

Diabetes in Humboldt Park: Data As A Call to Action

Summit on Diabetes and Latino Healthcare

March 16, 2007

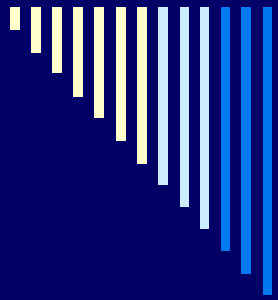
Abigail Silva, MPH

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Diabetes in Chicago

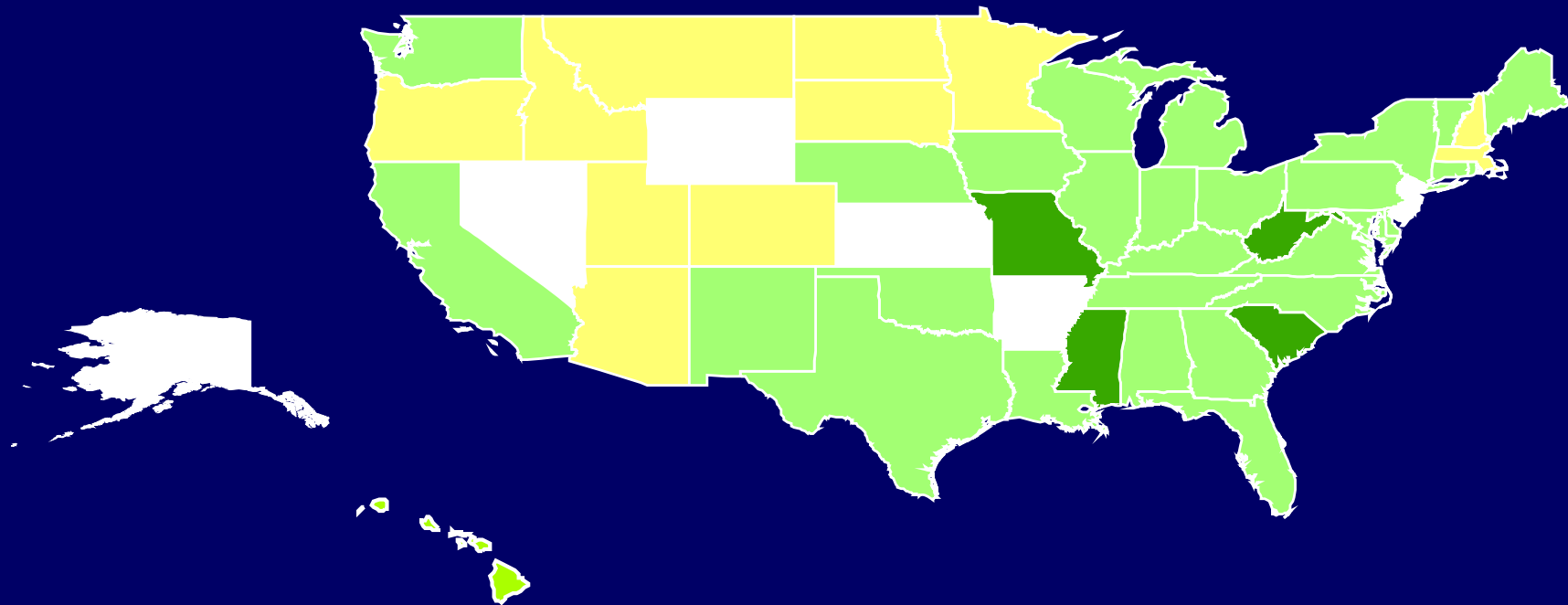
- About 278,000 people have diabetes
- About 750 people die each year from it
- Costs are astronomical – estimated to be \$ 2.4 billion/ year



Consequences of Diabetes

- ❑ Heart disease
- ❑ Kidney disease, failure, and transplants
- ❑ Walking problems
- ❑ Amputations
- ❑ Vision problems, including blindness
- ❑ etc.

