

9. Diabetes hospitalizations in Appalachia

Hospitalizations with primary diagnoses related to diabetes include those resulting from diabetes mellitus both Type I and Type II. Hospitalizations resulting from diabetes are a weak estimate of the true prevalence of diabetes because diabetes typically does not require hospitalization. Diabetes related illnesses such as circulatory problems, kidney failure, etc. are more likely to be listed as primary diagnoses for hospitalizations.

County-level rates of hospitalizations from diabetes 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 diabetes are shown on pages 160-162. Diabetes related hospitalizations are responsible for the fewest hospitalizations among illnesses used in this analysis, accounting for approximately 1.4 percent of all hospitalizations in the year 2000 (Section II A., Figure 3.).

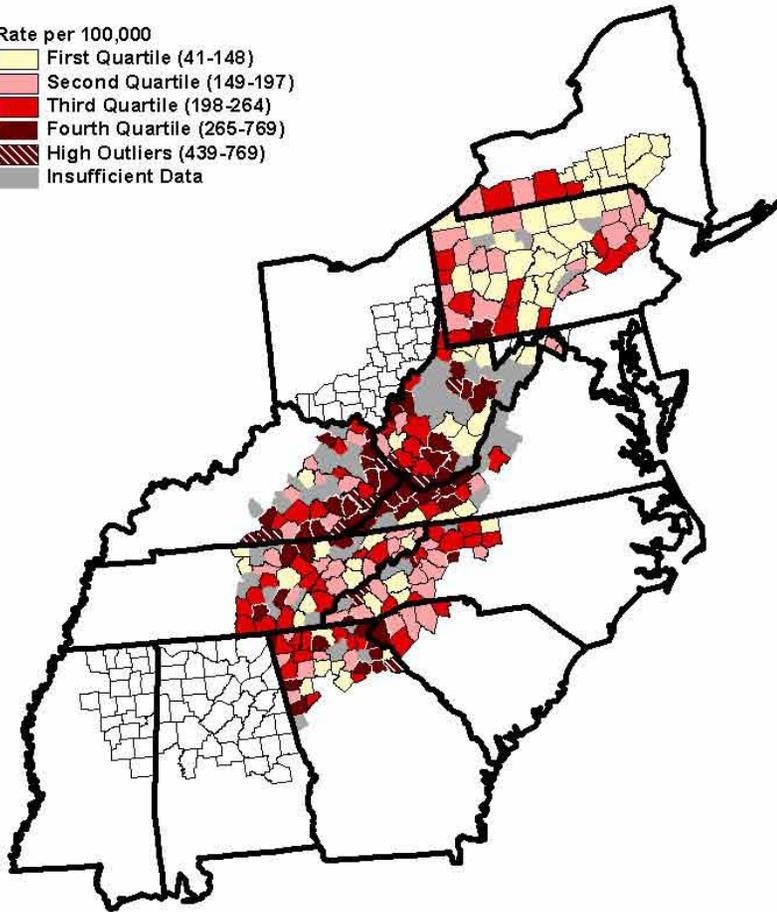
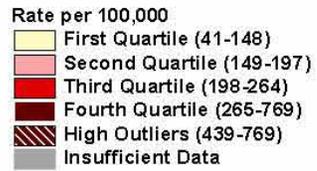
Maps depicting the geographic distribution of diabetes hospitalization rates are shown on pages 160-162. There is considerable variability in rates of hospitalizations among counties in the Appalachian region, with major clustering occurring in central Appalachian including counties in Eastern Kentucky, Southern West Virginia, and Western Virginia. There is also a small group of counties in Eastern Georgia with high diabetes hospitalization rates. These clusters appear fairly consistently among all population subgroups and most counties designated as high outliers also appear in these regions.

There are significant disparities in rates of hospitalization from diabetes, both within each population subgroup and between age groups.

