

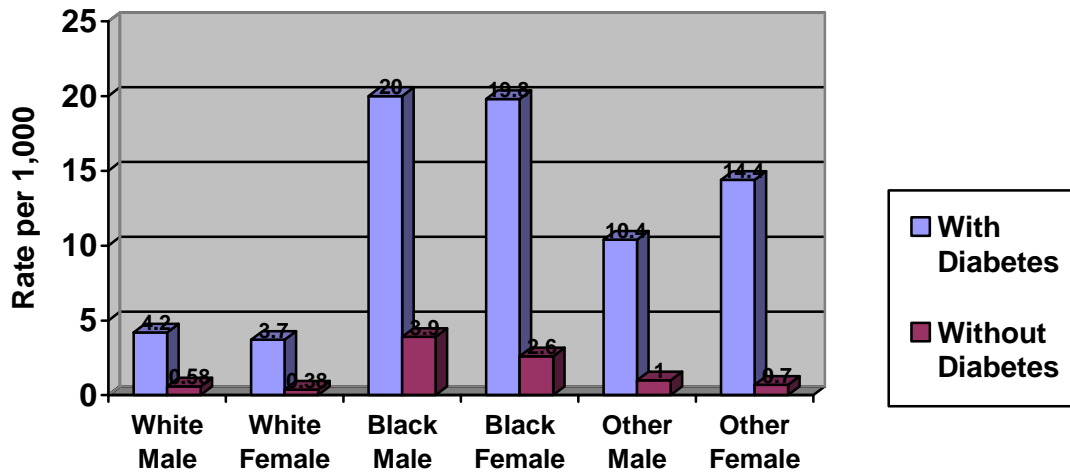
End-Stage Renal Disease- Prevalence among persons with diabetes

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

- Prevalence is the number of new cases, and currently existing cases, of a disease in a population during a particular period of time.
- In 2003, persons with diabetes had a significantly higher prevalence of end-stage renal disease (ESRD) than those without diabetes- with diabetes 8.13/1,000, without diabetes 1.02/1,000.
- In 2003, black females had a significantly higher prevalence rate of ESRD at 19.82/1,000 than other females at 14.36/1,000 and white females at 3.71/1,000.
- In 2003, black males had a significantly higher prevalence rate of ESRD at 20.00/1,000 than other males at 10.39/1,000 and white males at 4.20/1,000.

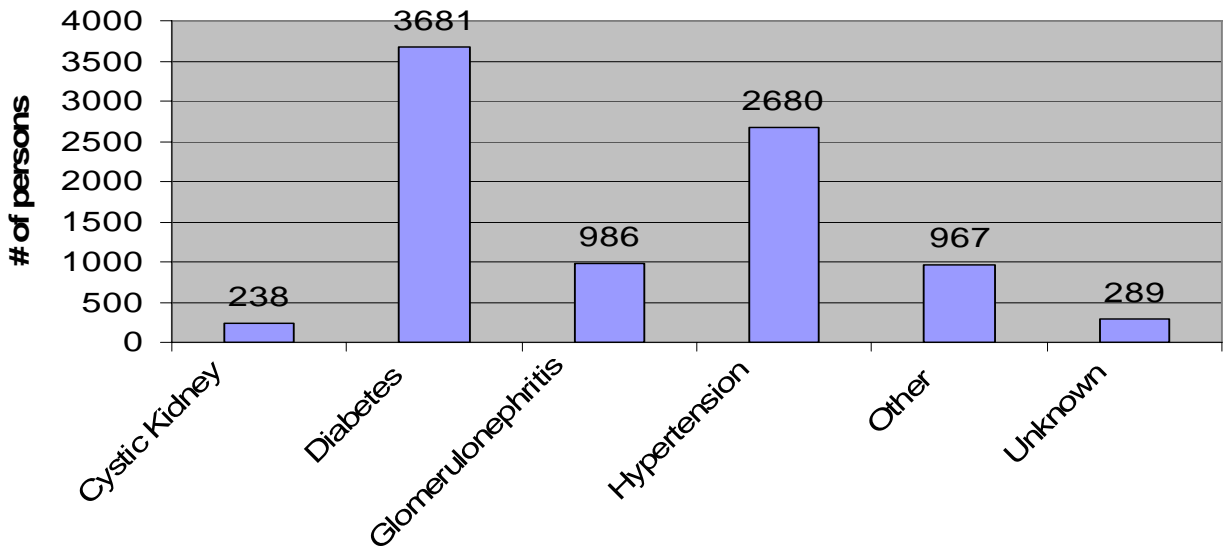
Population	Prevalence of End Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) by Race and Gender, Virginia 2003*			
	Persons Without Diabetes		Persons With Diabetes	
	#	Rate	#	Rate
White Male	1055	0.58	604	4.20
White Female	763	0.38	539	3.71
Black Male	1741	3.92	762	20.00
Black Female	1304	2.65	1155	19.82
Other Male	140	0.98	85	10.39
Other Female	111	0.69	79	14.36
State Rates		1.02		8.13

Prevalence ESRD by Gender and Race, VA 2003*



- In 2005, there were 3,681 diabetes-related cases of ESRD, accounting for 42 percent of all existing cases. Hypertension was the second highest cause of ESRD.

Current ESRD Cases by Primary Diagnosis, VA 2005



Sources: CDC Diabetes Indicators and Data Source Internet Tool, 2007; Mid-Atlantic Renal Coalition Data Set, 2003 & 2005

Data Notes: *This is the most recent year that ESRD prevalence data are available; rates are age-adjusted and are per 1,000 population. Rates are age-adjusted and are per 1,000 population.