

Deaths from Hypertensive Heart Disease with Heart Failure in São Paulo/Brazil from 2010 to 2022

P1-E21

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During the study period, 10,618 deaths were reported, with the highest number of deaths in 2020 (15%) and 2021 (13.7%).

BACKGROUND

Hypertensive heart disease with heart failure is a severe consequence of systemic arterial hypertension (SAH), a highly prevalent and complex condition that significantly impacts the Brazilian population. It represents one-third of total deaths and affects 32.5% of adults in their productive years, with this rate increasing with age. However, this research is relevant for health promotion and prevention of complications due to the high morbidity and significant impact on the quality of life of the affected individuals.

Aim: To describe the epidemiological profile of deaths from hypertensive heart disease with heart failure in the municipality of São Paulo/SP/Brazil from 2010 to 2022.

METHODS

A descriptive, quantitative cross-sectional study was conducted using secondary data from the Mortality Information System (SIM/DATASUS).

Cases were considered if the basic cause of death was hypertensive heart disease with congestive heart failure (ICD-10 I11.0) that occurred in the municipality of São Paulo during the period from 2010 to 2022.

The variables of interest were sociodemographic factors, occurrence, conditions of death, and certifying physician.

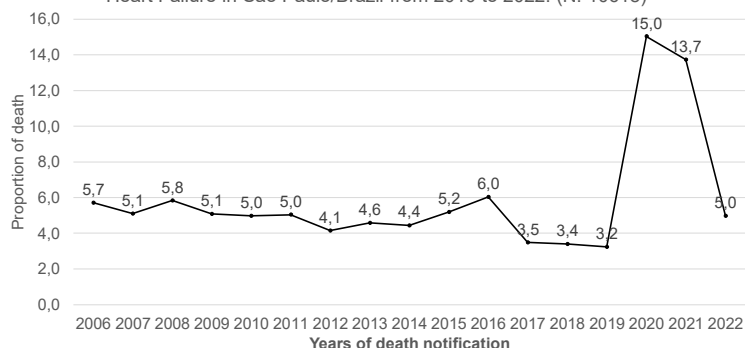
Descriptive statistics were performed using SPSS version 27.

This study does not require approval from the Research Ethics Committee as it involves secondary data in the public domain.

RESULTS

During the study period, 10,618 deaths were reported, with the highest number of deaths in 2020 (15%). There was a prevalence of female gender (58.4%), white race/skin color (68.6%), widow (37.1%), and low education level (28.2%). The majority of deaths occurred in hospitals (59.8%) with medical assistance (31.4%); and, autopsies were performed in 38.5% of cases with the death verification service physician certifying 39% of the deaths.

Graph 1. Notification of death from Hypertensive Heart Disease with Heart Failure in São Paulo/Brazil from 2010 to 2022. (N. 10618)



RESULTS CONTINUED

Table 1. Sociodemographic variables of people who died from Hypertensive Heart Disease with Heart Failure in São Paulo/Brazil from 2010 to 2022. (N. 10618)

Sociodemographic Variables		N	%
Sex	Male	4422	41.6
	Female	6196	58.4
Race/Skin Color	White	7287	68.6
	Black	877	8.3
	Yellow	282	2.7
	Brown	1979	18.6
	Indigenous	5	0.0
	Missing	188	1.8
	Marital Status	Sinlge	2103
Married		3400	32.0
Widowed		3943	37.1
Legally separated/divorced		791	7.4
Common-law marriage		87	0.8
Ignorade		90	0.8
Missing		204	1.9
Education	None	1235	11.6
	1 a 3 years	2995	28.2
	4 a 7 years	2132	20.1
	8 a 11 years	1459	13.7
	12 years or more	631	5.9
	Ignorade	398	3.7
	Missing	1768	16.7

CONCLUSIONS

The results highlight the urgent need for public policies focused on the prevention and control of systemic arterial hypertension, as well as improvements in access to and quality of medical care. Implementing health education strategies aimed at early detection and proper management of hypertension can significantly reduce the number of heart failure cases, thus improving quality of life and reducing mortality in the population.

ADDITIONAL KEY INFORMATION

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There is no conflict of interest