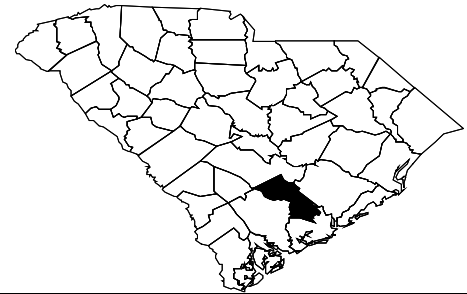




# Diabetes In Dorchester County, 2012



Produced by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control

## Impact of Diabetes in the United States

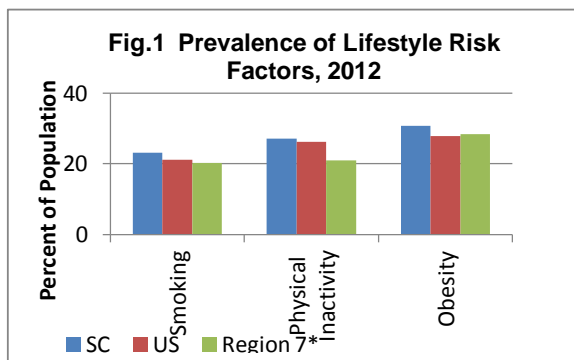
- Diabetes affects 25.8 million Americans and contributes to approximately 231,000 deaths a year.
- Diabetes is becoming more common in the United States. From 1980 through 2011, the number of Americans with diagnosed diabetes has more than tripled (from 5.6 million to 20.9 million).
- The direct and indirect costs of diabetes in the U.S. were nearly \$174 billion in 2008.
- 69,701 people died of diabetes in the U.S. in 2010.

## Diabetes in South Carolina

- Approximately 421,549 adults in South Carolina are diagnosed with diabetes. African Americans have a 42% higher prevalence than Whites.
- The total direct costs of hospitalizations and emergency room visits were over \$4.7 billion in 2012.
- Diabetes is the seventh leading cause of death in South Carolina, claiming 1,186 lives in 2012.

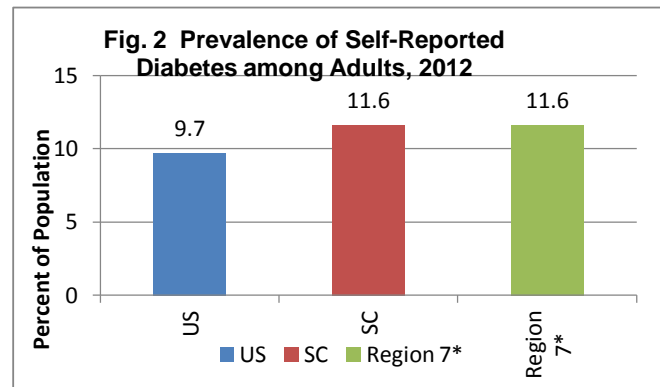
## Behavioral Risk Factors

- Major behavioral risk factors, such as obesity and physical inactivity are partially responsible for development of type 2 diabetes (Fig 1).



## Diabetes Prevalence

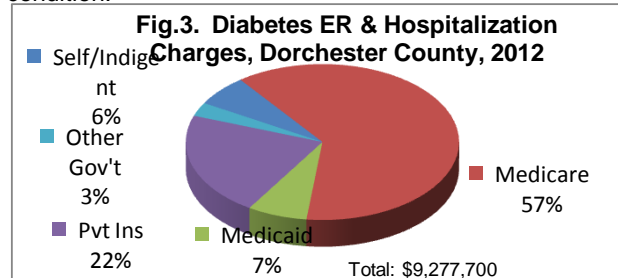
- An estimated 11.6% of adults in Region 7 suffer annually from diabetes (Fig 2).



\*County-level BRFSS not available for 2012.

## Hospital and Emergency Room Discharges

- In 2012, there were 262 hospitalizations for diabetes in Dorchester County for all ages.
- There were an additional 2558 hospital discharges with diabetes-related conditions in Dorchester County.
- In 2012, there were 201 emergency room (ER) visits for diabetes as the primary diagnosis, among which 94 (47%) were by African-American patients.
- There were 2380 ER visits for diabetes as a related condition.



- Medicare paid for 57% of the ER and Hospitalization charges for Dorchester County (Fig 3).

