholesterol, or are current smokers.
- Nearly half of adults, or 108 million, have high blood pressure, or hypertension, and only one in four adults have their condition under control.
- Reducing average population sodium intake to 2,300 mg per day could save 280,000 to 500,000 lives and \$100 billion health care dollars through 2030.
- 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 2-4 times more likely to have a stroke as nonsmokers.

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

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