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## U.S. stroke rate declining in adults 75 and older, yet rising in adults 49 and younger

by American Heart Association



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While fewer people older than age 75 are having strokes, the incidence of stroke among adults ages 49 and younger in the U.S. has continued to increase over the last 30 years, particularly among people living in the South and Midwest regions, according to preliminary research to be presented at the American Stroke Association's International Stroke Conference 2022.

"Stroke is a growing public health burden in the U.S.," said Audrey C. Leasure, B.S., lead study author and a fourth-year medical student at Yale University School of Medicine in New Haven, Connecticut.

"There are about 795,000 new or [recurrent strokes](#) each year in the U.S., and the economic and health care burden of this growing population of stroke survivors has an impact on the nationwide health care infrastructure at every level."

Using the Global Burden of Disease (GBD) 2019 study, a large-scale, peer-reviewed assessment of global trends in health, researchers evaluated U.S. stroke data from 1990 to 2019. The GBD study tracks trends for diseases and causes of [death](#) by age, sex and country. Researchers calculated stroke disability-adjusted life years, a measure of the impact of stroke on being disabled or in poor health; and yearly incidence, prevalence and [death rates](#) for all stroke and stroke subtypes, including [ischemic stroke](#) (when blood flow to the brain is blocked) and intracerebral hemorrhage (when a blood vessel in the brain bursts). They also calculated these stroke measures based on age.

The analysis found:

- Overall, in 2019 in the U.S., there were an estimated 460,000 strokes (of those, two-thirds were ischemic), 190,000 stroke-related deaths and 3.83 million stroke disability-adjusted life years.
- From 1990 to 2019, the change in the prevalence of stroke in the general population increased by about 60%. Incidence, death and disability-adjusted life years also increased by about 20%.
- However, the age-standardized rates of stroke incidence, death and disability-adjusted life years declined by 20% to 30% in that same period, and the prevalence of stroke did not change. These decreases have plateaued in the last 10 years of the study period.
- Since 1990, stroke incidence among [older adults](#) (age 50 and older) decreased nationwide, yet increased in younger adults (ages 15 to 49) in some geographic areas, including certain states in the South (Alabama, Arkansas) and the Midwest (Minnesota, North Dakota).

"Overall, these data are positive—the incidence of stroke has remained stable or declined in age-standardized measures across the U.S.," Leasure said. "However, when we look by year, during the past five to 10 years of the study period, incidence of stroke has started to level out, and we are not seeing the same steep decrease as during the 1990s. Some of our progress in decreasing stroke incidence and death appears to be plateauing."

According to the American Heart Association, stroke accounted for about 1 of every 19 deaths in the U.S. in 2018, and, on average, someone died of stroke every 3 minutes 33 seconds in 2016. When considered separately from other cardiovascular disease, stroke ranks No. 5 among all causes of death in the U.S. and resulted in 147,810 deaths in 2018.

The overall increase in the U.S. stroke burden may reflect an aging population and due to more people living longer after stroke than ever before. In addition, risk factors for stroke, such as high

blood pressure, a leading cause of stroke, and Type 2 diabetes, are becoming more common among younger and middle-aged adults.

"Based on our findings, we hope that targeted public health interventions will be considered for younger populations particularly in the regions where stroke incidence is increasing," Leasure said. "When we think about ways to improve these stroke numbers, we need to develop tailored interventions, because what would work for preventing [stroke](#) in older populations may not be the same in younger populations."

Provided by [American Heart Association](#)

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