



# ADDITIONAL HEALTH AREAS

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White WWHF does not focus its programs on the following health areas, we believe they are crucial to women's health in Wisconsin.

## Diabetes

Diabetes is the 7th leading cause of death in Wisconsin with an estimated annual cost of about \$4.52 billion dollars in health care cost and loss of productivity.<sup>1</sup>

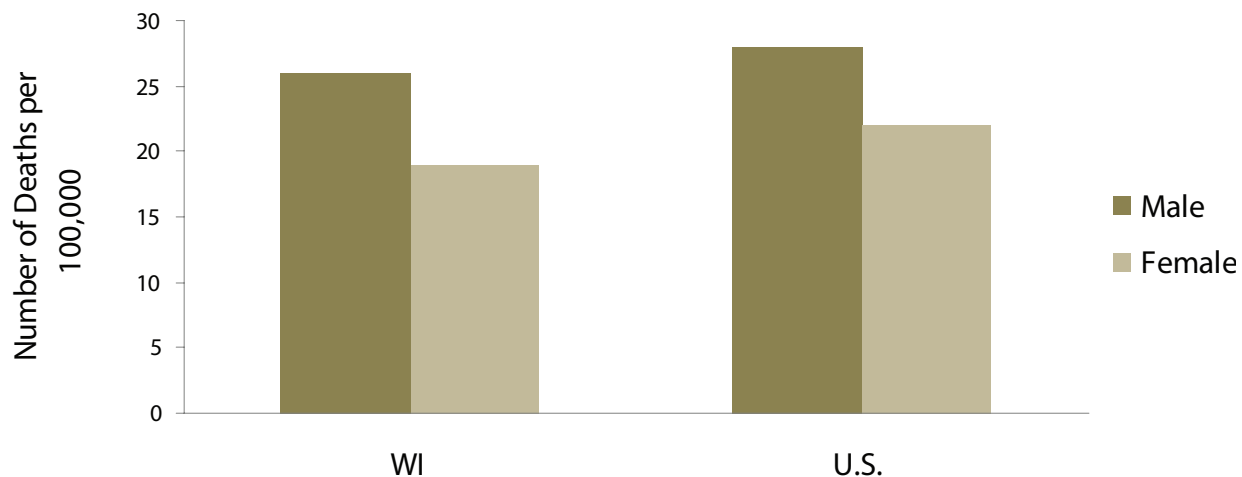
The incidence burden of diabetes is greater on certain ethnic and racial minorities, including Hispanics/Latinos, African Americans and American Indians.<sup>2</sup>

Several individuals are at an increased risk of undiagnosed diabetes because of the risk factors of age, being overweight, obesity, and living a sedentary lifestyle. About 19% of Wisconsin residents 65 and older have diabetes.<sup>1</sup>

Each year, more than 1,200 Wisconsinites will die from diabetes and related complications such as heart disease, kidney disease, blindness, and amputations.<sup>1</sup>

Type 2 diabetes can be prevented with changes to diet and increasing physical activity. This means a great deal of the health and economic burden of diabetes can be averted through known prevention measures.<sup>3</sup>

Number of Diabetes Deaths by Gender, 2004



Kaiser Family Foundation. State Health Statistics. 2007. <http://www.statehealthfacts.org>. Accessed January 22, 2008.

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## Diabetes Prevalence in Wisconsin, 2005

Age Category	Estimated Number Diagnosed (%)	Estimated Number Undiagnosed (%)	Estimated Total Number (%)
18 to 44	38,410 (1.8%)	15,360 (0.7%)	53,770 (2.5%)
45 to 64	102,360 (8%)	40,950 (3.2%)	143,310 (11.2%)
65 +	94,560 (13.4%)	37,820 (5.4%)	132,380 (18.7%)
All ages adult *	235,330 (5.6%)	94,130 (2.2%)	329,460 (7.8%)

\* Percent is age-adjusted to the United States 2000 standard population. Note that these percents are not directly comparable to the percents in "The 2000 Burden of Diabetes in Wisconsin."

Total Percent may not equal the sum of diagnosed percent and undiagnosed percent, due to rounding.

Department of Health and Family Services. The 2005 Burden of Diabetes. 2005.

