## Diabetes Information in Clark County

## WHAT IS **DIABETES**?

## DIABETES SYMPTOMS / RISK FACTORS

Type 1: An autoimmune reaction in which your body **stops producing insulin**. Usually starts during childhood, teenage years, or as a young adult, but can happen at any age. ~5-10% of cases.

Type 2: Your body does not use insulin well and cannot regulate blood sugar at normal levels. ~90-95% of cases

Type 1: Can develop in a few weeks or months. Symptoms include **nausea**, **vomiting**, **or stomach pains** 

Type 2: Often takes several years to develop. Risk factors include being overweight, over 45 years of age, having a relative with type 2 diabetes, and more.

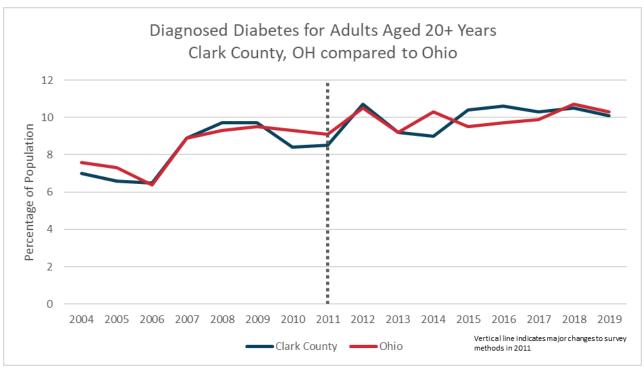


Figure 1 Diagnosed Diabetes Clark County vs Ohio

Clark County has seen a similar percentage in population of diagnosed diabetes as with the state of Ohio. The vertical line in 2011 indicates a major change to survey methods.

## Fast Facts

- Within the United States, more than 37 million people have diabetes and 96 million have prediabetes
- Diabetes is the 7<sup>th</sup> leading cause of death in the US
- The number of adults diagnosed with diabetes has more than doubled as the American population has gotten older and become more overweight or obese

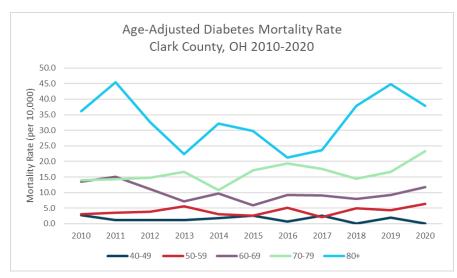


Figure 2 Age-Adjusted Diabetes Mortality, Clark County, 2010-2020

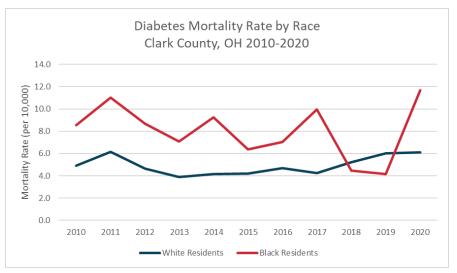


Figure 3 Diabetes Mortality by Race, Clark County, 2010-2020

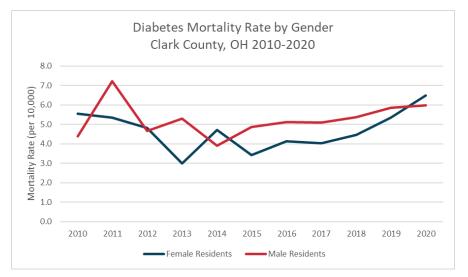


Figure 4 Diabetes Mortality by Gender, Clark County, 2010-2020

Between 2010-2020, there was 741 diabetes related deaths in Clark County.

The average age of death related to diabetes is 74.0. Figure 2 shows that the 70-79 and 80+ age groups have the highest overall rates per 10,000 residents. The 50-59, 70-79, and 80+ groups have seen an overall increase from 2010-2020, while the 40-49 and 60-69 groups have been decreasing.

Both white (25.0%) and Black (36.2%) residents have seen an increase in diabetes mortality between 2010 and 2020. While mortality for white residents have remained relatively constant with rates between 3.9 and 6.2, mortality for Black residents have seen more fluctuation with rates between 4.2 and 11.7.

Both female (17.1%) and male (36.4%) residents have seen an increase in diabetes mortality between 2010 and 2020. There was an initial downward trend between 2011 and 2015, but that has been gradually increasing every year since 2015.