In 2014, heart disease was the leading cause of death in Oklahoma, accounting for 1 in 4 deaths.

Almost 10,000 Oklahomans died from heart disease in 2014.

In the past decade, the death rate for heart disease has decreased by 20% among Oklahomans aged 75 and older but by only 6.7% among those younger than 75.

In 2014, heart disease death rates were highest among Oklahoma non-Hispanic Blacks and American Indians. These rates were twice as high as the rate among Hispanics.

In Oklahoma, the prevalence of adults who had ever had a heart attack or were told by a health care provider that they had coronary heart disease was significantly higher among those who did not graduate from college compared to those who did. (See graph below.)

In 2013, there were just under 40,000 inpatient hospital stays with a principal diagnosis of heart disease, resulting in more than $2 billion in hospital charges. Since 2004, the number of discharges has decreased by over 15,000, but the charges have increased by over $400 million.

Only about half of people with high blood pressure have their condition under control.

Mortality (death), inpatient hospital discharge, and prevalence data are from 2014 unless otherwise specified. Prevalence data are from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). *2013 data.