Table 69 (page 1 of 2). Selected health conditions and risk factors: United States, selected years 1988–1994 through 2009–2010

Updated data when available, Excel, PDF, and standard errors: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus/contents2011.htm#069.

[Data are based on interviews and physical examinations of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Health condition	1988–1994	1999–2000	2001–2002	2003–2004	2005–2006	2007–2008	2009–2010
Diabetes[1]	Percent of persons 20 years of age and over						
Total, age-adjusted[2]	9.1	9.0	10.5	10.8	10.4	- - -	- - -
Total, crude.	8.4	8.5	10.1	10.8	10.7	- - -	- - -
High cholesterol[3]							
Total, age-adjusted[4]	22.8	25.0	24.4	27.5	27.0	27.2	26.7
Total, crude.	21.5	24.0	23.9	27.5	27.6	28.3	27.9
High serum total cholesterol[5]							
Total, age-adjusted[4]	20.8	18.3	16.5	16.9	15.6	14.2	13.2
Total, crude.	19.6	17.7	16.4	17.0	15.9	14.6	13.6
Hypertension[6]							
Total, age-adjusted[4]	25.5	30.0	29.7	32.1	30.5	31.2	30.0
Total, crude.	24.1	28.9	28.9	32.5	31.7	32.6	31.9
Uncontrolled high blood pressure among persons with hypertension[7]							
Total, age-adjusted[4]	77.2	71.9	68.3	63.8	63.0	56.2	55.7
Total, crude.	73.9	69.1	65.4	60.8	56.6	51.8	46.7
Overweight (includes obesity)[8]							
Total, age-adjusted[4]	56.0	64.5	65.6	66.4	66.9	68.1	68.8
Total, crude.	54.9	64.1	65.6	66.5	67.3	68.3	69.2
Obesity[9]							
Total, age-adjusted[4]	22.9	30.5	30.5	32.3	34.4	33.7	35.7
Total, crude	22.3	30.3	30.6	32.3	34.7	33.9	35.9
Untreated dental caries[10]							
Total, age-adjusted[4]	27.7	24.3	21.3	30.0	24.4	21.7	- - -
Total, crude.	28.2	25.0	21.6	30.3	24.5	21.8	- - -
Obesity[11]	Percent of persons under 20 years of age						
2–5 years	7.2	10.3	10.6	14.0	11.0	10.1	12.1
6–11 years	11.3	15.1	16.3	18.8	15.1	19.6	18.0
12–19 years	10.5	14.8	16.7	17.4	17.8	18.1	18.4
Untreated dental caries[10,12]							
6–19 years	23.6	22.7	20.6	25.2	- - -	16.2	- - -

See footnotes at end of table.

Updated data when available, Excel, PDF, and standard errors: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus/contents2011.htm#069.

[Data are based on interviews and physical examinations of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

- - - Data not available.

[1]Undiagnosed diabetes is defined as a fasting plasma glucose (FPG) of at least 126 mg/dL or a hemoglobin A1c of at least 6.5% and no reported physician diagnosis. Respondents had fasted for at least 8 hours and less than 24 hours. Estimates in some prior editions of *Health, United States* included data from respondents who had fasted for at least 9 hours and less than 24 hours. Starting in 2005–2006, testing was performed at a different laboratory and using different instruments than testing in earlier years. The National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) conducted crossover studies to evaluate the impact of these changes on FPG and A1c measurements. The adjustments to 2005–2006 FPG data recommended by NHANES were incorporated. The adjustments recommended by NHANES after the initial release of the A1c data were made and adjusted estimates were presented in prior editions of *Health, United States*. After additional evaluation of the A1c data, in November 2011 NHANES changed its guidance and recommended no adjustments to the 2005–2006 and subsequent A1c data. Estimates for 2005–2006 shown in this table are produced without any correction factor applied to A1c data. Implementation of this new guidance caused no change in the percentage of adults with diabetes for 2005–2006. For more information, see http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nhanes/A1c_webnotice.pdf. Prior to *Health, United States, 2010,* the definition of undiagnosed diabetes did not consider hemoglobin A1c. The revised definition of undiagnosed diabetes was based on recommendations from the American Diabetes Association. For more information, see: Standards of medical care in diabetes–2010. Diabetes Care 2010;33(suppl 1):S11-S61. Also see Appendix II, Diabetes. See related Table 50.

