

New study: Analysis of hospital trends over 10 years provides starting point for post-pandemic healthcare planning.

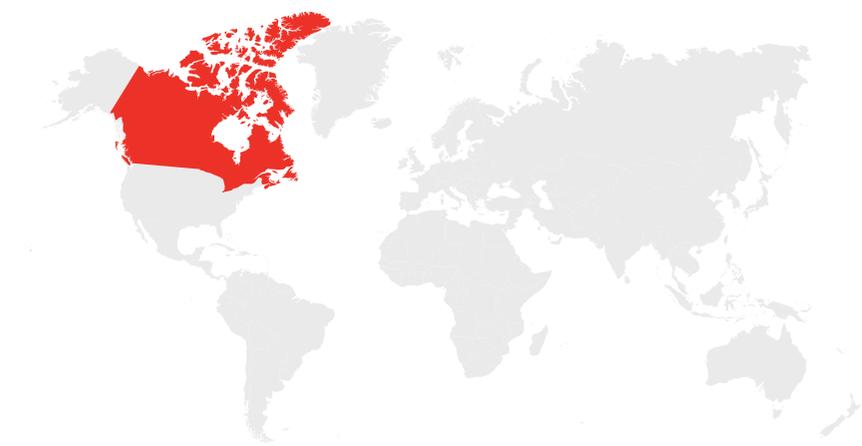
Overview

A new Heart & Stroke-led analysis reveals hospitalization trends for heart conditions, stroke and vascular cognitive impairment over ten years, highlighting the importance of taking an integrated approach to care to better support people living with these conditions.

Methodology



Examined more than 2.6 million hospital records in Canada between 2007 and 2016 before the COVID-19 pandemic.



Key findings



Although prevalence has remained relatively constant, hospitalization rates *decreased* for coronary artery and vascular disease, heart failure, heart rhythm disorders, and stroke between 2007 and 2016.



Hospitalization rates *increased* for congenital heart disease, acquired valvular heart disease, and vascular cognitive impairment between 2007 and 2016.



There was notable provincial/territorial variation in hospitalization rates.



Some diseases are happening more often in younger people than ten years ago, often more so in women.



Heart failure hospitalization rates *increased* by 56% for men and 25% for women age 20-39 years.



Hospitalization rates for stroke *increased* 25% for women age 20-39 years.



Importance

COVID-19 has disrupted the healthcare system and will have lasting implications.



This new Heart & Stroke analysis provides a valuable starting point for post-COVID-19 health systems planning and policy development.

This study is more important than ever as provinces and territories start re-opening health and community support services while still treating existing and new patients with COVID-19.