

# Heart Failure Hospitalization Rates

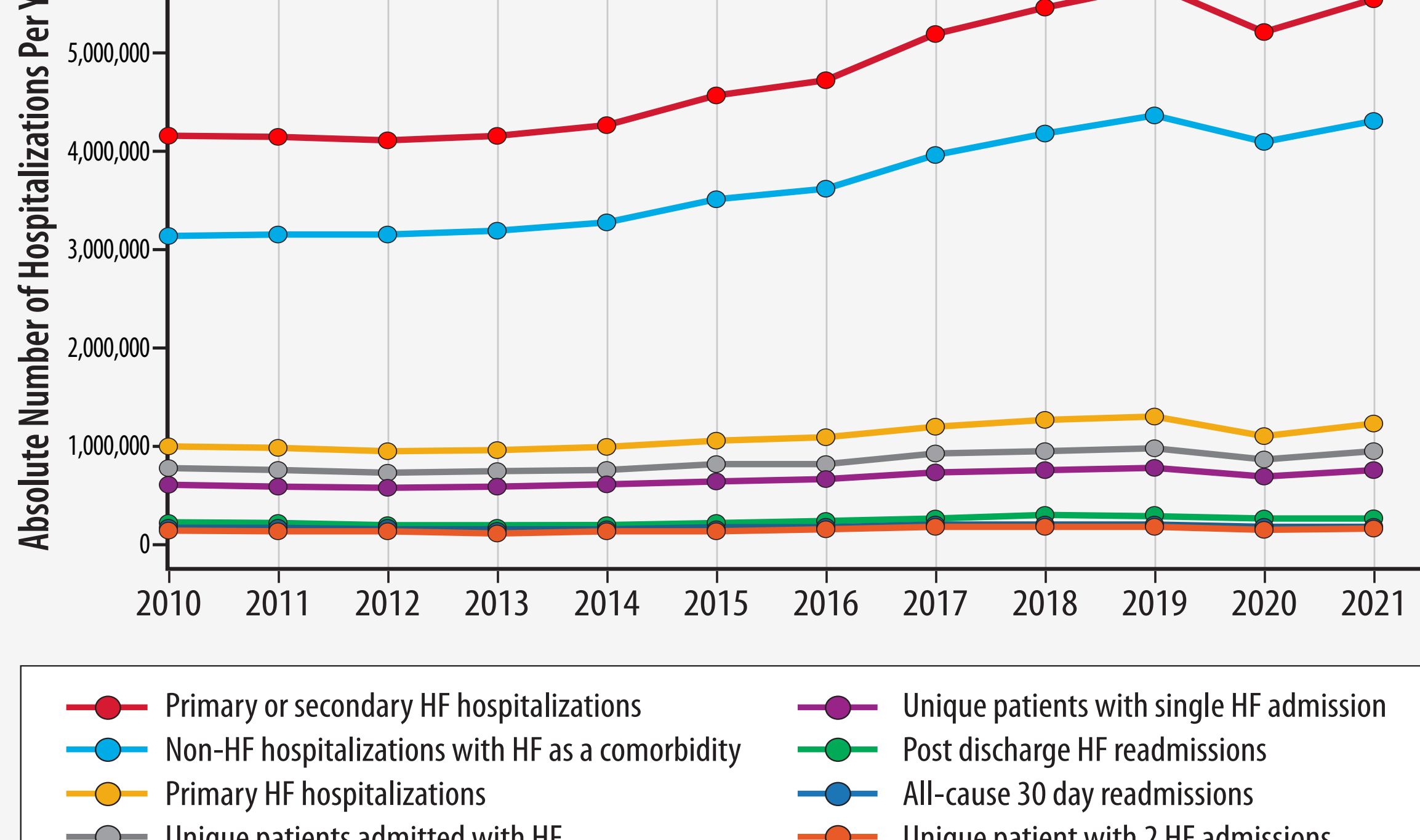
Rates of hospitalization  
**declined**  
from  
**2010-2014**

