

ACUTE HEALTH EVENTS AND WORK EARNINGS

A VISUAL RESEARCH ABSTRACT

STUDY POPULATION

24 567 patients were matched with 3 016 500 controls by retrospectively linking hospital and income tax data from 2005 to 2013.

OBJECTIVE

Assess the effect of acute myocardial infarction, cardiac arrest and stroke on work and earnings 3 years after the event.

THIRD YEAR POSTEVENT VERSUS CONTROLS



Patients working



Work earnings

ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION



5 percentage points



\$3834

CARDIAC ARREST



13 percentage points



\$11 143

STROKE



20 percentage points



\$13 278

GREATER EFFECTS ON INCOME FOR:



Lower baseline earnings



Comorbid disease



Longer stay in hospital



Needed mechanical ventilation

Loss of earnings following cardiovascular and cerebrovascular events has consequences for patients, families, employers and governments.