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Examining risk factors associated with worldwide sudden cardiac death rates in children and adults

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Statement of the Problem: Physical inactivity, diabetes, diets high in fats and cholesterol, and obesity are all considered poor health conditions which serve as significant gateway factors which may lead to heart disease and possibly cardiac death reporting more than 17.3 million cardiac related deaths in 2012 worldwide (World Health Federation, 2016). Cardiovascular diseases were the main cause of death in almost all Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries, and accounted for 35% of all deaths in 2009 (OECD, 2011). This study examined specific identifiable risk factors which may be associated with sudden cardiac death rates in children and adult populations using the Kids' Inpatient Database (KID), Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project (HCUP), and the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ, 2016).

Orientation: A large randomly drawn sample (N=422,599) of boys (n=198,960) and girls (n=223,639) ages 4 to 12, was examined in this research study to test for the association between risk factors which may be associated with heart disease prevalence. The Pearson Chi Square test was applied to measure for significant variable relationships in this research study.

Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: The Pearson Chi Square test was applied to measure for significant variable relationships in this research study.

Findings: The results of this study found that there was a statistically significant association between cardiovascular disease prevalence and identifiable risk factors in children and adult groups ($p < 0.05$). Other significant associations were also found as a result of the Chi square analysis.

Conclusion & Significance: Recommendations are made for to implement more effective strategies for health promotion and disease prevention, health education, cultural competence training for healthcare professionals, improve healthcare quality, and economic development.

Biography

Damien Byas is currently serving as an Associate Faculty Member in a Master of Public Health (MPH) Program. He is the president of the North American Scientific Committee on Cardiovascular Health, a part-time Public Health Researcher, Senior Research Fellow, and an adjunct Professor for an MPH program.

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