Disparities in Diabetes in Rhode Island

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Measurement

- Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes and pre-diabetes among adults
- Rate of serious outcomes
- Prevalence of receipt of clinical preventive services among adults with diabetes
Estimated # of RI Adults With Diabetes or At Risk for Diabetes, 2007

*2005-2007 RI-BRFSS
** Estimated from NHANES III data
*** 2003 RI-BRFSS using previously validated Diabetes Risk Score
Prevalence of Diabetes among RI Adults 1995-2007

Data Source: RI BRFSS
Trend of Diabetes among RI Adults by Race – 3 year moving averages

~2,000 adult Black/African American RI’s have diagnosed diabetes.

Data Source: RI BRFSS
Trend of Diabetes among RI Adults by Ethnicity

Data Source: RI BRFSS

~4,500 adult Hispanic RI’s have diagnosed diabetes.
Trend of Diabetes among RI Adults by language

~2500 adult RI’s who primarily speak Spanish have diagnosed diabetes.

Data Source: RI BRFSS
Prevalence of Diagnosed Diabetes by Income

Figure 4: Prevalence of Diagnosed Diabetes Among Rhode Island* Adults by Income, 2004-2006

~12,000 adult RI’s with an income < 25k have diagnosed diabetes.

Data Source: RI BRFSS
Age-adjusted Hospital Discharge Rates for NTLEA as First-Listed Diagnosis and Diabetes as any other Diagnosis

Data Sources: RI Hospital Discharge data and RI BRFSS
Age-adjusted Discharge Rate for Db as Any Discharge

Data Sources: RI Hospital Discharge data and RI BRFSS
Diabetes Outpatient Education

Three Year Moving Average

Percent

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

00/01/02 01/02/03 02/03/04 03/04/05 '04/05/06 '05/06/07

National HP2010 Goal: 60%

White
Black
Other

- White
- Black
- Other
At least one Hemoglobin A1c

Three year moving average

Percent

White
Black
Other

National HP2010 Goal: 50%
Annual Foot Exam

Three Year Moving Average

National HP2010 Goal: 75%

Percent

White
Black
Other

00/01/02
01/'02/'03
02/'03/'04
03/'04/'05
'04/05/06
'05/06/07
Annual Foot Exam by Ethnicity

Three Year Moving Average

Percent

Hispanic
not Hispanic

National HP2010 Goal: 75%
Summary

• Diabetes is increasing in RI

• Higher prevalence of diabetes
  – Racial and Ethnic minorities
  – Spanish as primary language
  – Lower income

• Racial and Ethnic minorities have greater rate of serious outcomes due to diabetes

• Racial and Ethnic minorities receive fewer clinical preventive services, but improving