Diabetes & Gestational Diabetes Prevalence Proportions, 1990



No Data



< 4%



4 – 6%



6 – 8%



8 – 10%



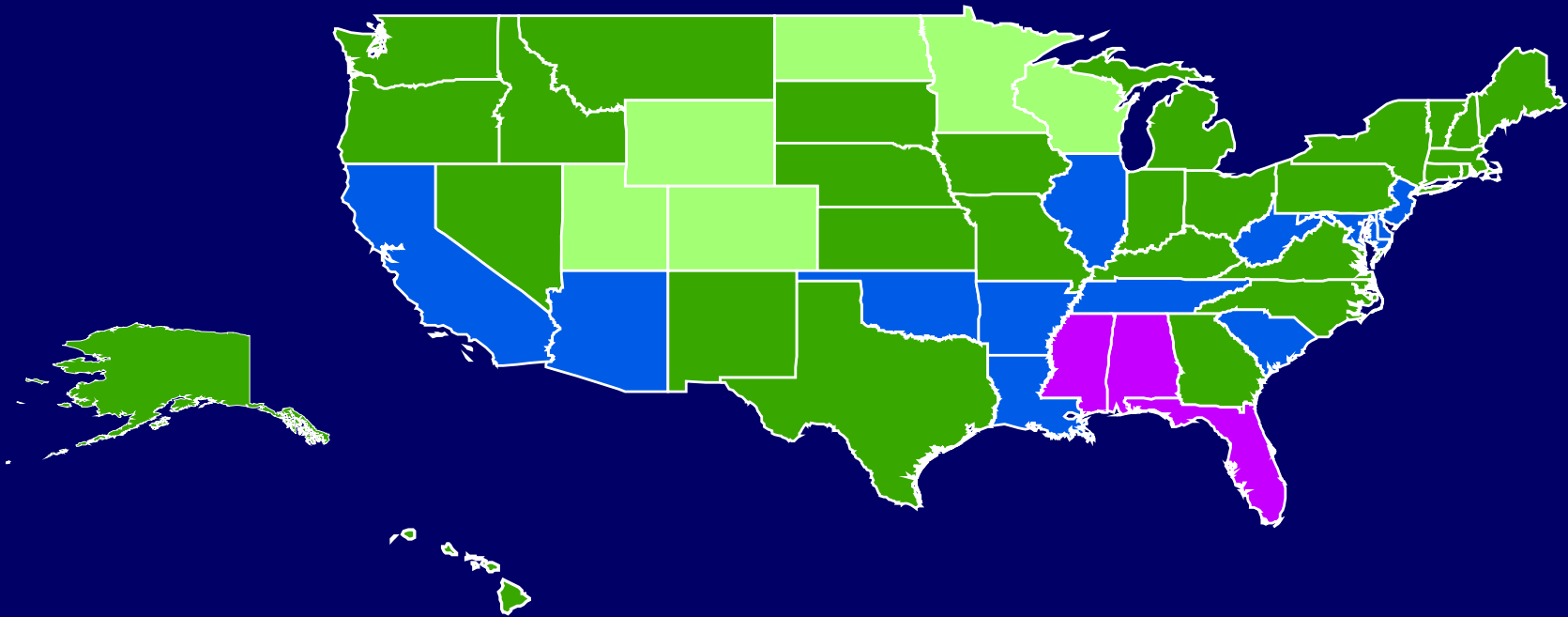
> 10%



Department of Health and Human Services

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Diabetes & Gestational Diabetes Prevalence Proportions, 2001



No Data



< 4%



4 – 6%



6 – 8%



8 – 10%

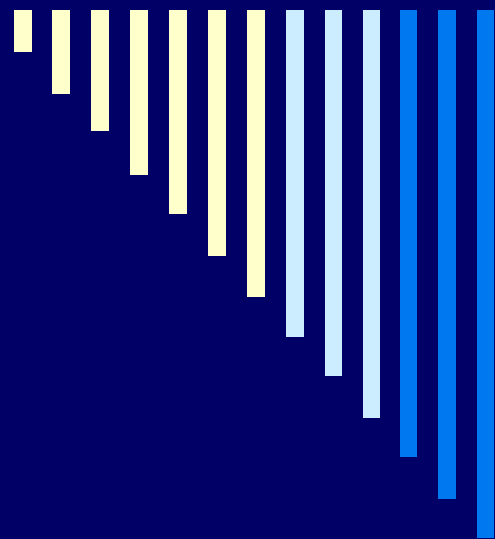


> 10%



Department of Health and Human Services

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



Disproportionate Impact Of Diabetes in a Puerto Rican Community Of Chicago

Steve Whitman, PhD . Abigail Silva, MPH . Ami M Shah, MPH

Journal of Community Health
31 (6): 521-531, 2006.