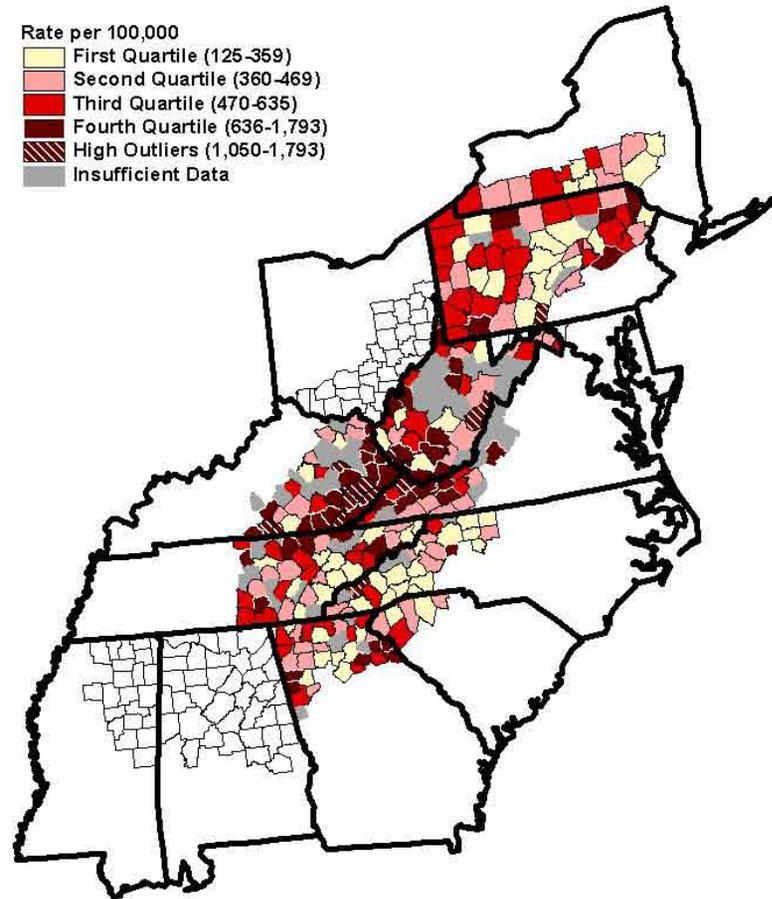
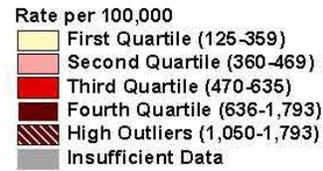
Hospitalization rates from diabetes related illnesses range from 41 per 100,000 to 769 per 100,000 for all persons ages 35 to 64 and from 125 per 100,000 to 1,793 per 100,000 for all persons ages 65 and older. Among men ages 35 to 64 rates range from 70 per 100,000 to 701 per 100,000. Among elderly men rates ranged from 155 per 100,000 to 2,016 per 100,000. Among women ages 35 to 64 rates range from 43 per 100,000 to 471 per 100,000. Among elderly women rates ranged from 129 per 100,000 to 2,182 per 100,000.

