7. **Stroke hospitalizations in Appalachia**

The definition of stroke used in this analysis includes all diagnoses classified as cerebrovascular disease and pertains to damage of blood vessels of the brain including blockage or bleeding of arteries. Also included are hospitalizations due to late effects of strokes.

County-level rates of hospitalizations from stroke have been generated for all persons combined and men and women separately, for two age categories: 35 to 64 and 65 and older. County-level rates of hospitalizations from strokes are shown on pages 152-154. Stroke related hospitalizations are responsible for approximately 3.3 percent of all hospitalizations in the year 2000 for the counties used in this analysis (Section II A, Figure 3). Although, there is considerable variability in rates of hospitalizations among counties in the Appalachian region, there does not appear to be any clustering of high rate counties in the region. In general, counties with high and low rates of hospitalizations resulting from stroke are scattered throughout the region. Counties with consistently high rates of hospitalization among population subgroups generally occur in Eastern Kentucky, Southern West Virginia, Western Virginia, and Western Georgia. Counties designated as high outliers appear sporadically through the region for all population subgroups.

Marked disparity in rates of hospitalization from stroke is evident, both within each population subgroup and between age groups. Hospitalization rates from stroke related illnesses range from 58 per 100,000 to 579 per 100,000 for all persons ages 35 to 64 and from 591 per 100,000 to 4,742 per 100,000 for all persons ages 65 and older. Among men ages 35 to 64 rates range from 39 per 100,000 to 688 per 100,000. Among elderly men rates ranged from 591 per 100,000 to 7,278 per 100,000. Among women ages 35 to 64 rates range from 32 per 100,000 to 654 per 100,000. Among elderly women rates ranged from 488 per 100,000 to 5,881 per 100,000.