## Diabetes & Periodontal Disease

A growing body of research is showing that periodontal disease could play a role in a variety of health problems, including diabetes.<sup>4</sup>

Studies have consistently shown that there is a greater incidence of periodontal disease in people who are diabetic.<sup>4</sup> Other studies have found that when diabetics with periodontal disease were treated for gum disease, their blood-sugar levels dropped significantly.<sup>4</sup>

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## Obesity

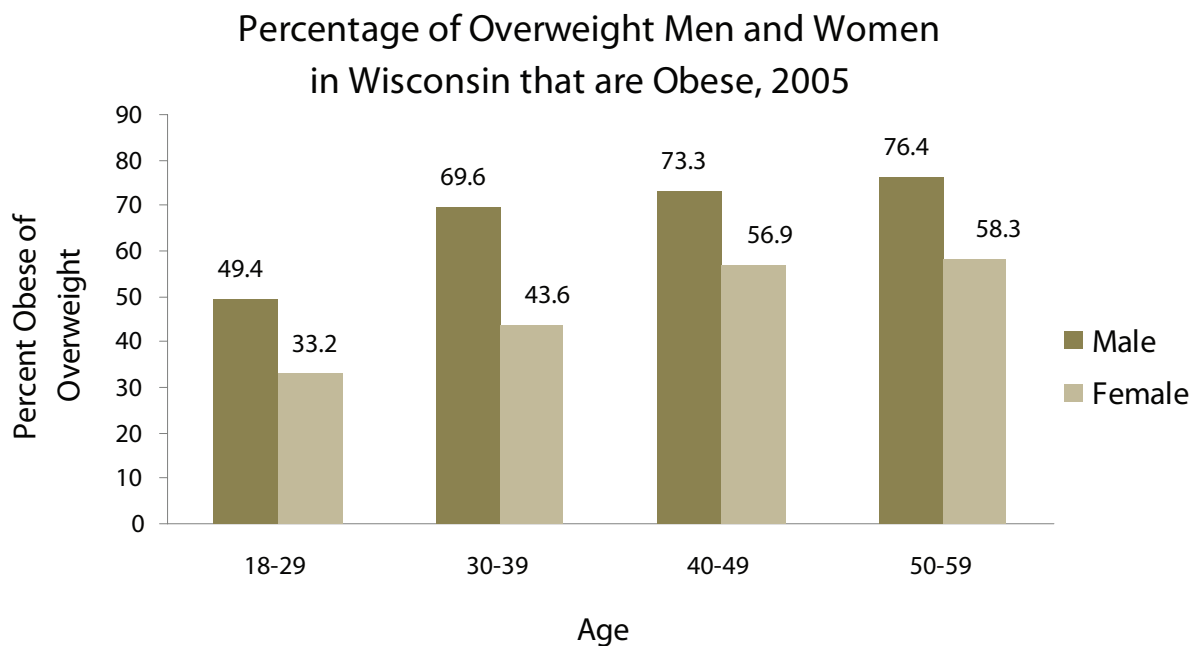
Lack of physical activity is a significant risk factor for many health issues; only 57% of Wisconsin adults fulfill the recommended amount of 30 minutes or more of moderate physical activity on most days of the week.<sup>5</sup>

78% of Wisconsin adults report not eating 5 or more servings of fruits and/or vegetables a day. However, women are more likely than men to consume the appropriate amount of produce in their diet.<sup>6</sup>

In 2005, 49% of Wisconsin women were either overweight ( $25 < \text{BMI} < 30$ ) or obese ( $\text{BMI} > 30$ ). In the same year, 59% of Wisconsin adults were either overweight or obese.<sup>7</sup>

In the past decade, the percent of obese adults in Wisconsin increased from 16% to 23%.<sup>8</sup>

In Wisconsin, annual obesity-related medical costs were approximately \$1.5 billion, accounting for \$626 million in Medicaid and Medicare expenditures.<sup>9</sup>



Department of Health and Family Services Division of Public Health Wisconsin Nutrition and Physical Activity Program, Wisconsin Nutrition and Physical Activity State Plan. 2005.

