TRENDS IN ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE MORTALITY AMONG LEUKEMIA PATIENTS IN THE U.S FROM 1999–2020: A CDC WONDER ANALYSIS

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Introduction

Ischemic heart disease (IHD) is a key cause of morbidity and mortality in leukemia patients.

Improved survival has increased the burden of cardiovascular diseases.

Cardiotoxic therapies and traditional risk factors contribute to IHD.

Leukemia-related inflammation and coagulation may worsen risk.

Tracking IHD death trends can guide preventive strategies.

Aim

To evaluate geographic, demographic, and temporal trends in patients with all leukemias and IHD in the United States from 1999 to 2020.

Methods

- Age-adjusted mortality rates (AAMR) per 100,000 individuals
- CDC WONDER database from 1999 to 2020
- Adult leukemia with IHD cause of death
- Joinpoint regression models to calculate APC highlighting significant shifts in mortality trends
- Mortality trends stratified by age group, gender, geographic region, state, place of death

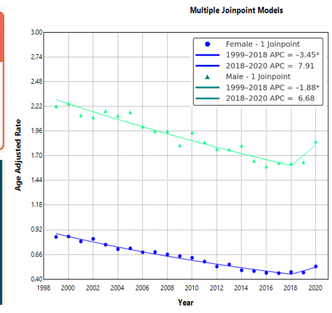
Results

TOTAL IHD DEATHS
132,021

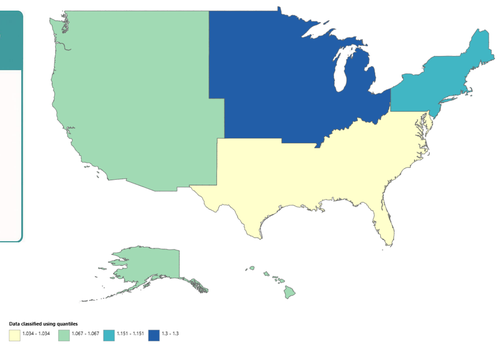
IHD DEATHS WITH ALL LEUKEMIAS
53,603

AGED 65+
48,933
(91.3%) occurred in older adults aged 65+

Consistently higher AAMRs in men

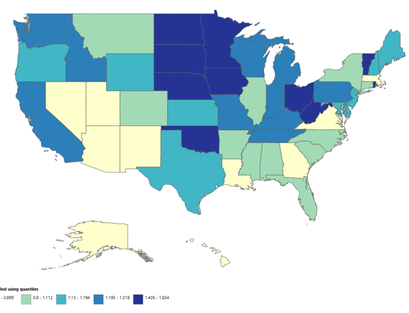


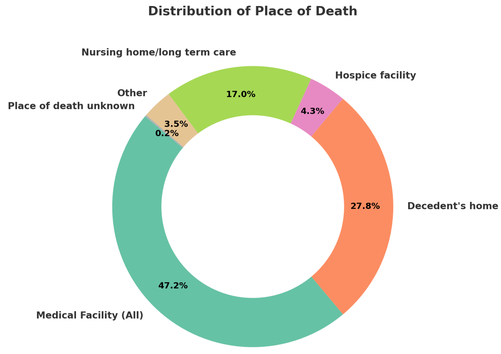
REGIONAL AAMR
1.30 Midwest
1.15 Northeast
1.13 West



TOP 3 STATES WITH HIGHEST AAMR

Vermont	1.83
West Virginia	1.79
North Dakota	1.78





Conclusions

IHD-related mortality among all leukemia patients has significantly declined.

However, gender, regional and state-specific disparities persist and highlight the need for targeted cardiovascular prevention strategies and integrated cardio-oncology care models to further improve patient outcomes.

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