

Material Deprivation and its Impact on Health Care Costs and Outcomes after Stroke

Socioeconomic disadvantage is a known social determinant associated with increased mortality after stroke



Neighborhood-level material deprivation is a measure of socioeconomic status

Some elements used to compute a material deprivation index include the proportion of population:

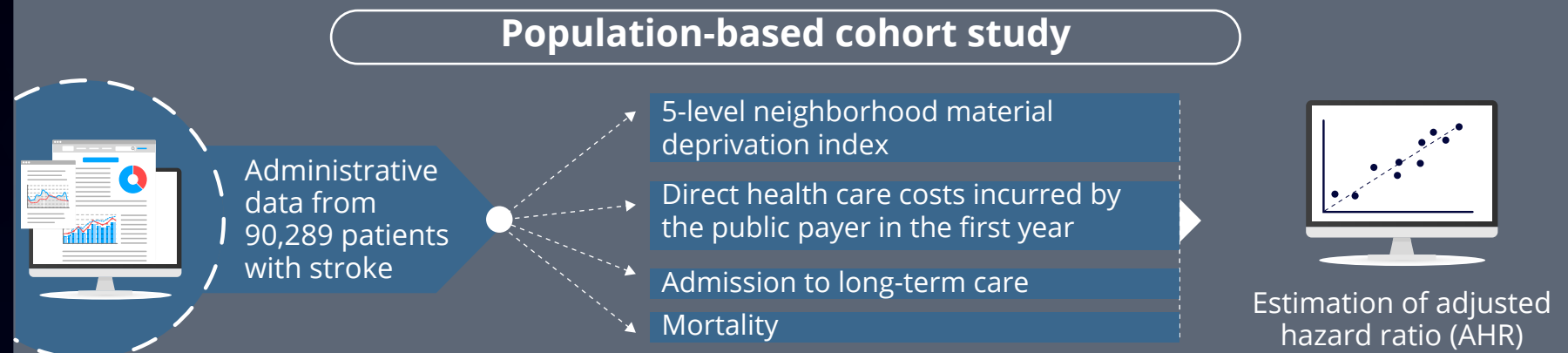
Aged ≥ 20 years without a high school diploma

Considered low-income

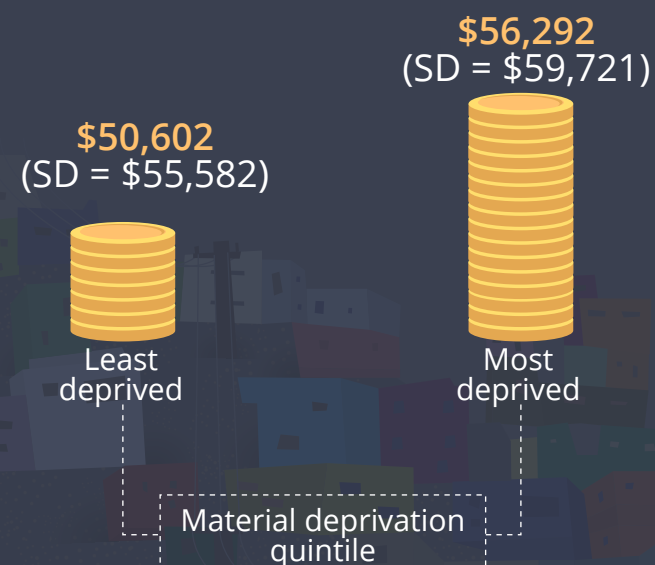
Aged ≥ 15 years and unemployed

Study question

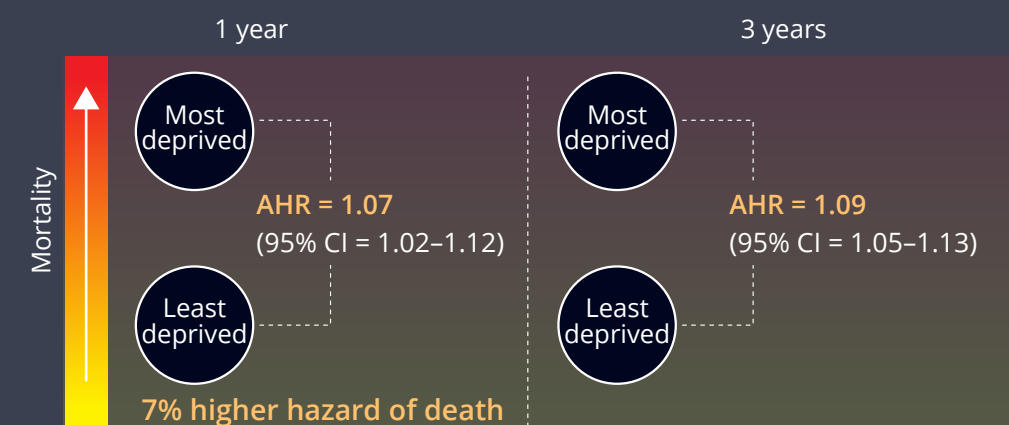
What is the impact of material deprivation on health care costs and clinical outcomes after stroke?



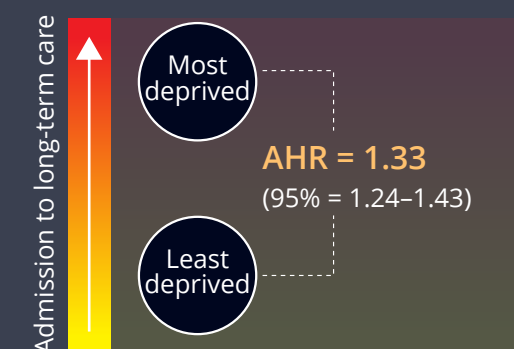
Mean per person health care cost increased with material deprivation



Higher mortality was observed in the most deprived quintile than in the least deprived



Admission to long-term care was higher in the most deprived quintile than in the least deprived quintile



Material deprivation is associated with increased health care costs and poor outcomes after stroke