

1998 to 2014 saw drop in CVD hospitalization rates in diabetes

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(HealthDay)—Cardiovascular disease (CVD) hospitalization rates have

declined in recent years among individuals with and those without diabetes, according to a study published online Nov. 17 in *Diabetes Care*.

Nilka Ríos Burrows, M.P.H., from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta, and colleagues estimated the number of discharges having acute coronary syndrome (ACS), cardiac dysrhythmia, [heart failure](#), hemorrhagic stroke, or [ischemic stroke](#) as first-listed diagnosis and diabetes using 1998 to 2014 National Inpatient Sample data. The hospitalization rates were calculated for adults aged ≥ 35 years using estimates from the population with and the population without diabetes. Trends were analyzed and the average annual percentage change (AAPC) was calculated.

The researchers observed significant declines in the age-adjusted hospitalization rates for ACS (AAPC, -4.6 percent per year), cardiac dysrhythmia (-0.7 percent), heart failure (-3.6 percent), hemorrhagic stroke (-1.1 percent), and ischemic stroke (-2.9 percent) from 1998 to 2014 in the population with diabetes. Significant declines in the rates for these conditions were also seen in the population without diabetes, with the exception of dysrhythmia. Rates in the population with diabetes remained two to four times higher than for the population without diabetes by 2014, with the largest difference seen for heart failure rates.

"CVD [hospitalization rates](#) declined significantly in both the population with diabetes and the population without [diabetes](#)," the authors write.

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