followed by an  
**increase**  
from **2014-2020**



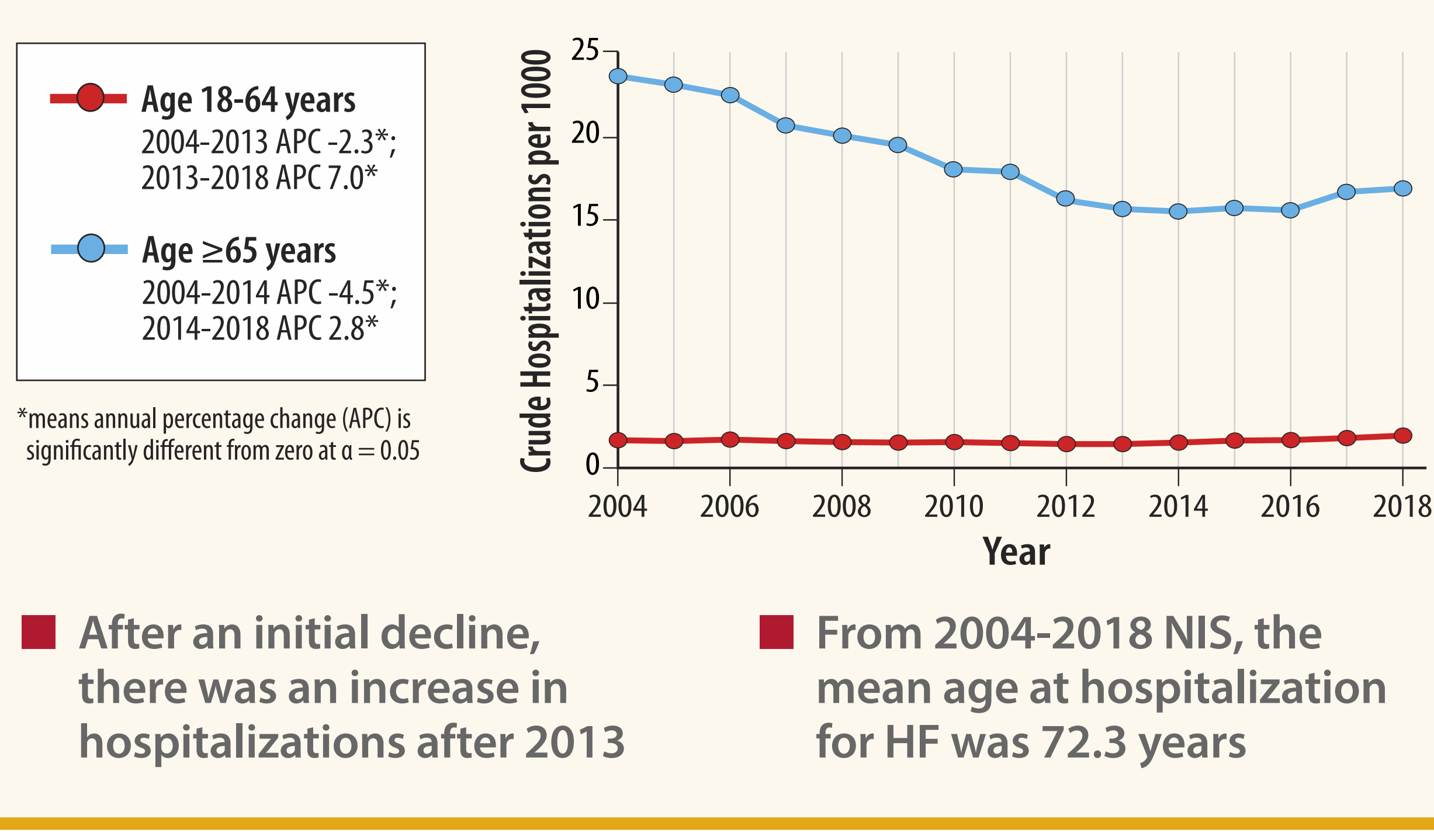
Increase was interrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic when all hospitalization rates saw dramatic decreases

## US Trends for Overall HF Hospitalizations, Unique Patient Visits, Post Discharge HF Readmissions, and All-Cause 30-Day Readmissions