Objective

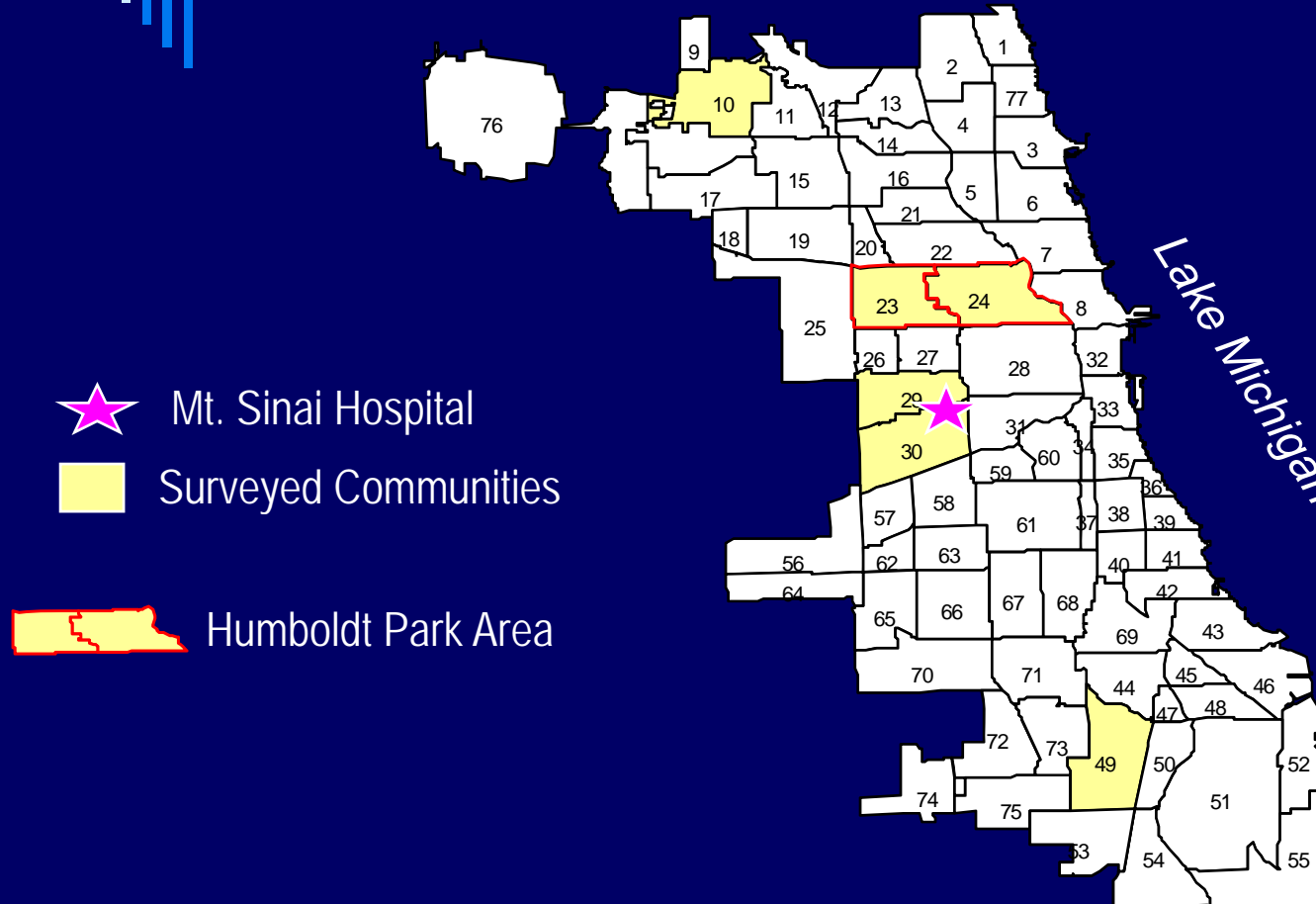
- To assess the impact of diabetes in a large Puerto Rican community of Chicago by measuring the existence of diagnosed diabetes and calculating the diabetes mortality rate.



Data Sources

- Sinai Health System's Improving Community Health Survey, 2002-03
 - Randomly selected households in six Chicago community areas
 - Interviewed about 300 people in each community
 - Asked about 600 questions in each household
- Vital Statistics Data, 1999-2001
 - Mortality (Death Certificates)

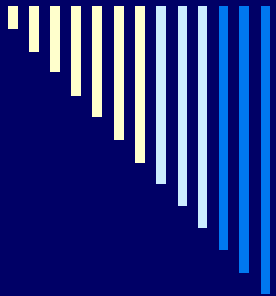
Chicago Community Areas





Diabetes Prevalence

- Diagnosed diabetes was measured as those responding “**yes**” to “Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have diabetes?”
 - Women who had been told that they had diabetes only during a pregnancy were not included among those with diabetes.

