

Heart Failure Hospitalization Rates According to Race/Ethnicity, Age, Sex, and EF Phenotype

Rates of hospitalization declined from 2010-2014

2010-2014

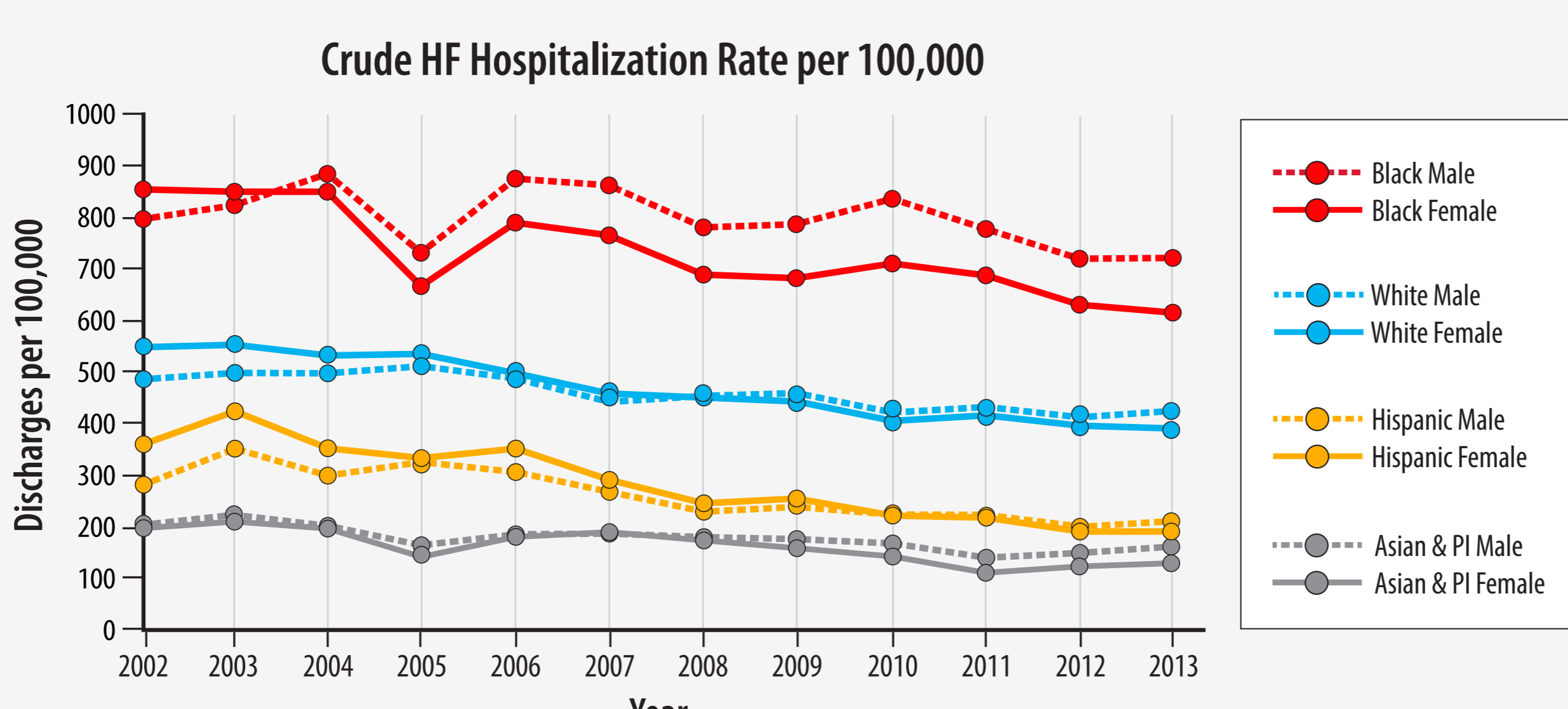


followed by an increase from 2014-2017

2014-2017

This increase was consistent across age groups and sexes, with the highest rates being among Black patients

HOSPITALIZATION RATES ACCORDING TO RACE/ETHNICITY



Rates for Black women and men was almost **2.5x** higher than for White patients with HF

- Data from the NIS showed that Black women and men had the highest rates of hospitalizations for HF compared with other races
- Asian/Pacific Islanders had the lowest HF hospitalization rates

