

# Geographical and Regional Variations of Heart Failure in the United States

The annual age-adjusted heart failure (HF) mortality rate has been increasing since 2011

Trend has been consistent across all 4 US regions

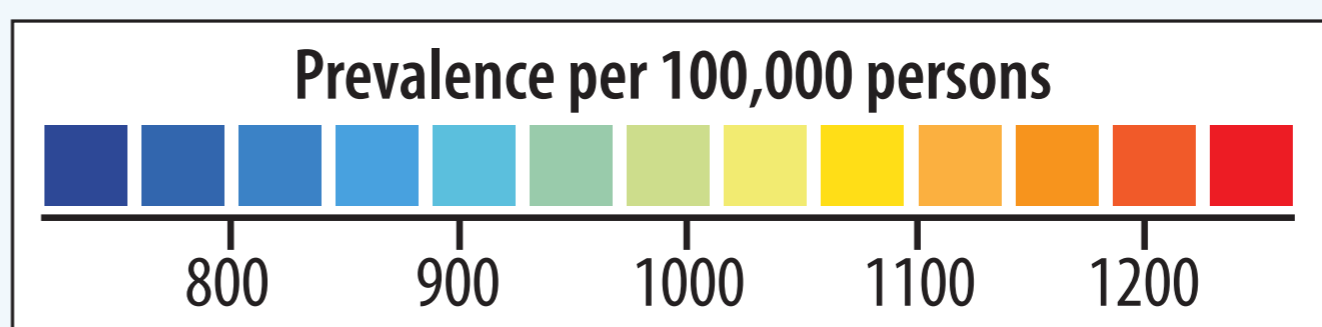
The greatest number of HF deaths are observed in the

