

**DIVISION FOR HEART DISEASE AND STROKE PREVENTION FY 2020 APPROPRIATIONS FACT SHEET**

**CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION**

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| **FY 2018** | **FY 2019** | **FY 2020 President’s Budget** | **FY 2020 Request** |
| $140,062,000 | $140,062,000 | \* | $160,037,000 |

\*This budget line is proposed for consolidation in the America’s Health Block Grant

**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 645,000 people die in the United States each year from heart disease—that is 1 in every 4 deaths. 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 3 minutes, 35 seconds.

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

 About 1 in every 7 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 1 in 3 U.S. adults, around 78 million, have high blood pressure. The estimate will increase to 4 in 9 or over 100 million, respectively, when the hypertension definition recommended from the 2017 Hypertension Guideline is applied.

 Reducing average population sodium intake by 400 mg per day could prevent up to 28,000 deaths annually from any cause and save up to $7 billion health care dollars each year.

 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/dhdsp](http://www.cdc.gov/dhdsp)

Contact: Amy Souders, Cornerstone Government Affairs. (202) 488-9500 or [asouders@cgagroup.com](mailto:asouders@cgagroup.com)