In another NIS analysis of hospitalized patients,* approximately

50%



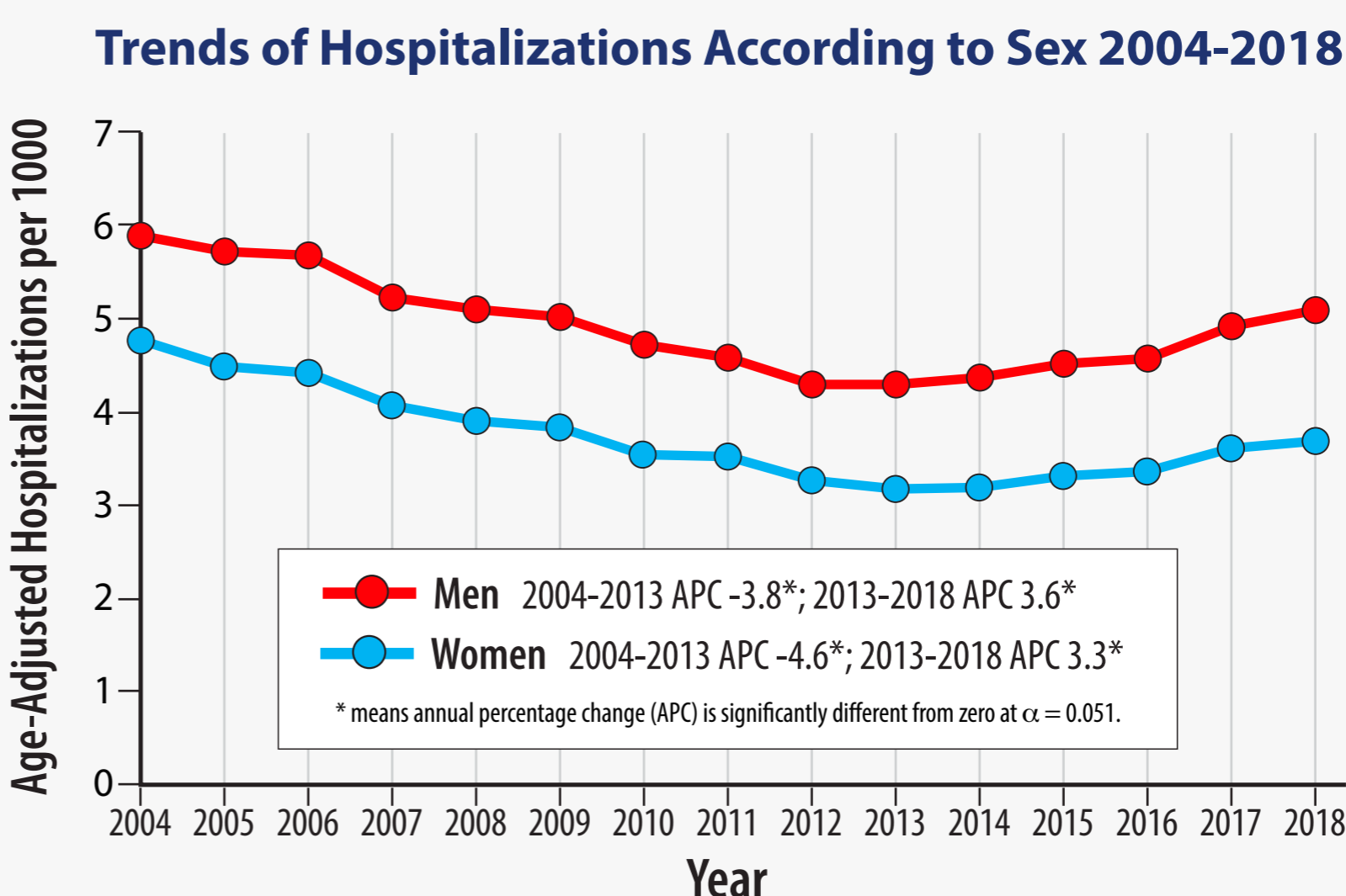
of patients were Black

and resided in zip codes with the lowest quartile of national household income

*Adults aged 18-45 hospitalized between 2013-2018

HOSPITALIZATION RATES ACCORDING TO SEX

- In general, men have higher HF hospitalization rates than women
- Importantly, rates have been increasing for both men and women since 2013