**In 2021 there were 1.2 million primary HF hospitalizations in the US among 949,075 unique individuals**

## Trends of Hospitalizations for HF According to Age, 2004-2018



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

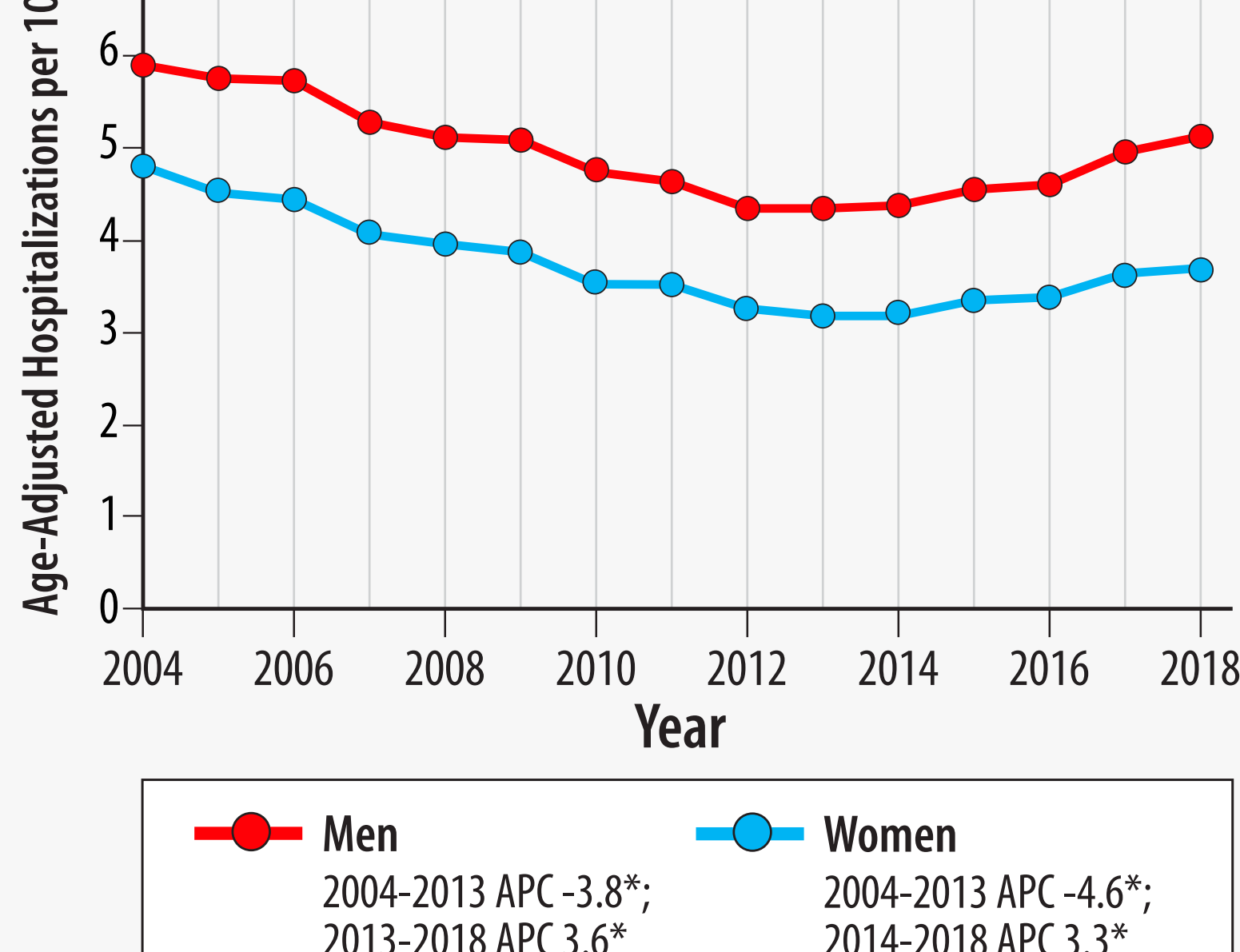
From 2004-2018 NIS, the mean age at hospitalization for HF was 72.3 years

**HF hospitalization rates among the elderly (age >80 years) have increased since 2014** with a greater risk among those with more comorbid chronic conditions



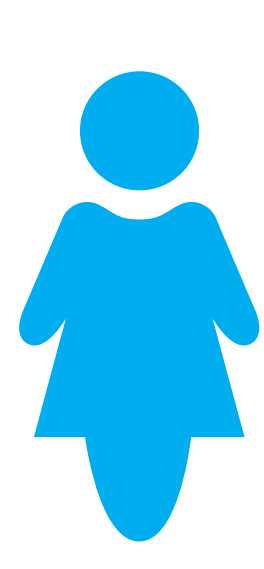
## Trends of Hospitalizations for HF According to Sex, 2004-2018

