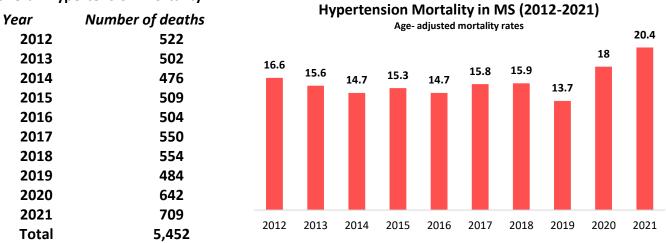
Mortality due to Hypertension, Mississippi- 2021

Introduction

Hypertension diagnosis increases the risk of developing heart disease and stroke, the first and fifth leading causes of death in the United States. Over the past ten years (2012-2021), **5,452** Mississippians died from hypertension with the highest number of deaths reported in 2021 (**709**).

Overall Hypertension Mortality



The hypertension mortality rate was **20.4** per 100,000 US population in 2021. That is a **22.9%** increase in the mortality rate over the past ten years, from **16.6** per 100,000 US population in 2012.

Hypertension Mortality in Women

- In 2021, **365** women died from hypertension.
- Among women in MS, the hypertension mortality rate was **18.3** per US 100,000 population in 2021. That is a **21.2%** increase over the past ten years, from **15.1** per 100,000 US population in 2012.
 - Among black women in MS, the hypertension mortality rate was 28.5 per 100,000 US population in 2021.
 That is a 24.4% increase in the mortality rate over the past ten years, from 22.9 per 100,000 US population in 2012.
 - Among white women in MS, the hypertension mortality rate was 13.7 per 100,000 US population in 2021. That is a 10.5% increase in the mortality rate over the past ten years from 12.4 per 100,000 population in 2012.

Hypertension Mortality in Men

- In 2021, **344** men died from hypertension.
- Among men in MS, the hypertension mortality rate was **22.2** per 100,000 US population in 2021. That is a **26.1%** increase in the mortality rate over the past ten years, from **17.6** deaths per 100,000 US population in 2012.
 - Among black men in MS, the hypertension mortality rate was 41.8 deaths per 100,000 US population in 2021. That is a 23.3% increase in the mortality rate over the past ten years, from 33.9 per 100,000 population in 2012.
 - Among white men in MS, the hypertension mortality rate was 14.8 per 100,000 US population in 2021.
 That is a 26.5% increase in the mortality rate over the past ten years, from 11.7 per 100,000 US population in 2012.

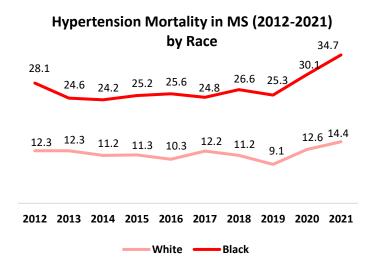
Hypertension Mortality by Age groups, gender, and race

Age Group		Total			Male			Female	
	Total*	White	Black	Total*	White	Black	Total*	White	Black
0-4	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****
5-14	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****
15-24	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****
25-34	6	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****
35-44	20	6	13	12	****	8	8	****	****
45-54	43	16	27	30	12	18	13	****	9
55-64	135	50	83	77	27	50	58	23	33
65-74	161	63	97	95	39	55	66	24	42
75-84	164	91	73	77	37	40	87	54	33
85+	180	116	62	49	35	13	131	81	49
Unknown	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****
Total	709	344	359	344	155	187	365	189	172

^{*}Total includes races other than white and black.

Hypertension Mortality by Race

- Among black Mississippians, the hypertension mortality rate was **34.7** per 100,000 US population in 2021. That is a **23.5%** increase in the mortality rate over the past ten years, from **28.1** per 100,000 US population in 2012.
- Among white Mississippians, the hypertension mortality rate was **14.4** per 100,000 US population in 2021. That is a **17.1%** increase in the mortality rate over the past ten years, from **12.3** per 100,000 US population in 2012.
- In 2021, the hypertension mortality rates were 2.4 times higher among black Mississippians than white Mississippians.



For more information contact the Office of Preventive Health and Health Equity, Heart disease and Stroke Prevention program at 601-206-1559, webpage <u>High Blood Pressure - Mississippi State Department of Health (ms.gov)</u>

Data Source:

- Mississippi Statistically Automated Health Resource System (MSTAHRS), Age-adjusted mortality rates, Accessed 11/17/2022
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Hypertension Cascade: Hypertension Prevalence, Treatment and Control Estimates
 Among U.S. Adults Aged 18 Years and Older Applying the Criteria from the American College of Cardiology and American Heart
 Association's 2017 Hypertension Guideline—NHANES 2015–2018. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services;
 2021., Accessed 11/17/2022

^{****}Cells based on five or fewer events are suppressed.