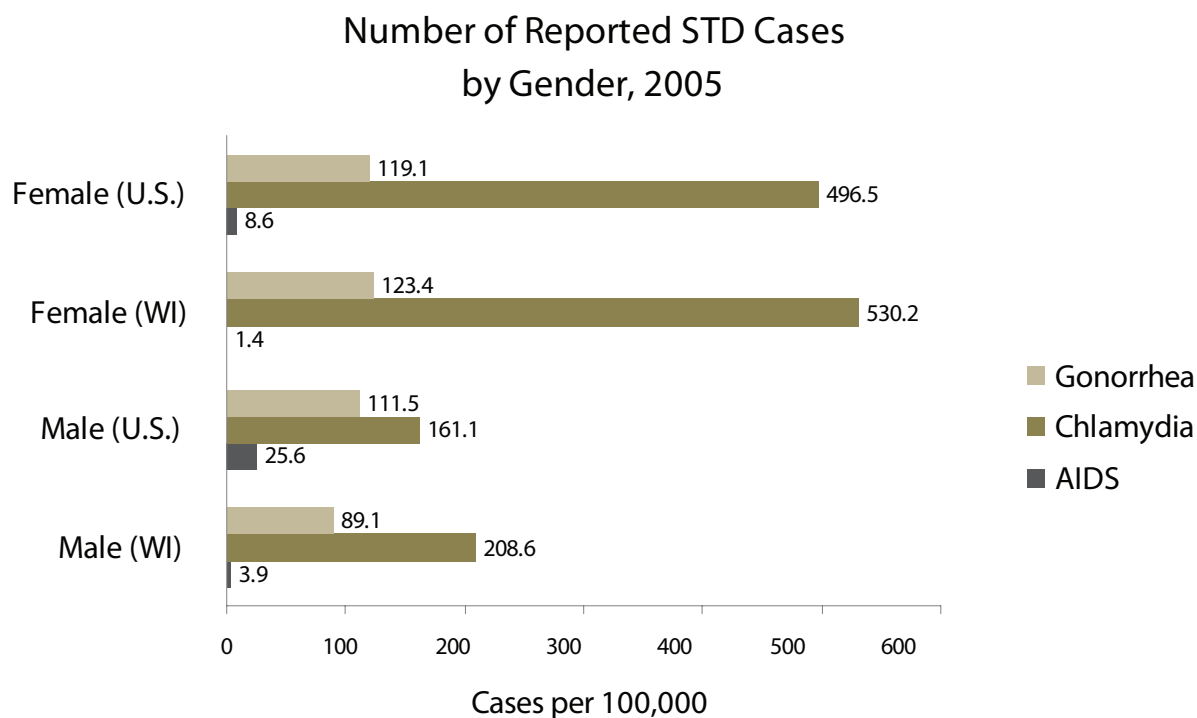
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## Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Of the 4 most common sexually transmitted diseases (chlamydia, gonorrhea, syphilis and genital herpes), chlamydia is the predominant infection among youth. The rate of chlamydia infections among teens has increased 27% since 1993, from 1,364 cases per 100,000 population aged 15–19 to 1,734 cases per 100,000 in 2005.<sup>10</sup>

Despite the increase in prevalence of HIV infection in Wisconsin each year, the HIV infection rate has been fairly consistent up until 2004 when there was an increase of 53 cases and then a decrease in 2005 by 43 cases, to 375.<sup>11</sup>

At the end of 2005, it was reported that there were 380 individuals living with AIDS in Wisconsin.<sup>7</sup>

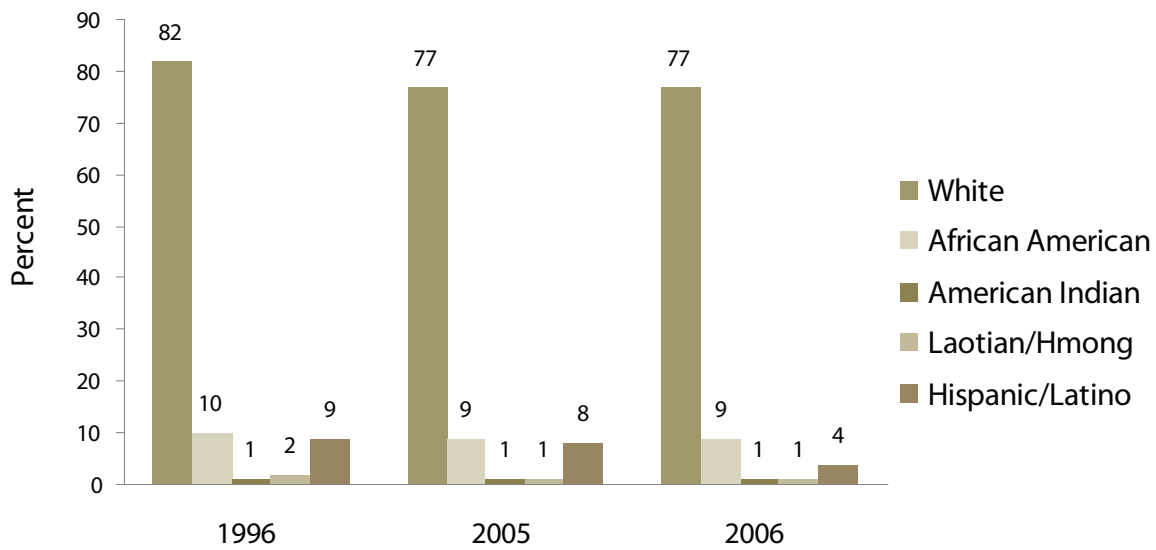


Kaiser Family Foundation. State Health Statistics. 2007. <http://www.statehealthfacts.org>. Accessed July 7, 2007.

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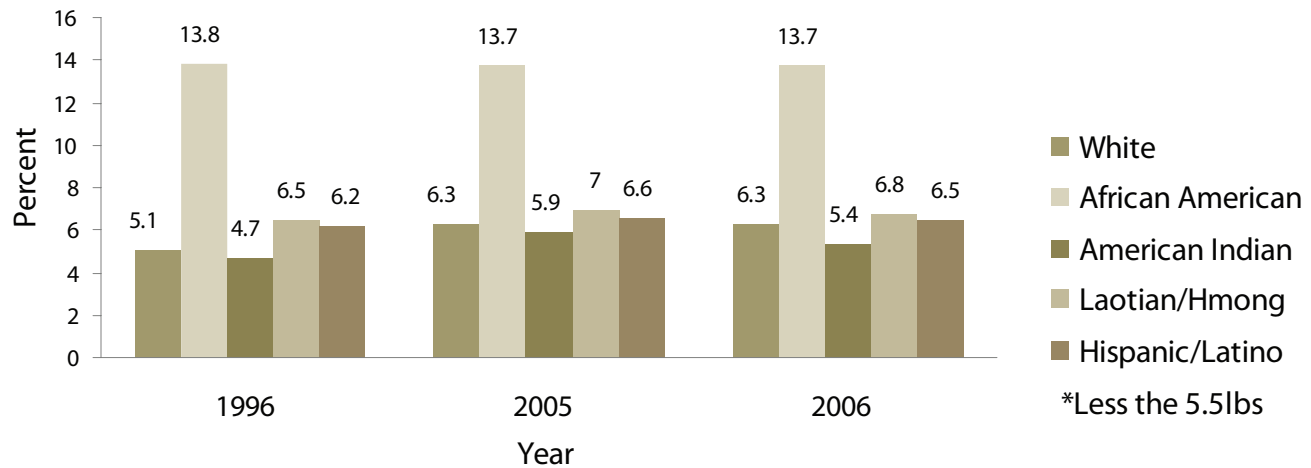
## Maternal and Child Health

### Percentage of Births in Wisconsin by Race/Ethnicity



Department of Health and Family Services, Bureau of Health Information and Policy Division of Public Health. Health Counts in Wisconsin: Infant Health. 2006.

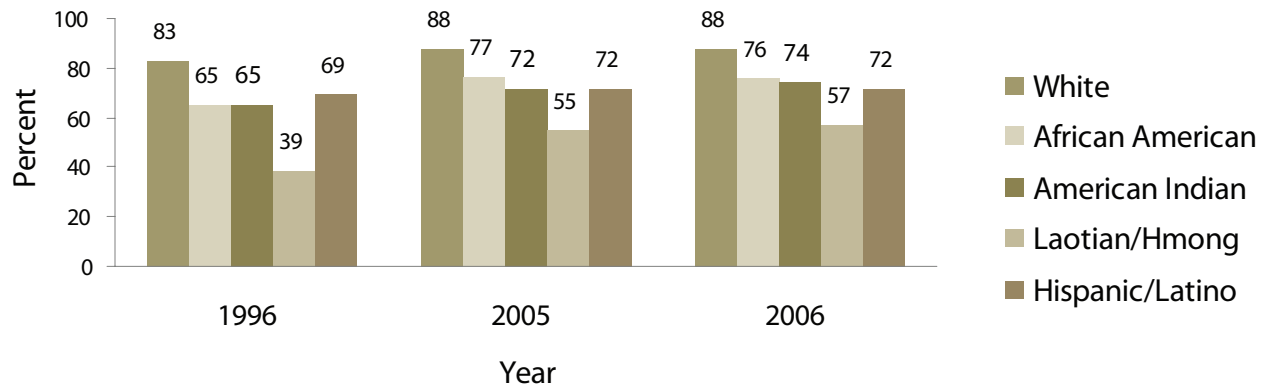
### Percentage of Low Birth Weight\* Births in Wisconsin by Race/Ethnicity



Department of Health and Family Services, Bureau of Health Information and Policy Division of Public Health. Health Counts in Wisconsin: Infant Health. 2006.

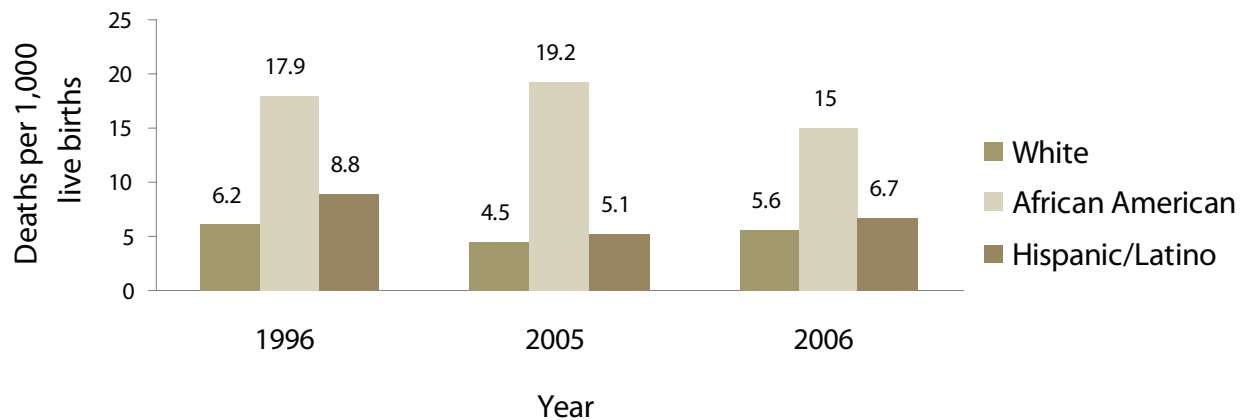
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Percentage of Births in which Prenatal Care Started in the First Trimester in Wisconsin by Race/Ethnicity



Department of Health and Family Services, Bureau of Health Information and Policy Division of Public Health. Health Counts in Wisconsin: Infant Health. 2006.

Infant Mortality in Wisconsin by Race/Ethnicity



Department of Health and Family Services, Bureau of Health Information and Policy Division of Public Health. Health Counts in Wisconsin: Infant Health. 2006.

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## Access to Health Care Resources

In 2005, an estimated 404,000 (7%) Wisconsin household residents did not have health insurance.<sup>13</sup>

The highest proportion insured is among older adults, age 65 and older.<sup>13</sup>

