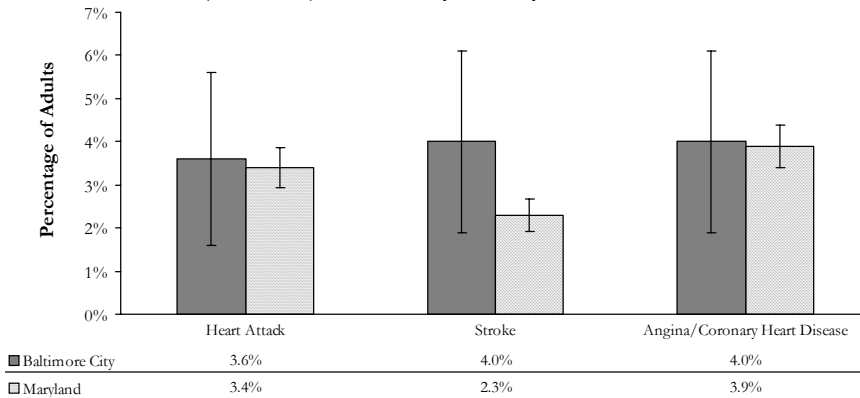


Cardiovascular Disease

Percentage of adults who had ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health care professional that they had a heart attack, stroke, or angina/coronary heart disease (and 95% CI), Baltimore City and Maryland 2007



Source: 2007 Maryland Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). Survey asked respondents if they had ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health care professional that they "had a heart attack (also called a myocardial infarction)," "had angina or coronary heart disease," "had a stroke." See technical notes for a description of the BRFSS data and methodology (error bars represent a 95% confidence interval for the estimate).

Importance: Leading cause of death in U.S., accounts for nearly 29% of all deaths each year.

National statistic: In 2006, 11% of non-institutionalized adults had diagnosed heart disease

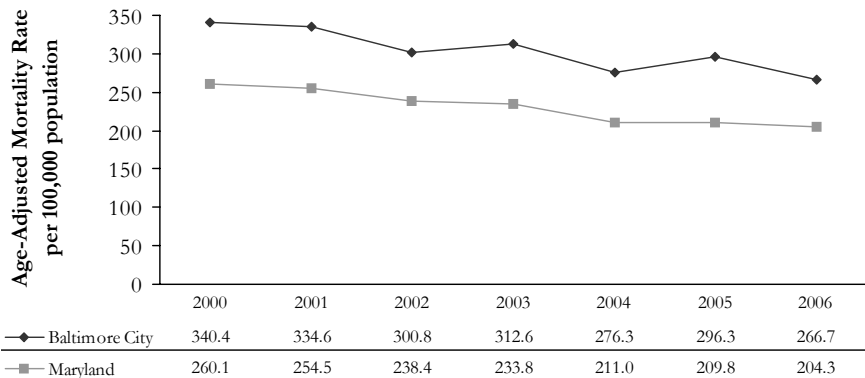
Healthy People 2010 goal: 166 per 100,000 (mortality)

- In 2007, approximately 4% of Baltimore City adults had ever been told by a health care professional that they had angina or coronary heart disease. 4% had ever been told that they had a heart attack and 4% a stroke.

Heart Disease

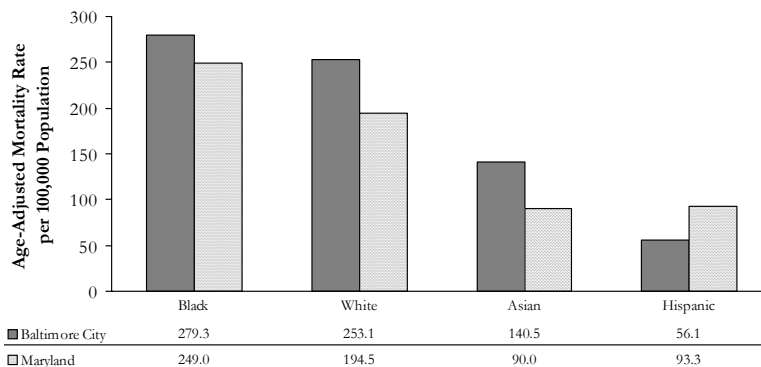
- Since 2000, age-adjusted mortality due to heart disease has declined by over 20% among Baltimore City residents, a trend comparable to the decline in the statewide rate.
- On average over the past seven years, Baltimore City's age-adjusted heart disease mortality rate has been 30% greater than the rate among Maryland residents.

Diseases of the Heart: Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates, Baltimore City and Maryland, 2000-2006



Source: Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene - Maryland Vital Statistics Annual Report; Baltimore City Health Department analysis of data from the Baltimore City Vital Statistics Profile.