[2]Age-adjusted to the 2000 standard population using three age groups: 20–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over. Age-adjusted estimates may differ from other age-adjusted estimates based on the same data presented elsewhere, if different age groups are used in the adjustment procedure. See Appendix II, Age adjustment.

[3]High cholesterol is defined as measured serum total cholesterol greater than or equal to 240 mg/dL or reporting taking cholesterol-lowering medication. Respondents were asked, "Are you now following this advice [from a doctor of health professional] to take prescribed medicine [to lower your cholesterol]?" Risk levels for serum total cholesterol have been defined by the Third Report of the National Cholesterol Education Program Expert Panel on Detection, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood Cholesterol in Adults. National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, National Institutes of Health. September 2002. (Available from: http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/guidelines/cholesterol/index.htm and summarized in JAMA 2001;285(19):2486–97.) See Appendix II, Cholesterol. See related Table 71.

[4]Age-adjusted to the 2000 standard population using five age groups: 20–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–54 years, 55–64 years, and 65 years and over. Age-adjusted estimates may differ from other age-adjusted estimates based on the same data and presented elsewhere if different age groups are used in the adjustment procedure. See Appendix II, Age adjustment.

[5]High serum total cholesterol is defined as greater than or equal to 240 mg/dL (6.20 mmol/L). This second measure of cholesterol presented in *Health, United States*, is based solely on measured high serum total cholesterol. See Appendix II, Cholesterol. See related Table 71.

[6]Hypertension is defined as having measured high blood pressure and/or taking antihypertensive medication. High blood pressure is defined as having measured systolic pressure of at least 140 mmHg or diastolic pressure of at least 90 mmHg. Those with high blood pressure also may be taking prescribed medicine for high blood pressure. For antihypertensive medication use, respondents were asked, "Are you now taking prescribed medicine for your high blood pressure?" See Appendix II, Blood pressure, high. See related Table 70.

[7]Uncontrolled high blood pressure among persons with hypertension is defined as measured systolic pressure of at least 140 mmHg or diastolic pressure of at least 90 mmHg, among those with measured high blood pressure or reporting taking antihypertensive medication. See Appendix II, Blood pressure, high. See related Table 70.

[8]Excludes pregnant women. Overweight is defined as body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to 25. See Appendix II, Body mass index (BMI). See related Table 74.

[9]Excludes pregnant women. Obesity is defined as body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to 30. See Appendix II, Body mass index (BMI). See related Table 74.

[10]Untreated dental caries refers to untreated coronal caries. Starting with 2005–2006 NHANES data, dental caries data were collected using a simplified examination process. Because of this change in data collection and because estimates from 2003–2004 and earlier years considered whether the teeth were primary or permanent, 2005–2006 estimates and beyond, are not comparable with earlier data. In addition, dental caries data are no longer collected on children younger than 5 years of age. For more information on the methodology changes, see: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey 2005–2006: Documentation, codebook and frequencies on Oral Health. June 2008. (Available from: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nhanes/nhanes_05_06/ohx_d.pdf.) See Appendix II, Dental caries. See related Table 76.

[11]Obesity is defined as body mass index (BMI) at or above the sex- and age-specific 95th percentile BMI cutoff points from the 2000 CDC growth charts for the United States: Methods and development. NCHS. Vital Health Stat 11(246). 2002. Available at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr_11/sr11_246.pdf. Starting with *Health United States, 2010*, the terminology describing height for weight among children changed from previous editions. The term obesity now refers to children who were formerly labeled as overweight. This is a change in terminology only and not in measurement; the previous definition of overweight is now the definition of obesity. For more information, see: Ogden CL, Flegal KM. Changes in terminology for childhood overweight and obesity. National health statistics report; no. 25. Hyattsville, MD: NCHS; 2010. Available from: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nhsr/nhsr025.pdf. Excludes pregnant girls. See related Table 75.

[12]The estimate in the 2007–2008 column is for 2005–2008. The 4-year estimate is shown for children because it is more reliable than the 2-year estimates.

NOTES: See related Tables 50, 70, 71, 74, 75, and 76. Diabetes estimates for 2007–2008 are currently under study and when finalized will be available on the *Health, United States* website. Available from: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus.htm. The 2009–2010 estimates for diabetes and untreated dental carries will be available in the spreadsheet version of this table. Available from: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus.htm. Standard errors are available in the spreadsheet version of this table. Available from: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus.htm. Data have been revised and differ from previous editions of *Health, United States.*

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. See Appendix I, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES).