



Adult Health – Preventable Diabetes Hospitalizations

MEASURE

Age-specific preventable hospitalization rate per 10,000 persons related to diabetes among adults

DATA SOURCE

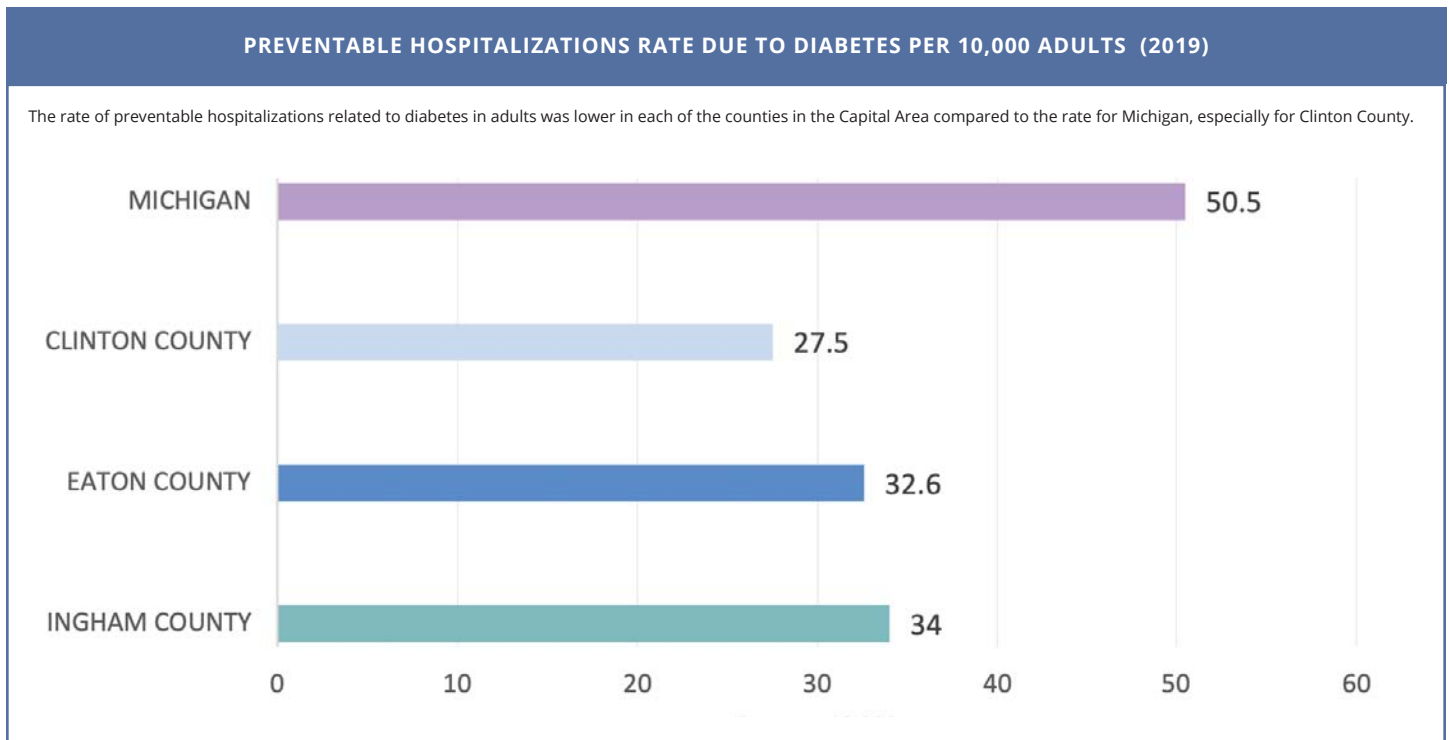
Michigan Resident Inpatient Files (via Michigan Department of Health and Human Services)

YEARS 2013-2019

REASON FOR MEASURE

As rates of overweight and obese individuals increase, diabetes also continues to become more prevalent in the U.S. Diabetes presents as one of three types: Type 1, Type 2, and gestational diabetes. Diabetes is a chronic disease and is a large cause of morbidity and mortality in the U.S. Complications from diabetes can include stroke, kidney failure, nerve damage, blindness, and lower limb amputations.

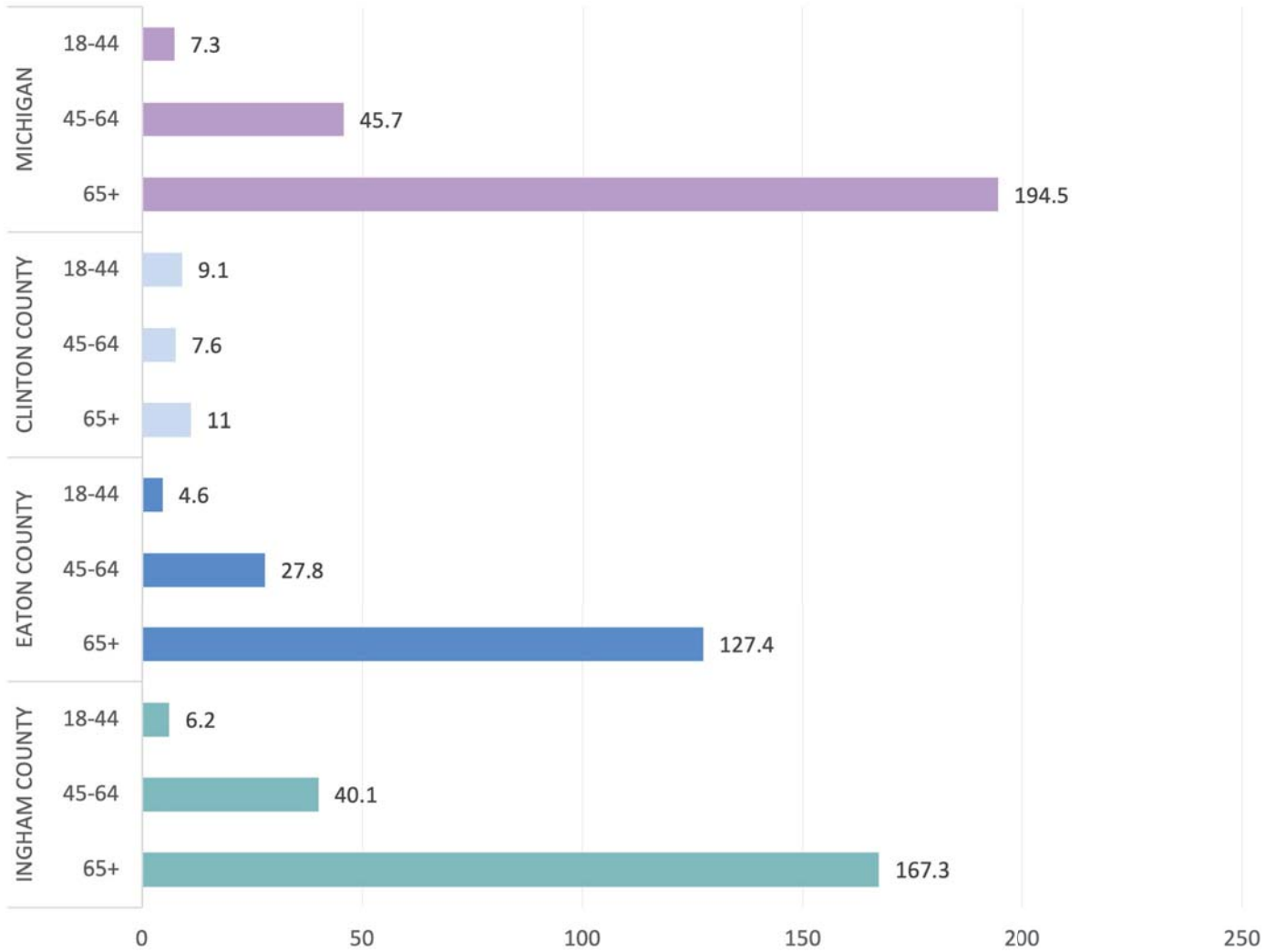
Sub-county level geographic area group breakouts are not available for this indicator.



Adult Health – Preventable Diabetes Hospitalizations

PREVENTABLE HOSPITALIZATION RATE DUE TO DIABETES PER 10,000 ADULTS, BY AGE GROUP (2018)

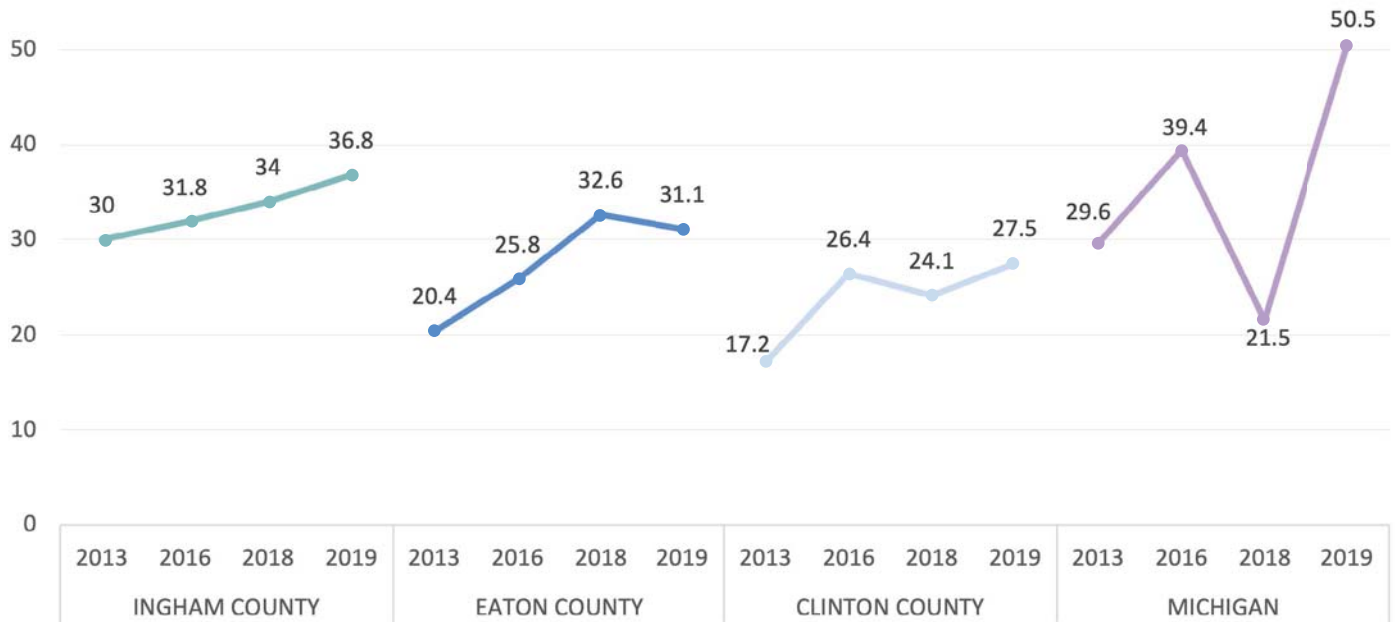
In the state of Michigan, as age increases, so does the prevalence of preventable hospitalizations in adults due to diabetes. Only Clinton County does not follow this pattern among the counties in the Capital Area. Clinton County has the highest rate of preventable diabetes hospitalizations among 18-44 year olds, but also the lowest rate – by far – in the 65 and over age range.



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PREVENTABLE HOSPITALIZATION RATE FOR DIABETES PER 10,000 ADULTS (2013-2019)

After a significant decrease from 2016 to 2018, the State of Michigan had a very large increase in preventable diabetes hospitalizations in 2019. Two of the three counties, Ingham and Clinton, also had their rates increase from 2018 to 2019. The hospitalization rate in Eaton decreased slightly but still follows an upward trend in 3 of the last 4 data points. All counties in the Capital Area show an increasing trend.





Older Adult Health

MEASURE

Age-specific preventable hospitalization rate per 10,000 persons related to congestive heart failure among adults 65 years old or older.

DATA SOURCE

Michigan Resident Inpatient Files (via MDHHS)

YEAR 2016, 2018, 2019

REASON FOR MEASURE

Congestive heart failure (CHF) is a chronic long-term condition in which the heart becomes increasingly incapable of pumping efficiently and therefore distributing a sufficient amount of blood throughout the body. It is primarily associated with high blood pressure (hypertension) and/or heart attacks, but it is also associated with a variety of chronic diseases. CHF is associated with disability and poor quality of life among

older adults. CHF is also an ambulatory care sensitive condition, meaning that, if properly managed, acute episodes and hospitalization should be rare.

Sub-county level geographic area group breakouts are not available for this indicator.

RATE OF PREVENTABLE HOSPITALIZATION DUE TO CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE PER 10,000 POPULATION FOR PATIENTS 65 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER, 2019

All individual counties in the Capital Area have rates of congestive heart failure hospitalization for older adults that are lower than the rate for the state. Individual rates range from 40.9 hospitalizations per 10,000 persons for Clinton County to 74.0 hospitalizations per 10,000 persons for Ingham County. Eaton County and Ingham County increased slightly from 2018 to 2019 but are still significantly lower than 2016.