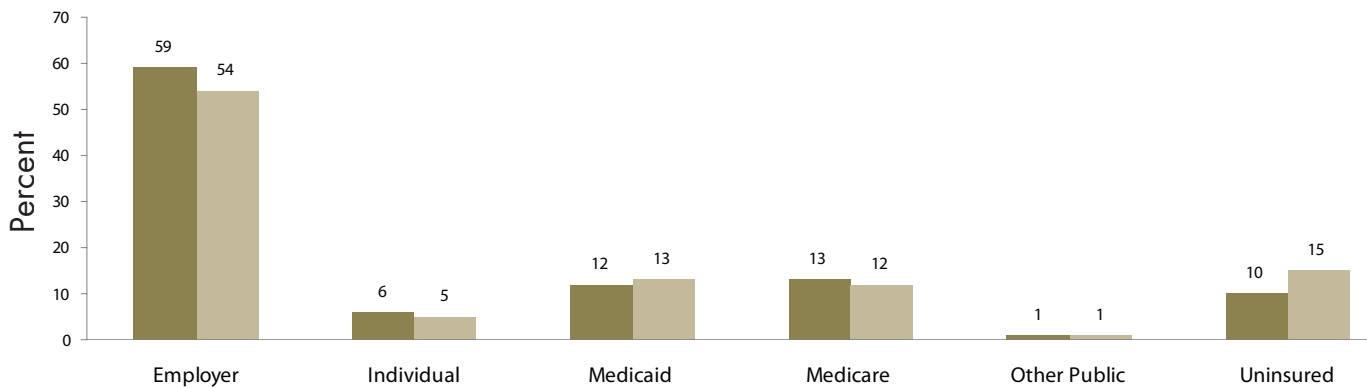
Those less likely to report having insurance were non-Hispanic blacks, Hispanics, those with low incomes, and those aged 18–44.<sup>13</sup>

From 2001 to 2002, Wisconsin ranked 2nd in the nation for health insurance coverage among nonelderly women at 91.1%.<sup>7</sup>

About 1 in 4 (23%) Wisconsin dairy farmers and their families do not have health insurance.<sup>14</sup>

African Americans and Hispanic adults ages 18–64 were more likely to be uninsured than were their Caucasian counterparts.<sup>15</sup>

## Health Insurance Coverage of the Total Population, 2004-2005



### Health Insurance Coverage

Kaiser Family Foundation. State Health Statistics. 2007. <http://www.statehealthfacts.org>. Accessed July 7, 2007.

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## References

- 1.) Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services, Wisconsin Diabetes Prevention and Control Program Wisconsin, Diabetes Surveillance Report. 2005. <http://dhfs.wisconsin.gov/health/diabetes/>. Accessed June 7, 2007.
- 2.) Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services. The 2005 Burden of Diabetes. 2005.
- 3.) American Diabetes Association. <http://www.diabetes.org/home.jsp>. Accessed October 8, 2007.
- 4.) Delta Dental of Wisconsin. Evidence-Based Integrated Care Plan. [www.deltadentalwi.com/dynamic/pdfs/ebd/ebicp\\_white\\_paper.pdf](http://www.deltadentalwi.com/dynamic/pdfs/ebd/ebicp_white_paper.pdf). Accessed January 25, 2008.
- 5.) The Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). 2007. <http://www.cdc.gov/brfss>. Accessed June 7, 2007.
- 6.) Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services, Division of Public Health Bureau of Community Health Promotion, Wisconsin Cardiovascular Health Program. Heart Disease and Stroke Surveillance Summary Update. 2007.
- 7.) Kaiser Family Foundation. State Health Statistics. 2007. <http://www.statehealthfacts.org>. Accessed July 7, 2007.
- 8.) Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Nutrition and Physical Activity Program. Wisconsin Nutrition and Physical Activity State Plan. 2005.
- 9.) Finkelstein E, Fiebelkorn I, Wang G. State-level estimates of annual medical expenditures attributable to obesity. *Obesity Research*. 2004; 12(2): 18–24.
- 10.) Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services, Division of Public Health, AIDS/HIV Program. Wisconsin AIDS/HIV Update. 2007. <http://dhfs.wisconsin.gov/aids-hiv/Update/Summer2007.pdf>. Accessed June 7, 2007.
- 11.) Wisconsin Department of Health and Human Services. Wisconsin Youth Sexual Behavior and Outcome 1993–2005—Update. 2007.
- 12.) Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services. Infant Health. 2005.
- 13.) Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services. Wisconsin Health Insurance Coverage. 2005.
- 14.) Program on Agricultural Technology Studies. The Health Care Crisis Among Wisconsin Dairy Farmers. Wisconsin Family Farm Facts. March 17, 2002.
- 15.) Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services, Bureau of Health and Information and Policy. Wisconsin Health Insurance Coverage. 2004.