**Midwest**

followed by the **South, West, and Northeast**

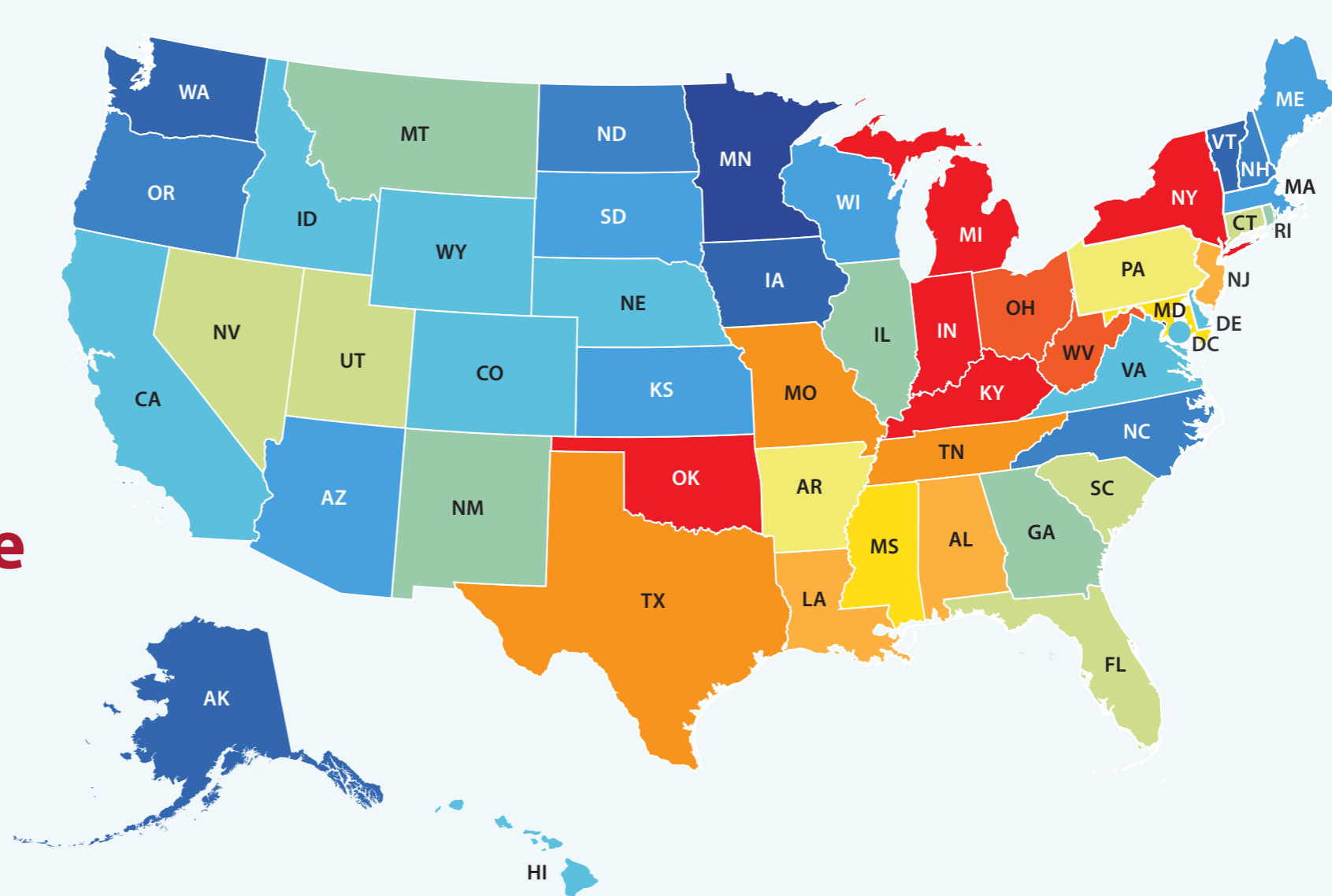


There are geographic variations in the prevalence of HF:



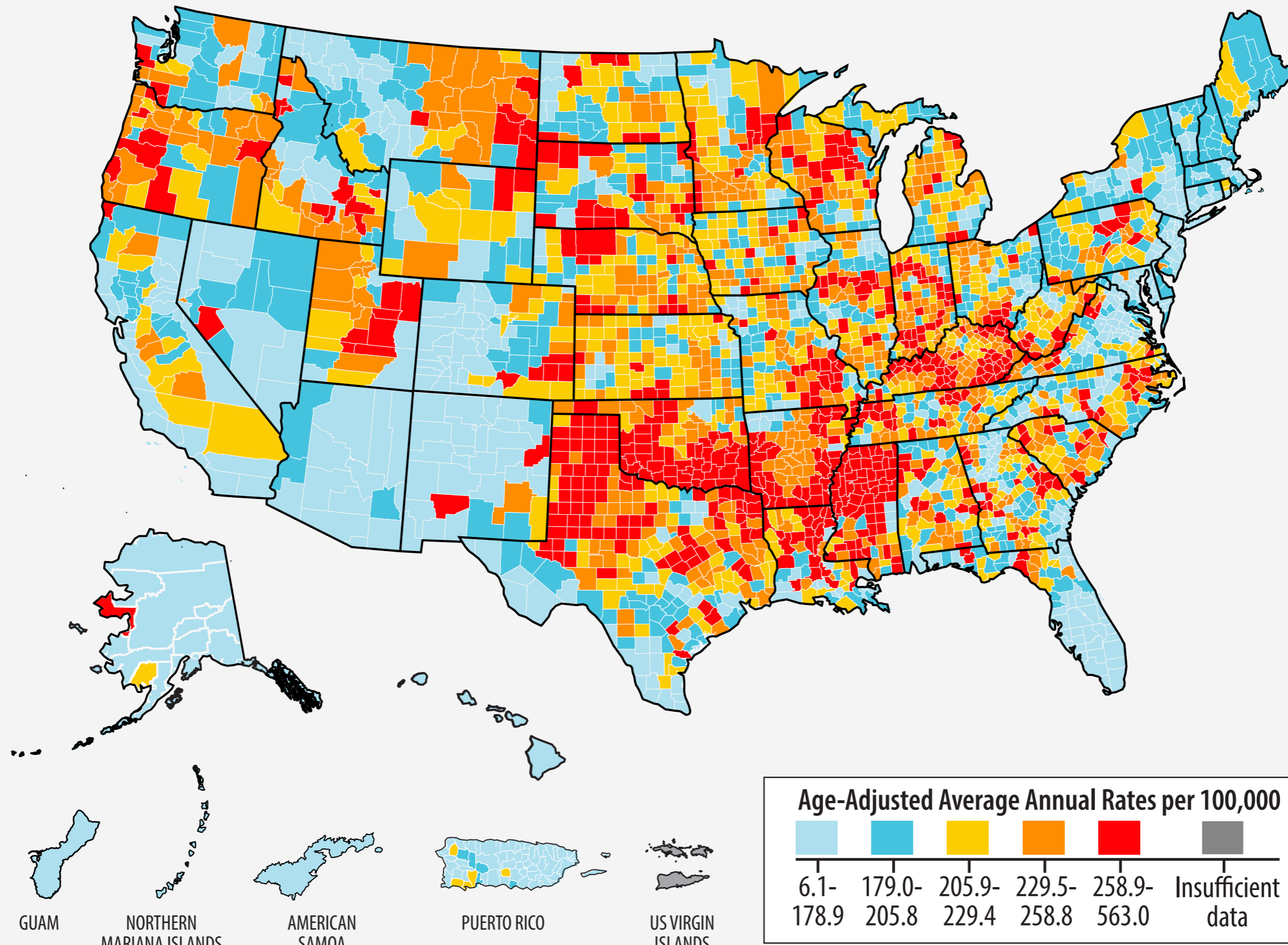
■ Low prevalence reported in the northern Great Plains and Western states