HF Hospitalizations in Young Adults Aged 18-45

767,180 Hospitalizations Between 2004-2018

37.1%
Women

62.9%
Men

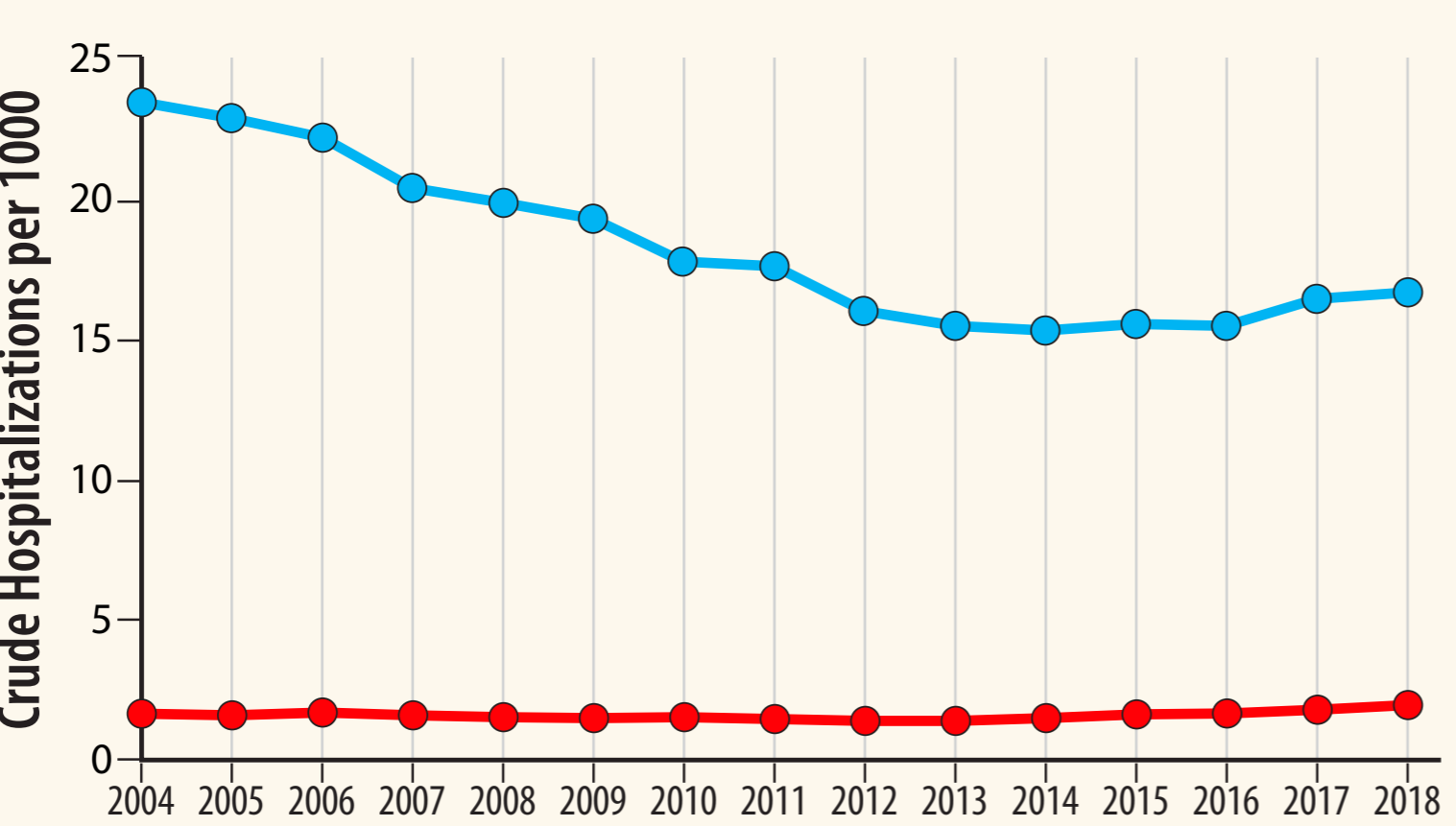
Women have a higher rate of hospitalization after acute myocardial infarction compared to men, even after adjustment for comorbidities



In-hospital mortality was similar in women and men, and declined over time. Length of hospital stay was slightly longer for men

HOSPITALIZATION RATES ACCORDING TO AGE

Trends of Hospitalizations According to Age 2004-2018



Age 18-64 years
2004-2013 APC -2.3*; 2013-2018 APC 7.0*

Age ≥65 years
2004-2014 APC -4.5*; 2014-2018 APC 2.8*

* means annual percentage change (APC) is significantly different from zero at $\alpha = 0.051$.