- In general, men have higher HF hospitalization rates than women
- HF hospitalization 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

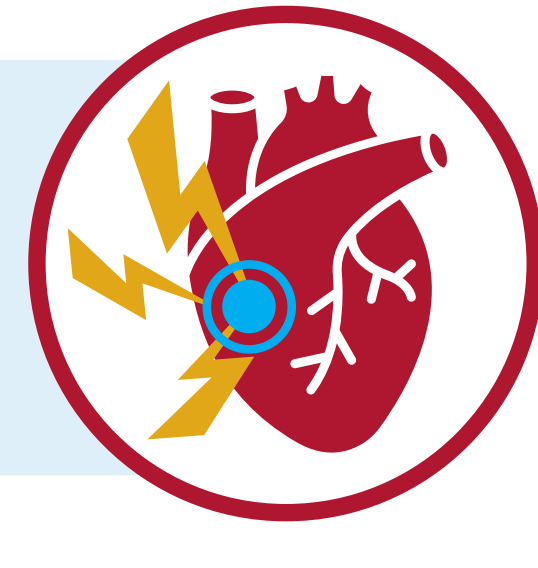


**37.1%**  
**Women**

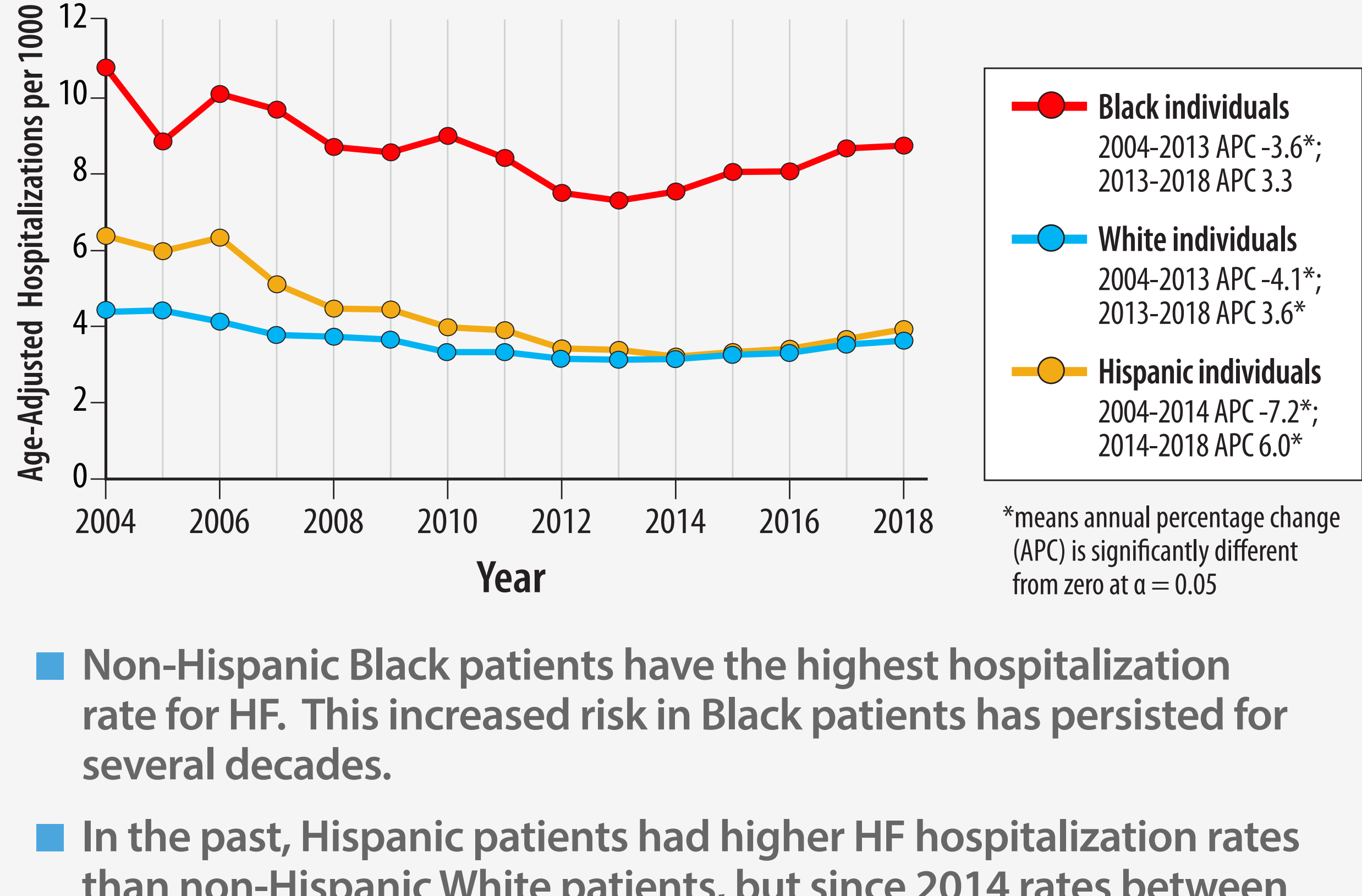


**62.9%**  
**Men**

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

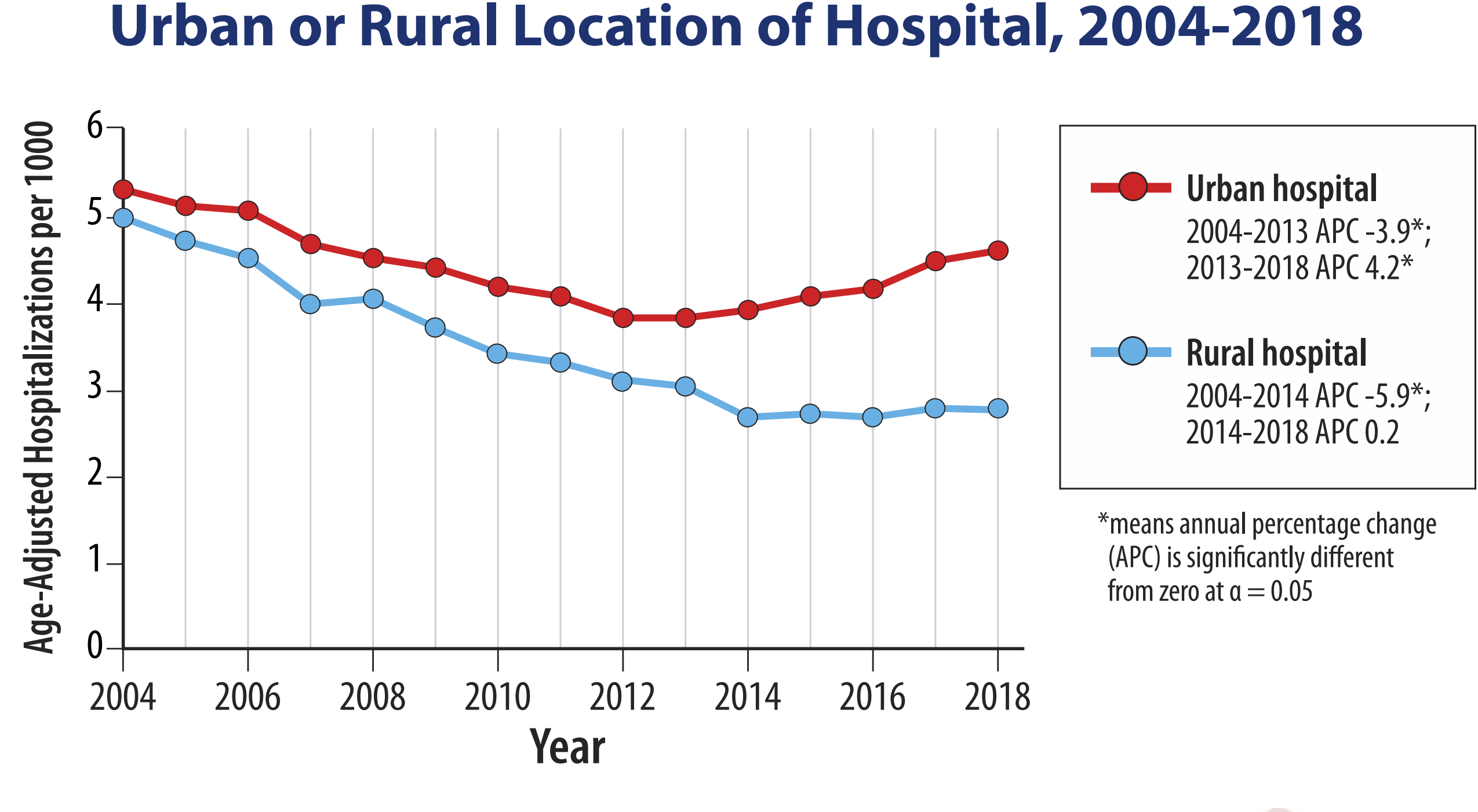


## Trends of Hospitalizations for HF According to Race and Ethnicity, 2004-2018



- Non-Hispanic Black patients have the highest hospitalization rate for HF. This increased risk in Black patients has persisted for several decades.
- In the past, Hispanic patients had higher HF hospitalization rates than non-Hispanic White patients, but since 2014 rates between these two groups are similar

