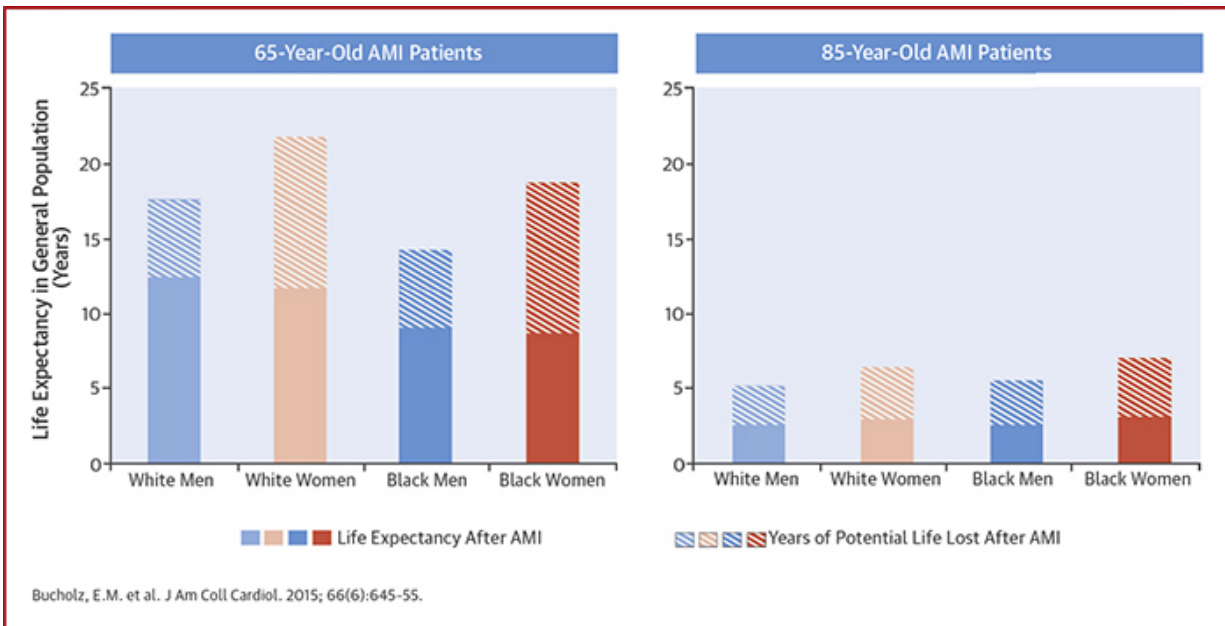


Women, blacks face larger loss of life expectancy after heart attack

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Women and black patients lost more years of their expected life after a heart attack when compared to white men, according to a study publishing today in the *Journal of the American College of Cardiology*. Credit: *Journal of the American College of Cardiology*

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Previous research has looked at sex and racial differences in survival after a heart attack, but this was the first study to account for women's longer life expectancy in the general population and the shorter life expectancy of blacks.

"It is imperative that we understand whether disparities we observe in a specific group, like people with heart attacks, is particular to them or more broadly reflective of the experience in the population," said Harlan Krumholz, M.D., FACC, senior study author and director of the Yale-New Haven Hospital Center for Outcomes Research and Evaluation.

"We found that women and black patients are losing more years of their life after a heart attack with one of the reasons potentially being they are not receiving care on par with men and white patients. The study makes clear the disadvantage of these groups and suggests that higher quality of care for everyone might be a helpful remedy."

Researchers used data from the Cooperative Cardiovascular Project, a prospective cohort study that includes all fee-for-service Medicare beneficiaries discharged from acute-care non-governmental U.S. hospitals with a heart attack diagnosis in the mid-1990s.

"Prior research has shown that women and men have similar mortality after a heart attack," said Emily Bucholz, M.P.H., lead author of the study and a pediatric resident at Boston Children's Hospital.

"Recognizing that women in the [general population](#) live longer than men, we asked the question of whether women who have a heart attack are actually at a survival disadvantage because they are losing more years of life after the event than men."

The study authors reviewed records from 146, 743 heart attack patients. Overall 48.1 percent of patients were women and 6.4 percent were black. Women and black patients had a higher prevalence of diabetes, hypertension and heart failure compared with white men. One of the

limitations of the study was that black patients represented such a small portion of the cohort.

After 17 years of follow up, the survival rate was 8.3 percent for white men, 6.4 percent for white women, 5.4 percent for black men and 5.8 percent for black women. However, when adjusting for differences in expected survival, women lost significantly more years of life than men. The researchers estimated that, on average, a 65-year-old white man loses 5.1 years of life after a [heart attack](#) and a white woman loses 10 years, translating to a 29 percent reduction in remaining life for men and a 41 percent reduction for women.

Black men lost 0.3 more years than white men and [black women](#) lost one more year of life than white women, equating to black patients losing 5 percent more of their expected life than white patients. According to researchers, [racial differences](#) in life expectancy can be explained by differences in comorbidities and treatment utilization. This was not the case for women. After adjusting for differences in clinical presentation and treatment, women still lost more of their expected life than men.

"The paper again reminds us that we need to further explore the reason behind the disparity in [life expectancy](#) for female and black patients—both in our clinical practice and in our research," said JACC Editor-in-Chief Valentin Fuster, M.D., Ph.D., MACC.

Provided by American College of Cardiology

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