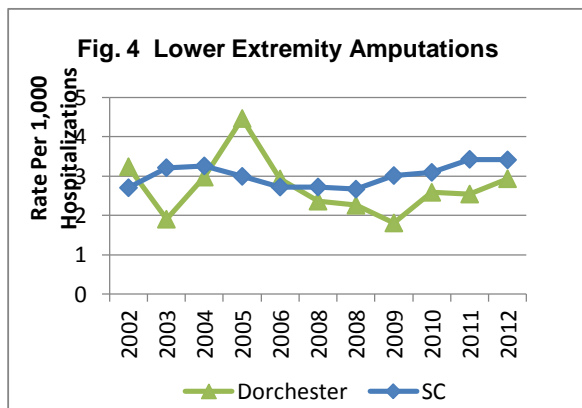
## Complications

- 43% of patients hospitalized in SC for diabetes had complications in 2012; 40% of hospitalizations in Dorchester County (Table 1).
- In 2011, more than 74% of people in SC with diabetes had hypertension, compared with only 30% of people without diabetes.

**Table 1. Hospitalizations for Diabetes Complications in Dorchester County in 2012**

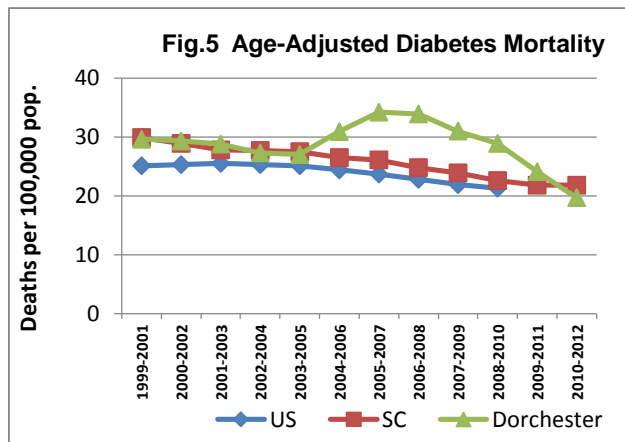
Diabetes Complication	Hospital Admissions	Percent of Diabetes Hospital Admissions	Total Charges
Renal Failure	867	31%	\$40,597,300
Lower Extremity Amputation	45	2%	\$2,420,000
Ketoacidosis	101	4%	\$3,075,900
Retinopathy	87	3%	\$3,828,200

- In 2011, more than 67% of people with diabetes had high cholesterol.
- 2012, the rates for lower extremity amputations among blacks in SC were 3times the rates among whites.



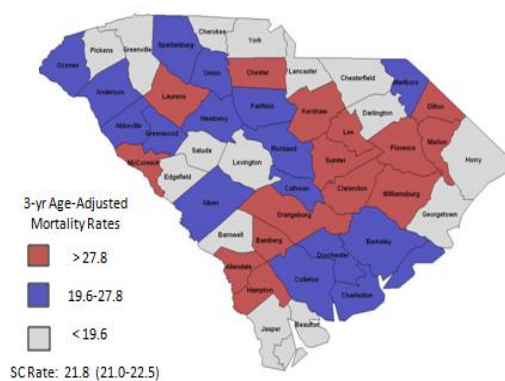
## Mortality

- Diabetes is the eighth leading cause of death in Dorchester County.
- A total of 21 people in Dorchester County died from diabetes in 2012.



- The Dorchester County mortality rate was 18/100,000 in 2012, above the state average.
- Dorchester County ranks #30 in diabetes mortality in South Carolina 2010-2012.

**Fig. 6 Diabetes Mortality 2010-2012**



### For More Information about diabetes contact:

Division of Diabetes, Heart Disease, Obesity and School Health  
 DHEC Bureau of Community Health and Chronic Disease Prevention  
<http://www.dhec.sc.gov/health/chcdp/diabetes/index.htm>  
 (803) 898-1635

Diabetes Initiative of South Carolina  
<http://www.musc.edu/diabetes/>



Generated by: Division of Chronic Disease Epidemiology,  
 Bureau of Community Health and Chronic Disease Prevention

[http://www.scdhec.gov/hs/epidata/state\\_reports.htm](http://www.scdhec.gov/hs/epidata/state_reports.htm)

### Data Sources:

#### Behavioral Risk Factors and Diabetes Prevalence:

SC BRFSS  
<http://www.scdhec.gov/administration/phsis/biostatistics/brfss/>

#### Mortality Data:

Vital Statistics, DHEC Division of Biostatistics 803-898-3627



#### Hospital Discharges and ER Visits:

Office of Research and Statistics SC Budget and Control Board (803) 898-9940



For more details, please view the Technical Document below  
[www.scdhec.gov/health/epidata/docs/EpiTechNotes.pdf](http://www.scdhec.gov/health/epidata/docs/EpiTechNotes.pdf)