

End-Stage Renal Disease- Incidence among Persons with Diabetes

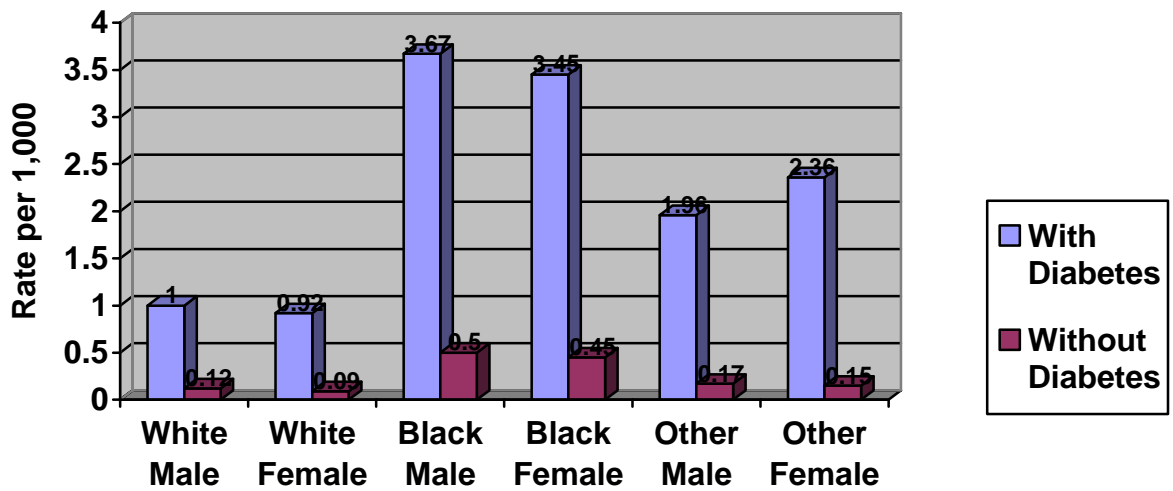
End-stage renal disease is a major cause of hospitalization, disability, morbidity, and mortality for persons with diabetes.

- Incidence refers to the number of newly diagnosed or detected cases of a disease during a specific time interval, such as one year.
- In 2003, individuals with diabetes were nine times more like to be diagnosed with end-stage renal disease (ESRD) than those without diabetes- with diabetes 1.63/1,000, without diabetes .18/1,000.
- In 2003, black females had a significantly higher incidence rate of ESRD at 3.45/1,000 than other females at 2.36/1,000 and white females at .92/1,000.
- In 2003, black males had a significantly higher incidence rate of ESRD at 3.67/1,000 than other males at 1.96/1,000 and white males at 1.00/1,000.
- Black males with diabetes are more likely than females with diabetes of any race or ethnicity to be newly diagnosed with ESRD.
- When considering all newly diagnosed cases of ESRD, other females have the greatest relative risk (likelihood) of being diagnosed with ESRD, followed by other males.

Incidence of End-Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) by Race and Gender, Virginia 2003*

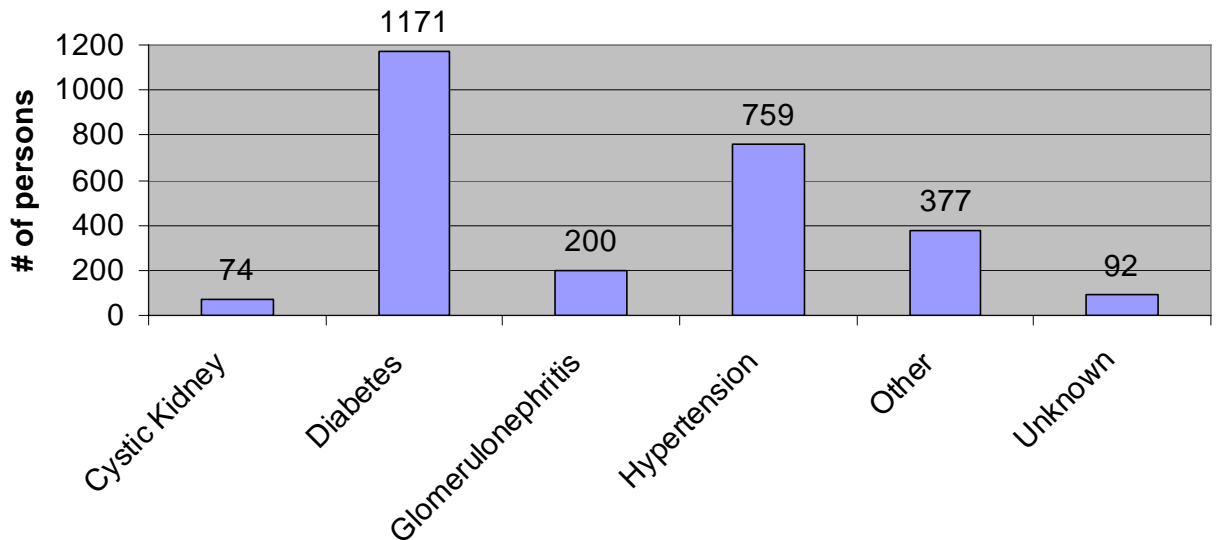
Population	Persons Without Diabetes		Persons With Diabetes	
	#	Rate	#	Rate
White Male	211	0.12	144	1.00
White Female	182	0.09	134	0.92
Black Male	223	0.50	140	3.67
Black Female	221	0.45	201	3.45
Other Male	25	0.17	16	1.96
Other Female	24	0.15	13	2.36
State Rates		0.18		1.63

Incidence of ESRD by Gender and Race, VA 2003



- In 2005, there were 1,171 new cases of diabetes-related ESRD, accounting for 44 percent of all new cases. Hypertension was the second highest cause of ESRD.

New Cases of ESRD by Primary Diagnosis, VA 2005*



Sources: CDC Diabetes Indicators and Data Source Internet Tool, 2007; Mid-Atlantic Renal Coalition Data Set, 2003

Data Notes: *These are the most recent year that ESRD incidence/new case data are available. Rates are age-adjusted and are per 1,000 population.