■ Highest prevalence reported in Midwestern and Eastern states

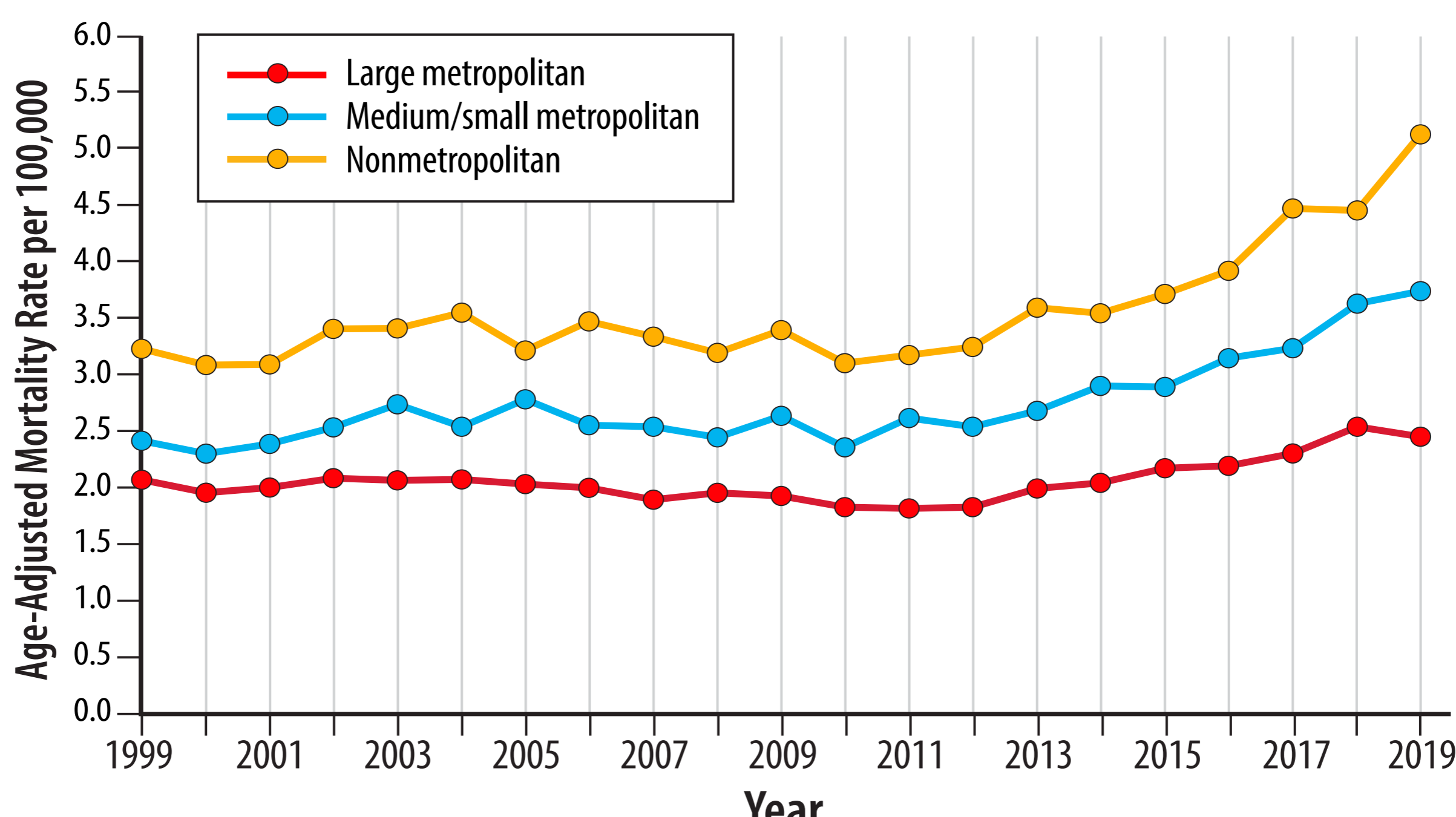


HF prevalence and HF mortality rates are not fully aligned geographically, which suggests a role of contributing factors such as underdiagnosis and access to treatment

