

Mortality with Sarcoidosis and Heart Failure between years 1999-2020: A Retrospective Study

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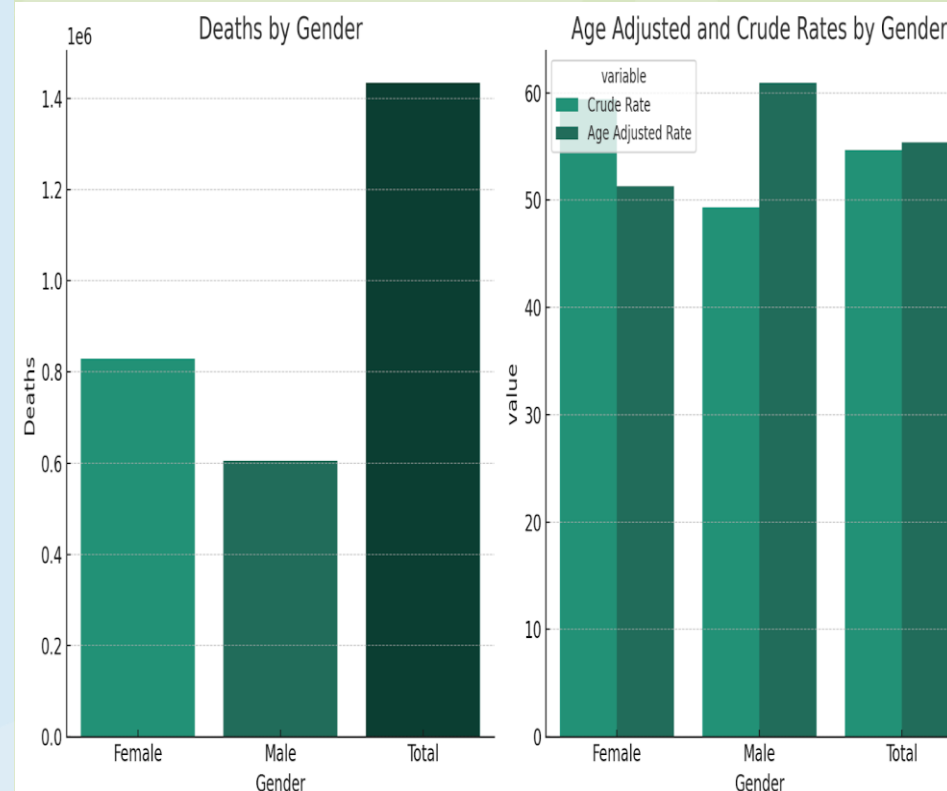
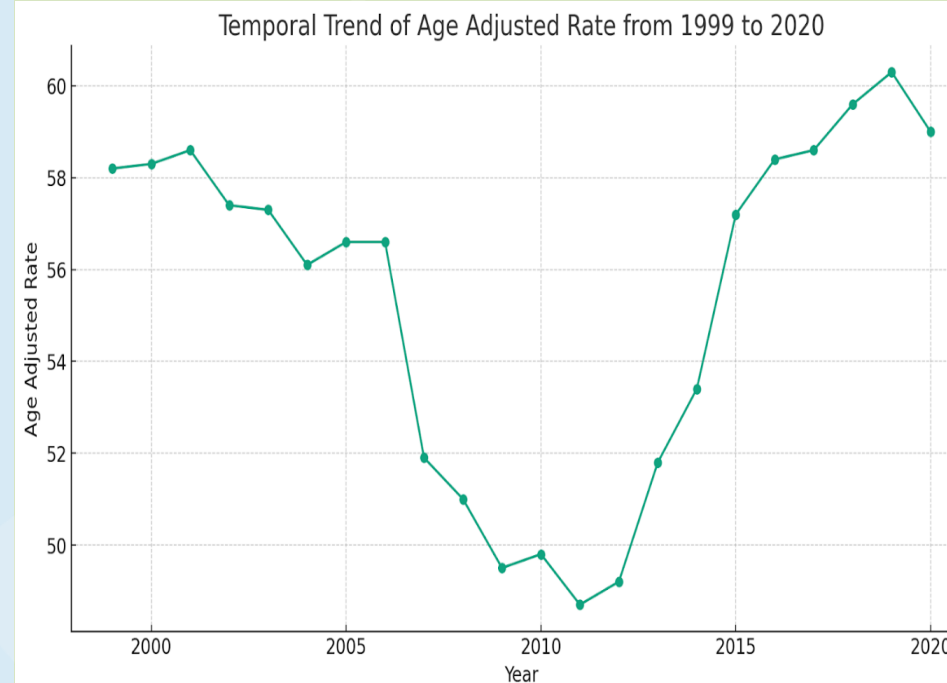
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Background:

Sarcoidosis is an inflammatory disease affecting multiple systems in the body and can impact the heart. Sarcoidosis and heart failure together can have severe complications, but trends in mortality are yet to be investigated.

Methods:

Death certificates from the CDC WONDER (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Wide-Ranging Online Data for Epidemiologic Research) database were examined from 1999 to 2020 for heart failure and sarcoidosis-related mortality in adults ≥ 45 years of age. Age-adjusted mortality rates (AAMRs) per 100,000 persons were calculated and stratified by year, sex, race/ethnicity, and geographic region.



Results:

Over the 20-year period, there were 1,433,648 deaths among individuals aged 45 and older with a diagnosis of both sarcoidosis and heart failure. A decline in AAMR occurred between 2006 and 2011, dropping from 56.6 per 100,000 to 48.7 per 100,000. However, the AAMR increased from 2012 onwards, reaching a level similar to that of 1999 by 2020, at 59 per 100,000. African Americans had the highest AAMR (65), approximately three times higher than the AAMR for Asians (21). Males had a higher AAMR of 60.9 compared to females of 51.3. The highest AAMR was seen in the Midwest (62.8) and lowest in the West (42).

Conclusion:

Mortality remains highest in the African American population, possibly related to the highest incidence in this population. Males had a higher mortality, suggesting potential gender-related differences in disease severity or management. Further research is warranted to investigate the observed trends and factors contributing to mortality in individuals with sarcoidosis and heart failure.