Diseases of the Heart: Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Race, Baltimore City and Maryland, 2006

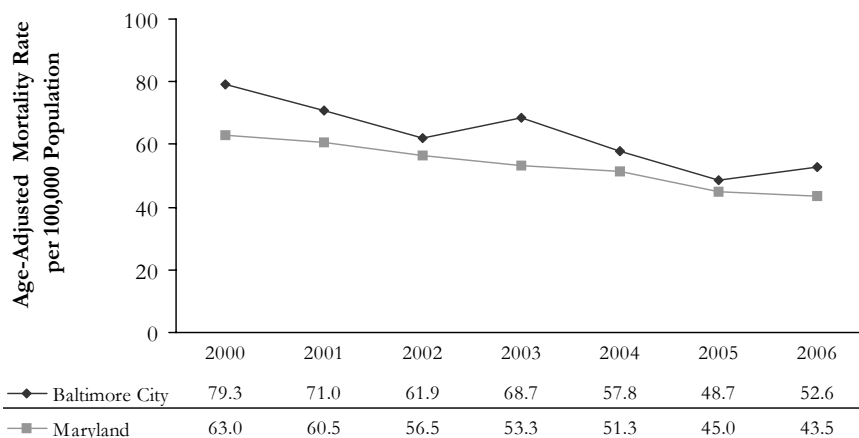


Source: Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Vital Statistics Administration - 2006 Maryland Vital Statistics Annual Report; and Baltimore City Health Department analysis of data from the 2006 Maryland Vital Statistics Profile and the 2006 Baltimore City Vital Statistics Profile.

- Baltimore City African Americans had the highest heart disease mortality rate (age-adjusted) compared to other race/ethnicity groups in 2006.
- In 2006, African Americans, whites, and Asians in Baltimore City had a higher age-adjusted mortality rate due to heart disease compared to these groups statewide; Hispanics in Baltimore City had a lower rate compared to Hispanics statewide.

Cerebrovascular Disease (Stroke)

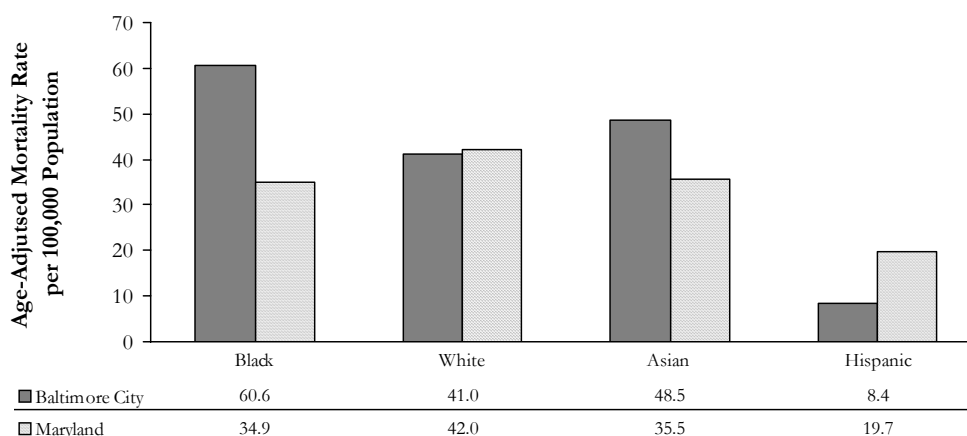
**Cerebrovascular Disease: Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates,
Baltimore City and Maryland, 2000-2006**



Source: Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene - Maryland Vital Statistics Annual Report; Baltimore City Health Department analysis of data from the Baltimore City Vital Statistics Profile.

- Among Baltimore City residents, the age-adjusted mortality rate due to cerebrovascular disease has declined by a third since 2000, a comparable decline was seen in Maryland during the same time period.

**Cerebrovascular Disease Mortality: Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Race,
Baltimore City and Maryland, 2006**



Source: Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Vital Statistics Administration - 2006 Maryland Vital Statistics Annual Report; and Baltimore City Health Department analysis of data from the 2006 Maryland Vital Statistics Profile and the 2006 Baltimore City Vital Statistics Profile.

- Compared to African Americans in Maryland, Baltimore City African Americans were almost 2 times as likely to die from cerebrovascular disease in 2006.
- Baltimore City whites and Maryland whites had comparable age-adjusted cerebrovascular mortality rates in 2006. Baltimore City Asians had a rate almost 40% higher than Asians statewide; Hispanics in Baltimore City had a rate over two times lower than Hispanics statewide.