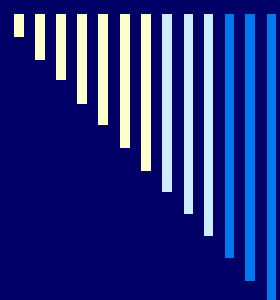


Diabetes Prevalence, 2002-2003

Humboldt Park Area

□	All	9.0%
□	Puerto Rican	20.8%
□	Mexican	4.1%
□	NH White	3.1%
□	NH Black	14.5%

Note: This is only non-gestational diabetes



Diabetes Prevalence Elsewhere

Humboldt Park Area Puerto Ricans, 2002-03 **20.8%**

- **US, 2002** **6.3%**
- **Chicago, 2001** **7.0%**
- **NYC Puerto Ricans, 2000** **11.3%**
- **Puerto Rico, 1999** **9.6%**
- **Puerto Rico, 1998-2002** **9.3%**



“Actual” Diabetes Prevalence”

- One-third of people with diabetes do not know they have the disease.
- Thus, the “actual” prevalence among Puerto Ricans in the Humboldt Park Area is 31%.

Nearly 1 in 3 adults has diabetes!



Diabetes Mortality Rates*, 1999-2001

Humboldt Park Area

All	36.1
Puerto Rican	67.6
Mexican	23.0
NH White	22.0
NH Black	42.2

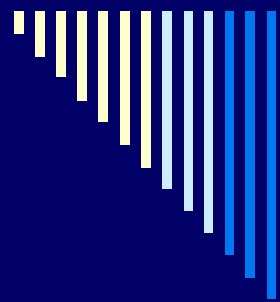
*Rates per 100,000 population



Recent Diabetes Mortality Rates*

	<u>1998/2000</u>	<u>2001/2003</u>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Humboldt Park Area Puerto Ricans	66.0	76.1	+15.3%
<input type="checkbox"/> Chicago	30.6	31.1	+1.6%
<input type="checkbox"/> US	24.4	25.3	+3.7%

*Rates per 100,000 population



Diabetes Mortality Rates * for Other Communities, 2001-2003

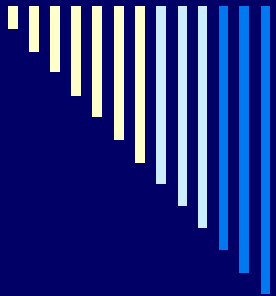
Humboldt Park Area

Puerto Rican Diabetes Rate 76.1

Top 5 Highest
Diabetes
Mortality Rates
in Chicago

<input type="checkbox"/>	West Englewood	54.3
<input type="checkbox"/>	Douglas	53.2
<input type="checkbox"/>	New City	52.3
<input type="checkbox"/>	Burnside	50.5
<input type="checkbox"/>	East Side	49.3

*Rates per 100,000 population



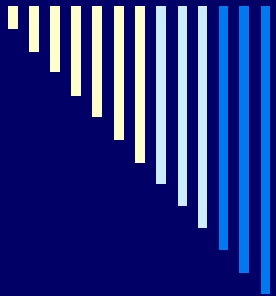
2003 US Leading Causes of Death

- | | <u>Rate*</u> |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1. Heart | 235.6 |
| 2. Cancer | 191.5 |
| ■ Lung | 54.4 |
| ■ Breast | 14.4 |
| ■ Colon | 19.2 |
| 3. Stroke | 54.2 |

Humboldt Park Area Puerto Rican
Diabetes Rate 67.6



*Rates per 100,000 population



2003 US Leading Causes of Death

	<u>Rate*</u>
1. Heart	235.6
2.	
■ Lung	54.4
■ Breast	14.4
■ Colon	19.2
3. Stroke	54.2

Humboldt Park Area Puerto Rican
Diabetes Rate 67.6

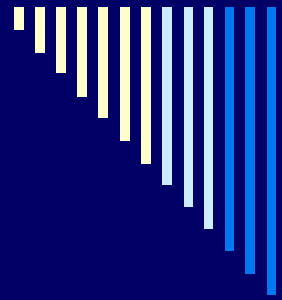


*Rates per 100,000 population



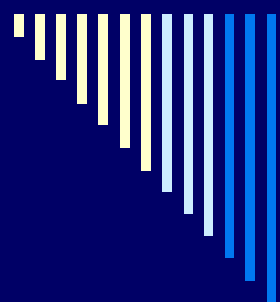
Conclusion

- We cannot deny that diabetes is a great public health problem in this community.
- We know how to prevent diabetes from occurring
- Once it has occurred, we know how to successfully treat it so to avoid complications, including death.



Conclusion

**“Of all the forms of inequality,
injustice in health is the most shocking and inhumane.”**
Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.



Many Thanks

- The Community of Humboldt Park
- Sinai Health System
- Sinai Urban Health Institute
(www.sinaiurbanhealthinstitute.org)
- Co-authors on this paper
 - Steve Whitman, PHD
 - Ami Shah, MPH