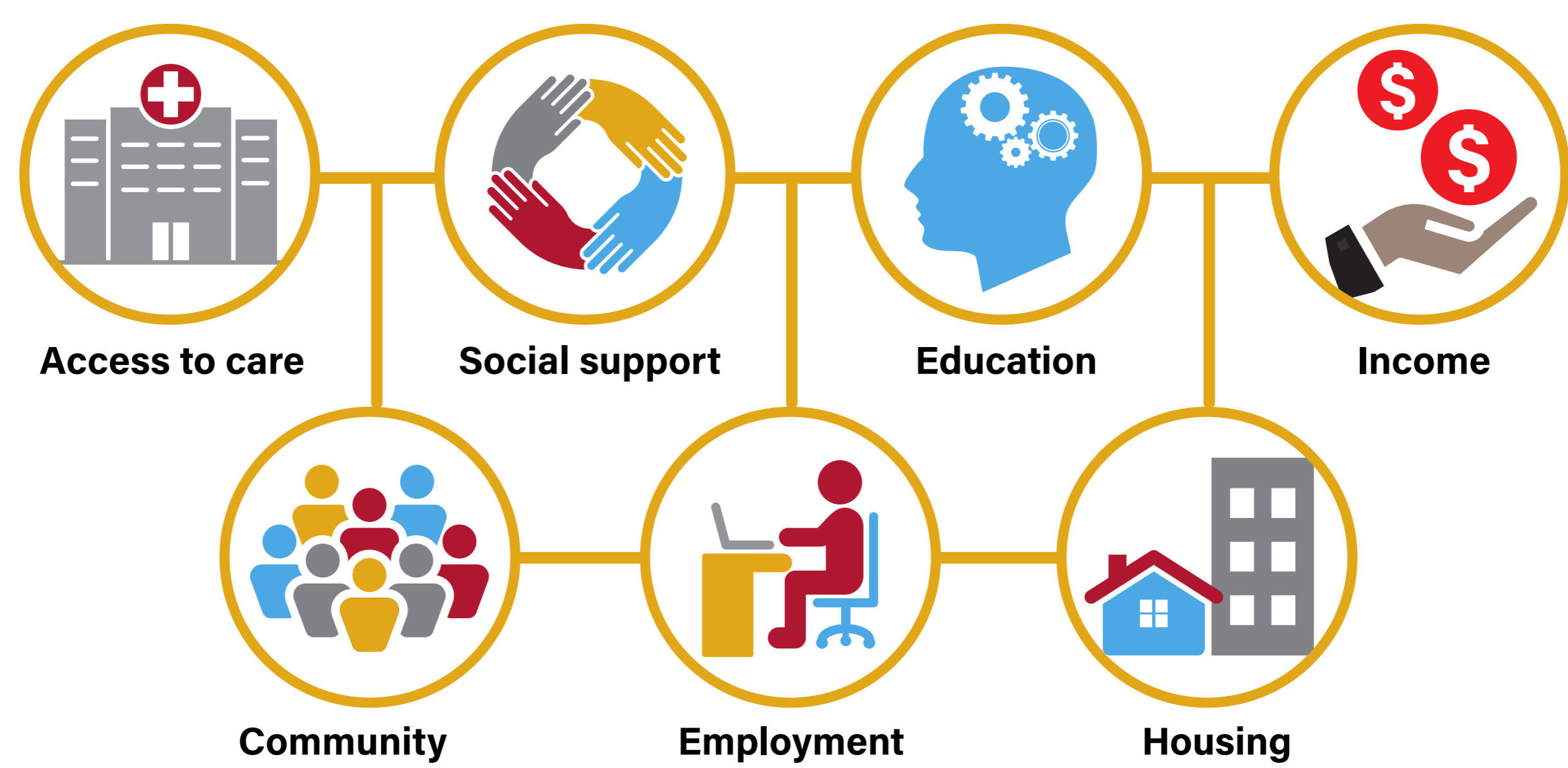
Significant variation in HF mortality is seen within individual states by county



Trends in HF age-adjusted mortality stratified by type of urban area



Significant variation in heart failure mortality is seen within the levels of urbanization, highlighting the impact of social determinants of health disparities:



Across all geographic regions, Black women and men experience higher age-adjusted mortality rates compared with White women and men.

Since it is projected that, after 2025, there will be reduction of cardiovascular risk in White individuals compared with individuals of minoritized racial and ethnic groups, it is likely that the geographic variation in HF prevalence and mortality described above will further increase.

All information, including graphics, tables, and text in this infographic are from the report published in the *Journal of Cardiac Failure*, and should be referenced as follows: *J Card Fail.* 2023; 29 P1412-1451

