

In 2022 in the United States, coronary heart disease (CHD) was the leading cause of deaths (39.5%) attributable to CVD in the United States, followed by stroke (17.6%), other CVD (17.0%), hypertensive diseases (14.0%), heart failure (9.3%), and diseases of the arteries (2.6%).

Direct costs for CVD accounted for 11% of total US health expenditures in 2020 to 2021, more than any major diagnostic group except diseases of the musculoskeletal system. CVD accounted for approximately 19.41 million global deaths in 2021.

Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) caused 371 506 deaths in 2022.

According to data from 2005 to 2014, the estimated annual incidence of heart attack in the United States was 605 000 new attacks and 200 000 recurrent attacks. Average age at the first heart attack was 65.6 years for males and 72.0 years for females.

Approximately every 40 seconds, someone in the United States will have a myocardial

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In 2022, underlying cause sudden cardiac arrest mortality in the United States was 19 171. Any-mention sudden cardiac arrest mortality was 417 957.

According to 2023 US data, the majority of adult out-of-hospital cardiac arrests (OHCA) occur at a home or residence (71.0%). Public settings (18.2%) and nursing homes (10.7%) were other locations of adult OHCA.

According to 2023 US data for adult OHCA only, survival to hospital discharge was 10.2% for all EMS-treated non-traumatic OHCA cardiac arrests. Bystander witnessed adult arrests had a 15.4% survival to hospital discharge and 9-1-1 responder witnessed arrests had an 18.2% survival to hospital discharge.

The AHA gauges the cardiovascular health of the nation by tracking eight key health factors and behaviors that incre-2(vith)43 61340 612 792 reW*BT/F2 12 Tf1 0 0 1 275.96 599.26 Tm0 g0 G(O)7(HC)-3(A ca

unemployed, and people with lower income.

Based on 2022 data, females more often reported having any sleep problem on most or all days than males for all age groups.

Using data from 2017 to 2020, an estimated 29.3 million (10.6%) US adults had diagnosed diabetes.

Using data from 2017 to 2020, an estimated 9.7 million (3.5%) US adults had undiagnosed diabetes. Additionally, 115.9 million (46.4%) US adults had prediabetes.

In 2022, 101 209 US deaths were attributed to diabetes. The age-adjusted US death rate primarily attributable to diabetes was 24.1 per 100 000.

In 2021, an estimated 1.66 million deaths were attributed to diabetes globally. This represents an age-standardized mortality rate of 19.61 per 100 000. In 2021, an estimated 5.29 million deaths were attributed to high fasting plasma glucose. This represents an age-standardized mortality rate of 63.73 per 100 000.

Using data from 2017 to 2020, 122.4 million (46.7%) US adults had hypertension.

In 2022, there were 131 454 US deaths primarily attributable to HBP.

In 2022, the age-adjusted US death rate primarily attributable to HBP was 31.5 per 100 000.

In 2021, an estimated 10.85 million deaths were attributed to high systolic blood pressure globally. This represents an age-standardized mortality rate of 131.10 per 100 000.

Fact sheets, infographics, and current/past Statistics Update publications can be downloaded from:

[Heart and Stroke Association Statistics](#) | [American Heart Association](#).

Many statistics in this fact sheet come from unpublished tabulations compiled for the Statistics Update document and can be cited using the document citation listed below. The data sources used for the tabulations are listed in the full document. Additionally, some statistics come from published studies. If you are citing any of the statistics in this fact sheet, please review the full Heart Disease and Stroke Statistics document to determine data sources and original citations.

The American Heart Association requests that the full document be cited as follows:

Martin SS, Aday AW, Allen NB, Almarzooq ZI, Anderson CAM, Arora P, Avery CL, Baker-Smith CM, Bansal N, Beaton AZ, Commodore-Mensah Y, Currie ME, Elkind MSV, Fan W, Generoso G, Gibbs BB, Heard DG, Hiremath S, Johansen MC, Kazi DS, Ko D, Leppert MH, Magnani JW, Michos ED, Mussolino ME, Parikh NI, Perman SM, Rezk-Hanna M, Roth GA, Shah NS, Springer MV, St-Onge M-P, Thacker EL, Urrut SM, Van Spall HGC, Voeks JH, Whelton SP, Wong ND, Wong SS, Yaffe K, Palaniappan LP; on behalf of the American Heart Association Council on Epidemiology and Prevention Statistics Committee and Stroke Statistics Committee. 2025 Heart disease and stroke statistics: a report of US and global data from the American Heart Association. . Published online January 27, 2025.

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