Diabetes Hospitalization Rates, 2000

All Persons Ages 35 to 64



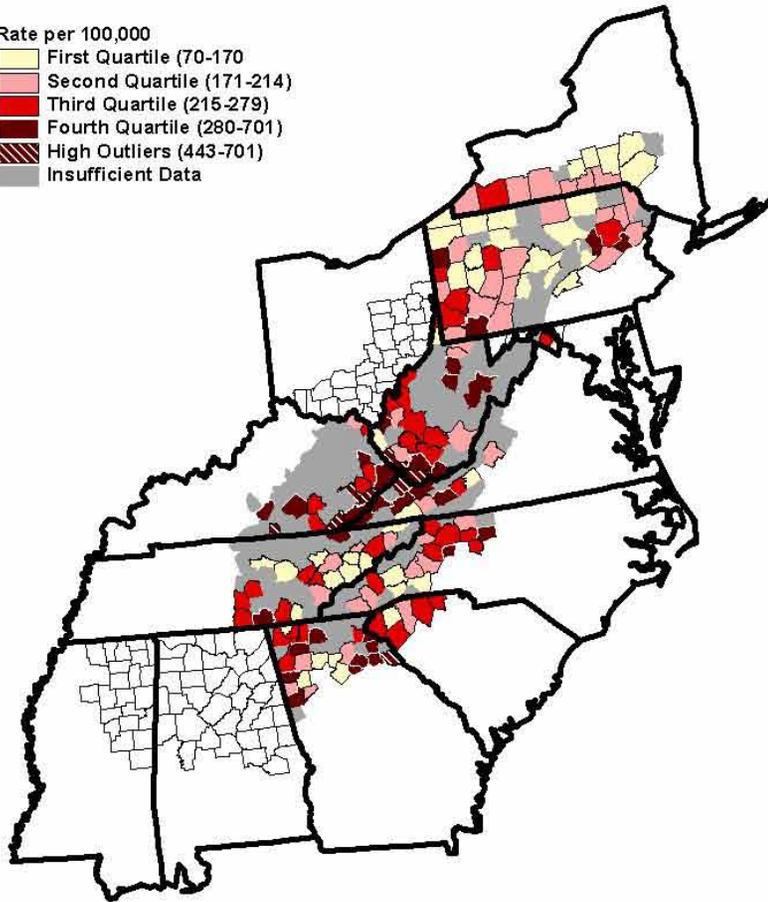
All Persons Ages 65 and Older



Diabetes Hospitalization Rates, 2000

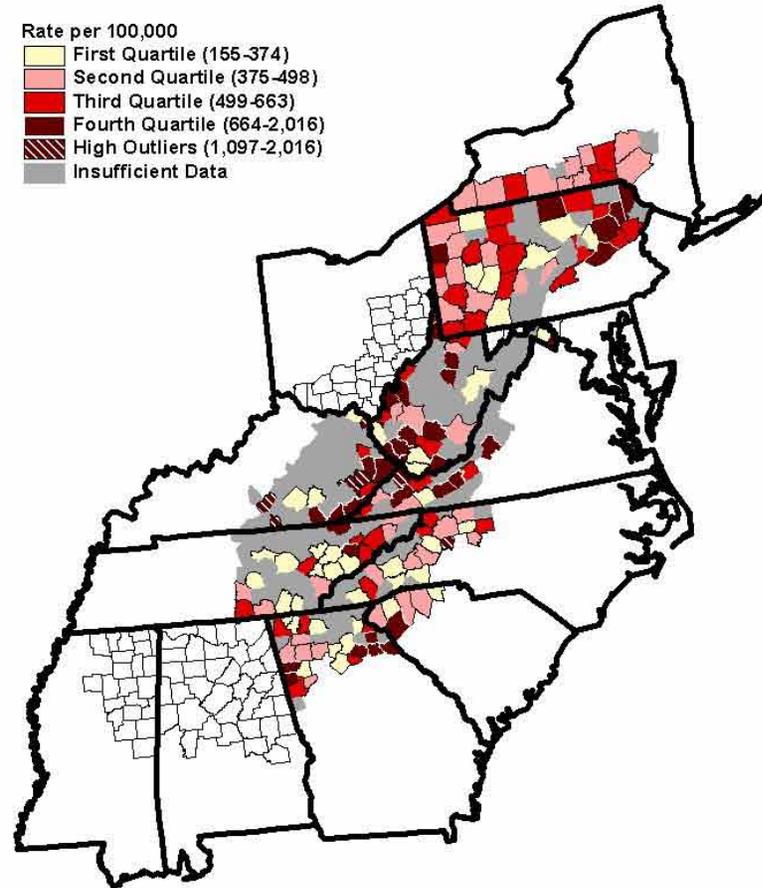
All Men Ages 35 to 64

- Rate per 100,000
- First Quartile (70-170)
 - Second Quartile (171-214)
 - Third Quartile (215-279)
 - Fourth Quartile (280-701)
 - High Outliers (443-701)
 - Insufficient Data



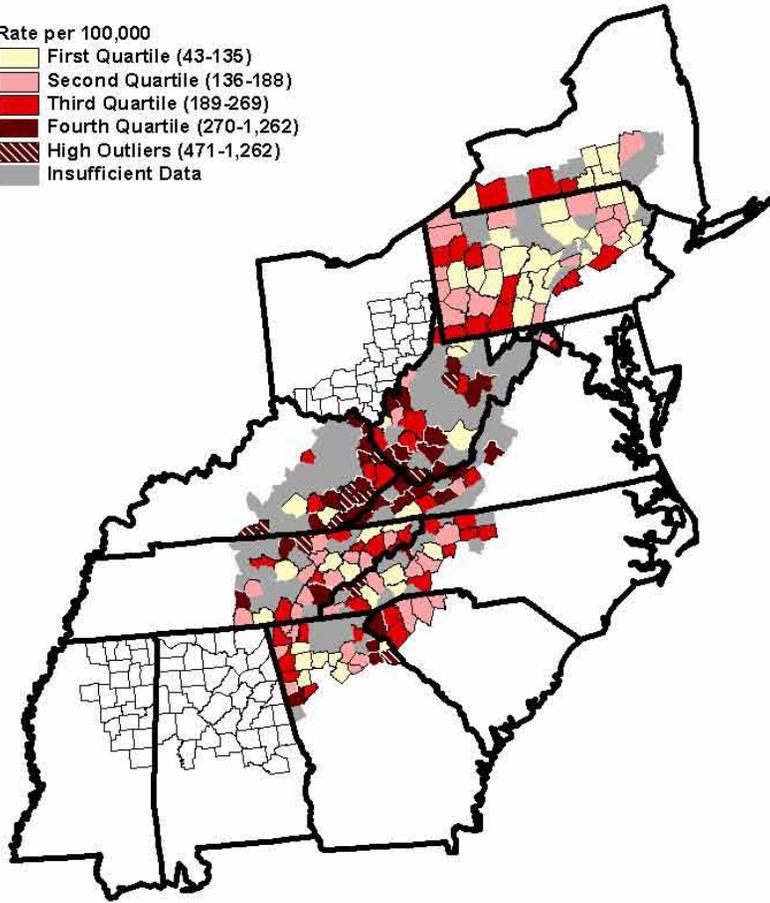
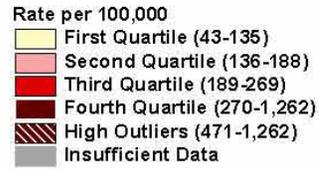
All Men Ages 65 and Older

- Rate per 100,000
- First Quartile (155-374)
 - Second Quartile (375-498)
 - Third Quartile (499-663)
 - Fourth Quartile (664-2,016)
 - High Outliers (1,097-2,016)
 - Insufficient Data



Diabetes Hospitalization Rates, 2000

All Women Ages 35 to 64



All Women Ages 65 and Older

