

2012 Heart Disease & Stroke Fact Sheet—Texas Health Service Region 2

Texas Department of State Health Services

Burden of Disease and Disease Risk Factors

Unadjusted Prevalence, Adults, 18 years and older Percentage of Adults (95% confidence interval)

	Region	Texas
Heart Disease	8.4 (4.7-12.2)	5.9 (5.3-6.4)
Stroke	5.7 (2.7-8.8)	2.7 (2.3-3.1)
Hypertension	40.2 (30.3-50.2)	29.8 (28.0-31.6)
Current Cigarette Smoking	22.8 (15.3-30.3)	18.2 (17.0-19.3)
Overweight and Obese	68.9 (62.2-75.6)	65.1 (63.6-66.5)

Heart disease, stroke and the risk factors for heart disease and stroke were as common in the region as they were statewide.

Age-Adjusted Death Rates, All Ages

Annual Deaths per 100,000 Persons (95% confidence interval)

	Region	Texas
Heart Disease	197.6 (187.1-208.1)	174.4 (172.7-176.1)
Stroke	56.0 (50.5-61.6)	42.6 (41.7-43.5)

The risk of dying from heart disease and the risk of dying from stroke were higher in the region than in Texas overall—about 13% higher for heart disease and 31% higher for stroke.

Age-Adjusted Hospitalization Rates, Adults, 18 years and older

Annual Hospitalizations per 10,000 Adults (95% confidence interval)

	Region	Texas
Heart Disease	114.6 (111.6-117.6)	112.9 (112.4-113.4)
Stroke	28.3 (26.8-29.7)	28.3 (28.1-28.6)

For every 10,000 adults, the same number of hospitalizations occurred annually for heart disease and stroke in the region as in the state.

Cost Burden

Medicaid Spending among Beneficiaries with Cardiovascular Disease

For Fee-for-Service & Primary Care Case Management Services

Type of Care	Region			Texas		
	Reimbursement Amount	*Number of Beneficiaries	Average Reimbursement per Beneficiary	Reimbursement Amount	*Number of Beneficiaries	Average Reimbursement per Beneficiary
Total	\$6,453,698.53	12,022	\$536.82	\$259,728,974.30	381,922	\$680.06
Inpatient	\$3,592,603.04	1,072	\$3,351.31	\$167,628,363.96	37,794	\$4,435.32
Outpatient	\$1,209,957.83	6,138	\$197.13	\$37,484,305.75	144,158	\$260.02
Professional	\$1,651,137.66	10,462	\$157.82	\$54,616,304.59	349,317	\$156.35

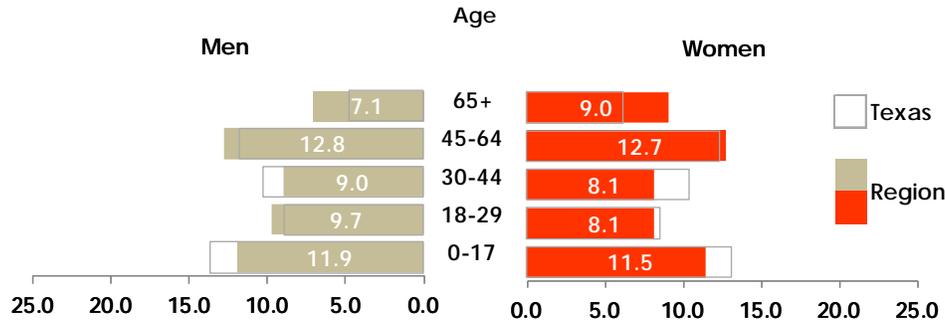
Medicaid spent \$536.82 per beneficiary with cardiovascular disease in the region, an amount lower than the state average. Specifically, Medicaid spent less on inpatient and outpatient services but slightly more on professional services per beneficiary in the region than statewide.

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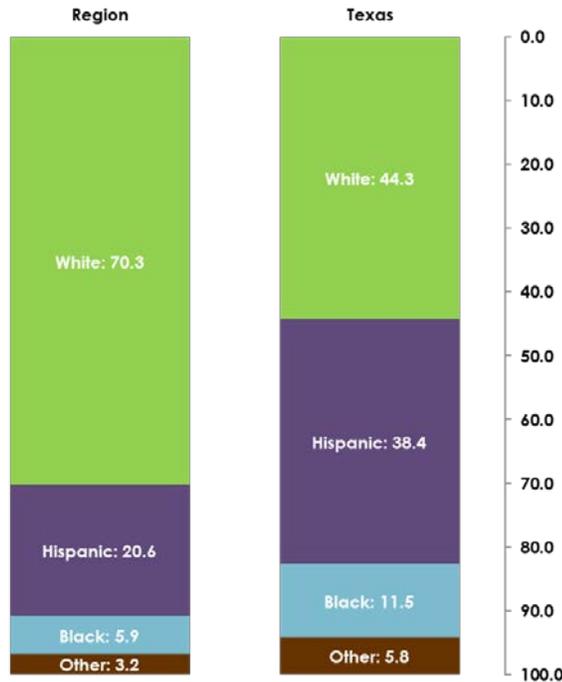
Texas Department of State Health Services

Demography

Total Population = 556,835
Distribution of Population (% of Total Population)



Race and Ethnicity



Data Sources: (1) 2012 Texas Vital Statistics, Population Data; (2) 2012 Texas Vital Statistics, Mortality Data; (3) 2012 Texas Hospital Inpatient Discharge Public Use Data File; (4) 2012 Texas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System; and (5) 2012 Texas Medicaid Reimbursement Data as prepared by Research Team, Strategic Decision Support, Texas Health and Human Services Commission, Sep. 2013.

Case Definitions: Mortality based on ICD-10 codes for heart disease (I00-I02, I05-I09, I11, I13, I20-I25, I26-I28, I30-I51) and stroke (I60-I69). Hospitalizations based on ICD-9 codes for heart disease (390-398, 402, 404, 410-429) and stroke (430-434, 436-438). Prevalence based on self-reported (1) diagnosis of heart attack/myocardial infarction, angina, or coronary heart disease for heart disease; (2) diagnosis of stroke; (3) diagnosis of hypertension, not during pregnancy; (4) having smoked 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smokes every day or some days for current cigarette smoking; and (5) body mass index of 25 or greater calculated from height and weight. Medicaid reimbursement based on paid and partially paid claims for fee-for service and primary care case management services selected from the Texas Medicaid and Health Partnership (TMHP) Ad Hoc Query Platform (AHQP) Claims Universe of persons with a primary diagnosis of cardiovascular disease (ICD-9: 390-459).

*A beneficiary may receive more than one type of care; therefore, the sum of beneficiaries receiving each type of care does not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

Note: “-” indicates too few cases occurred, the sample size was too small, or the relative standard error was >30.0% to provide a reliable estimate.

Statistical significance based upon evaluation of non-overlapping confidence intervals.



TEXAS HEART DISEASE AND STROKE PROGRAM

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Office of Surveillance, Evaluation, and Research