

# Analysis finds multiple social disadvantages magnify stroke risk

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Having more social disadvantages can nearly triple your risk of stroke, particularly if you are under the age of 75, according to new research published today in *Stroke*, a journal of the American Stroke Association, a division of the American Heart Association.

Researchers already know that some social disadvantages, such as living in an impoverished or rural area, having a low education or income level, lacking [health insurance](#) or being Black, may contribute to increased [stroke risk](#). In this study, researchers investigated if there's a cumulative effect from having multiple social disadvantages—known as social determinants of [health](#) (SDOH).

"We were focused on understanding how having multiple social determinants of health affect [stroke](#) risk, and we found significant health disparities that have a profound impact on people's lives, especially in vulnerable populations," said co-first study author Evgeniya Reshetnyak, Ph.D., a senior research data analyst at Weill Cornell Medicine in New York City.

"Our study shows that the risk of stroke is amplified among individuals with multiple social determinants of health factors, especially for those who are younger than 75 years old. There is a cumulative effect of multiple social determinants of health. In fact, every additional disadvantage further increases stroke risk."

Using data from participants in the REasons for Geographic And Racial

Differences in Stroke (REGARDS) study, researchers examined information for 27,813 Black and white adults (average age 64.7) who lived in the contiguous U.S. (48 states) and the District of Columbia and were followed for 10 years. Data from America's Health Ranking, which ranks public health infrastructure by state, were used to define states with poor public health infrastructure. During the REGARDS study, 1,470 incidents of stroke were reported among the participants.

Researchers found, among those younger than 75 years old compared to people with no social determinants of health factors:

- there is a cumulative effect of multiple social determinants of health—the risk of stroke is increased among those individuals with multiple social determinants of health;
- people with three or more social determinants of health were nearly two and a half times more likely to have incident stroke;
- and after adjusting for other risk factors, stroke risk remained 50% higher among those with three or more social determinants of health.

In addition, researchers noted:

- Black women specifically were more likely to have a greater number of social disadvantages; people with more social determinants of health were also more likely to have more traditional risk factors such as hypertension or Type 2 diabetes; and
- residents in the Southeastern part of the U.S. (North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas) were at higher risk for stroke due to poor dietary habits and less investment in social safety nets.

"There is a need for policies and interventions that specifically target

younger vulnerable populations," Reshetnyak said. "Early interventions are crucial for reducing stroke disparities. Although social determinants of health are difficult to change, their effect can be mitigated with timely interventions. However, programs may not be as effective at later ages when physiological factors may begin to dominate over social factors. "

"Health care professionals should pay special attention to those patients with multiple social determinants of health. Physicians should emphasize the importance of lifestyle changes, more aggressively control risk factors, and recommend available outreach and educational programs that could help reduce stroke risk."

Further research is needed to identify which social determinants of health contribute the most to stroke risk so future policy decisions could be prioritized.

Limitations of the study include that some data was self-reported, and tobacco use and exposure was limited to traditional cigarettes. Other social determinants of health, including perceived discrimination, police brutality, racial discrimination in the penal system and environmental factors, were not included in the study. Additionally, Latinos and Asians and other [vulnerable populations](#) were not included in this study.

**More information:** Evgeniya Reshetnyak et al, Impact of Multiple Social Determinants of Health on Incident Stroke, *Stroke* (2020). [DOI: 10.1161/STROKEAHA.120.028530](https://doi.org/10.1161/STROKEAHA.120.028530)

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