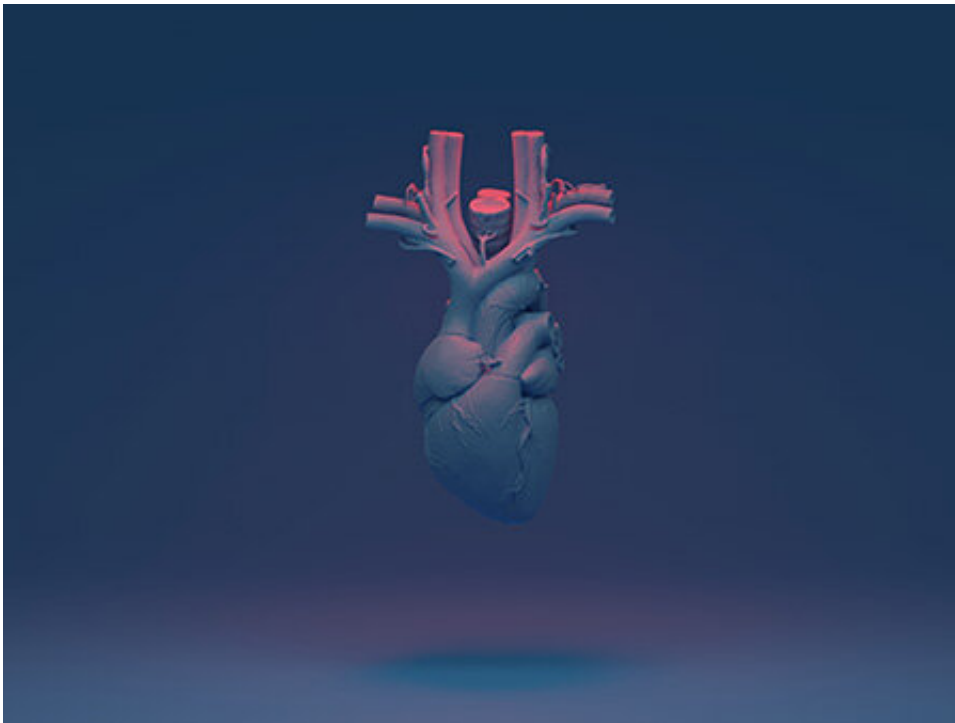


# Cardiovascular health is poorest among American adults in the Southern U.S.

May 5 2021, by Adam Pope

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In a study conducted among more than 1.3 million American adults, UAB investigators found that Alabama and Southern states have the worst cardiovascular health, citing higher death totals due to cardiovascular causes. Credit: University of Alabama at Birmingham

In a recent study published in the *Mayo Clinic Proceedings*, University of Alabama at Birmingham researchers found that there is significant geographic heterogeneity in the distribution of cardiovascular disease

risk factors such as diabetes, hypertension, high blood cholesterol levels, obesity, smoking, lack of physical activity and unhealthy diet, across the United States.

These [risk factors](#) are disproportionately concentrated among those living in the Southern states and contribute to the higher prevalence of cardiovascular death in this region.

Vibhu Parcha, M.D., a clinical research fellow in the UAB Division of Cardiovascular Disease and the first author of this study, explained that, while there is empiric understanding about poor cardiovascular [health](#) status in the Southern states, there is no contemporary data quantifying this and looking at how the cardiovascular health has changed in the last decade.

Moreover, prior to this study, the relationship between the current cardiovascular health status and the geographic distribution of cardiovascular mortality was unknown.

Parcha and his investigative team analyzed data from more than 1.3 million American adult participants of the [Behavioral and Risk Factor Surveillance Survey](#), which is conducted annually by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

They evaluated the distribution of ideal cardiovascular health and its individual components (diabetes, hypertension, obesity, smoking, cholesterol, diet and exercise) in the various geographical regions from 2011 to 2017.

"In this largest study of the geographical distribution of cardiovascular risk factors, we found that there has been a very marginal improvement in the prevalence of ideal cardiovascular health in all regions of the United States," Parcha said. "Only one in six Americans has ideal

cardiovascular health. This is worse for Southern states, where the prevalence of ideal cardiovascular health is only one in 10 persons."

He added that Southern states perform worse in terms of diabetes, [high blood pressure](#), poor cholesterol levels, obesity, physical inactivity, heart disease and stroke.

"We found that there is a strong relationship between the prevalence of poor cardiovascular health and the cardiovascular mortality in a state," Parcha said. "Interestingly, this relationship was weaker among Black individuals. This is in line with our prior investigations, which have also found that other social factors play an important role in driving the cardiovascular mortality burden in minority populations."

This work highlights that all regions are not the same, and some states like Alabama fall far behind in battling cardiovascular diseases.

"Our work also shows that health education and the control of blood pressure, diabetes and cholesterol through a healthy diet, increased physical activity and medications can be effective in controlling the cardiovascular [disease](#) epidemic in the Southern United States," said senior author Pankaj Arora M.D., a physician-scientist in the UAB's Division of Cardiovascular Disease. "One in four Alabamians is obese and has high blood pressure. We are one of the worst-performing states nationally when it comes to cardiovascular risk factors."

Arora added that health interventions must be designed and targeted specifically for the Southern states.

"Equitable access to health care for all and early-onset [health education](#) and lifestyle interventions in schools and colleges of the Southern states may help us improve the overall [cardiovascular health](#) in the region," Arora said. "We also need to address the glaring racial disparities in

cardiovascular risk factors, and we need to tackle the issues of systemic racism while strongly pushing for risk factor control."

**More information:** Vibhu Parcha et al. Geographic Variation in Cardiovascular Health Among American Adults, *Mayo Clinic Proceedings* (2021). [DOI: 10.1016/j.mayocp.2020.12.034](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.mayocp.2020.12.034)

Provided by University of Alabama at Birmingham

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