## Trends of Hospitalizations for HF According to Urban or Rural Location of Hospital, 2004-2018

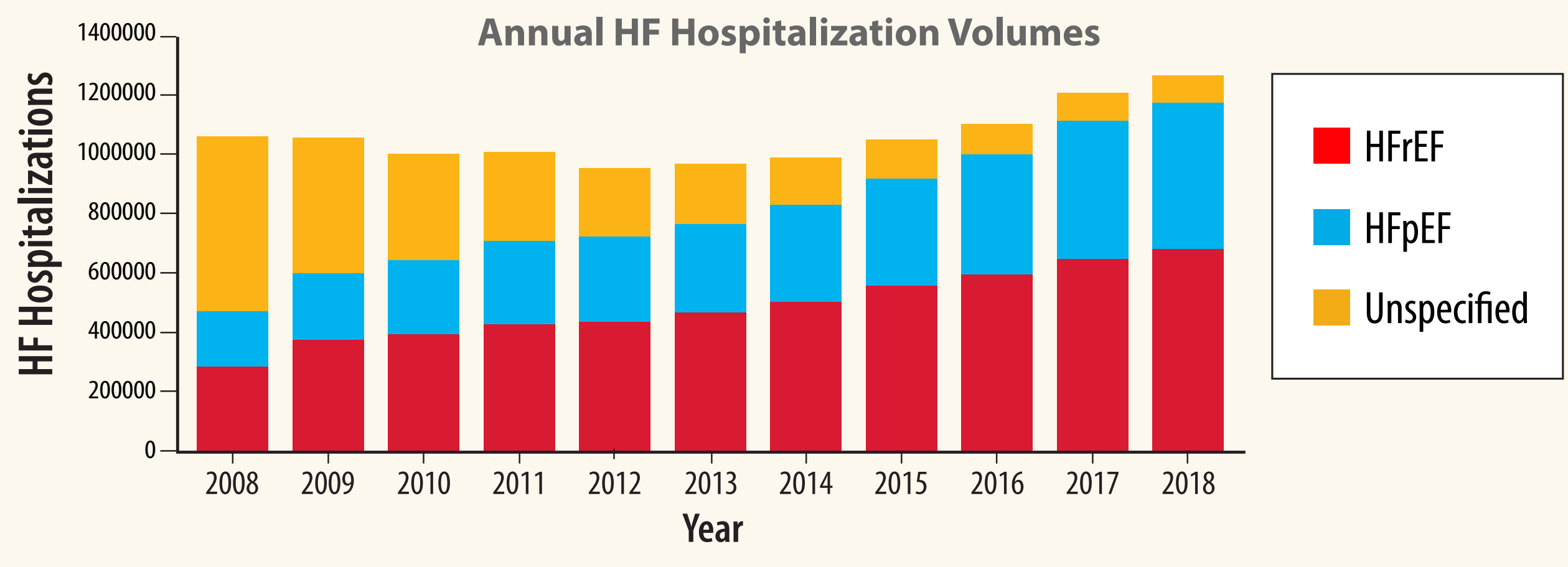


**HF mortality rates are significantly higher in rural areas than in urban areas.**

- More than 700 counties in the US lack hospitals and small community hospitals lack resources for advanced HF
- Increasing rate of closure of hospitals in rural areas is exacerbating the spread of **“healthcare deserts”** across rural America



## Trends of Hospitalizations for HF According to EF Phenotypes (HFrEF, HFmrEF, HFpEF)



- Hospitalizations for both HFrEF and HFpEF have increased over time
- Among 936 patients with advanced HF in Olmstead County, equivalent cumulative all-cause hospitalization occurred for HFrEF, HFmrEF, and HFpEF

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.* 2025; 31 P66-116