After an initial decline, there was an increase in hospitalizations after 2013

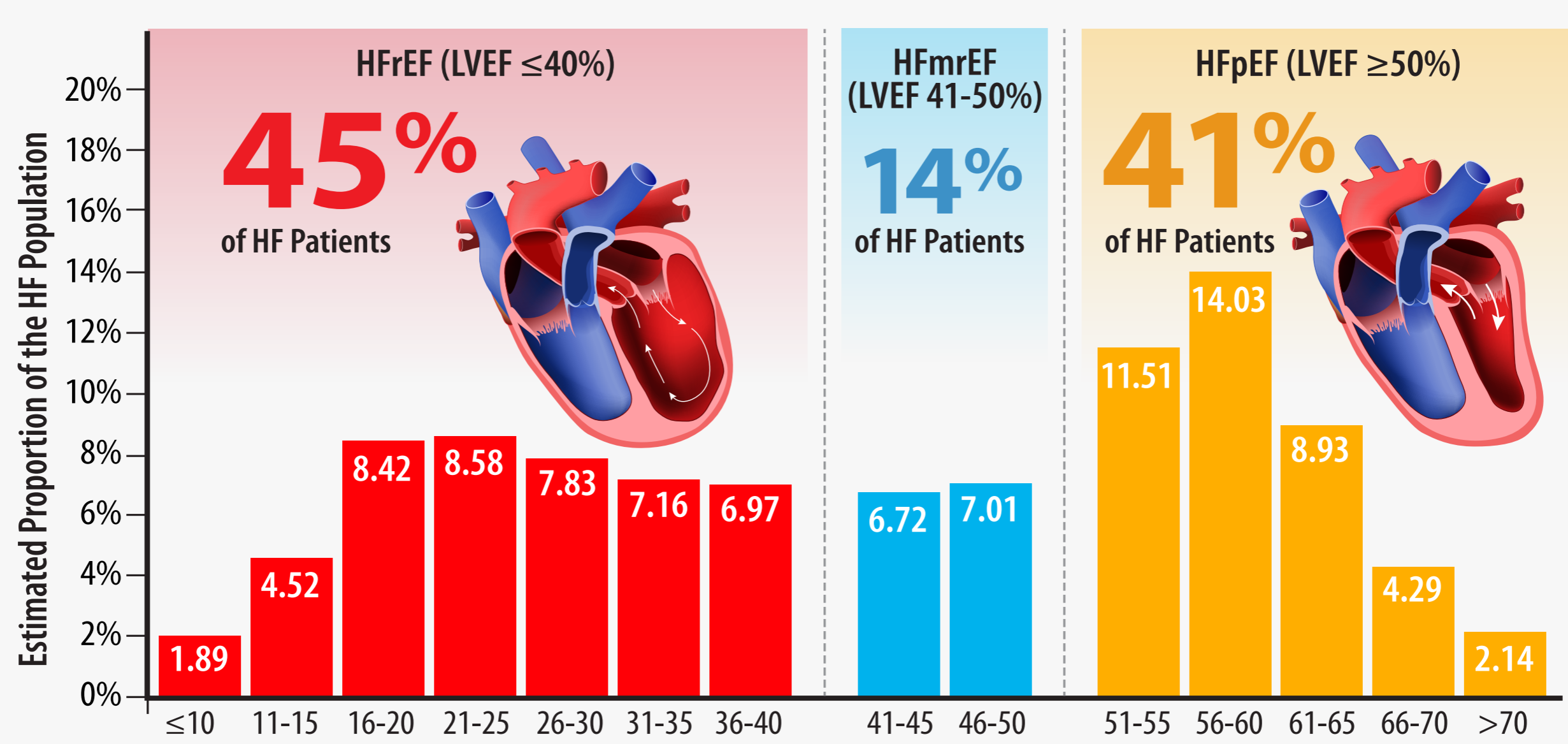
- HF hospitalizations among the elderly (age >80 years) have increased since 2014 with high burdens of hospitalizations among patients with comorbid conditions
- Older adults hospitalized for HF also had a substantial increase in cardiometabolic comorbidities
- HF hospitalizations among young adults (aged 18-45 years) also increased since 2013, and Black patients accounted for 50% of these hospitalizations

Mean age at hospitalization for HF

72.3
years

HOSPITALIZATION RATES ACCORDING TO EF PHENOTYPE

Left Ventricular Ejection Fraction Distribution in the GWTP-HF Registry



- Hospitalizations for both HFrEF and HFpEF have been increasing with HFrEF constituting approximately 45%-58% of the hospitalizations
- Patients with HFrEF seemed to have higher rates of HF readmission rates
- Between 2008-2018 the median age at hospitalization for HFrEF decreased from 74 to 71 years, and the median age at hospitalization for HFpEF decreased from 78 to 77 years

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

