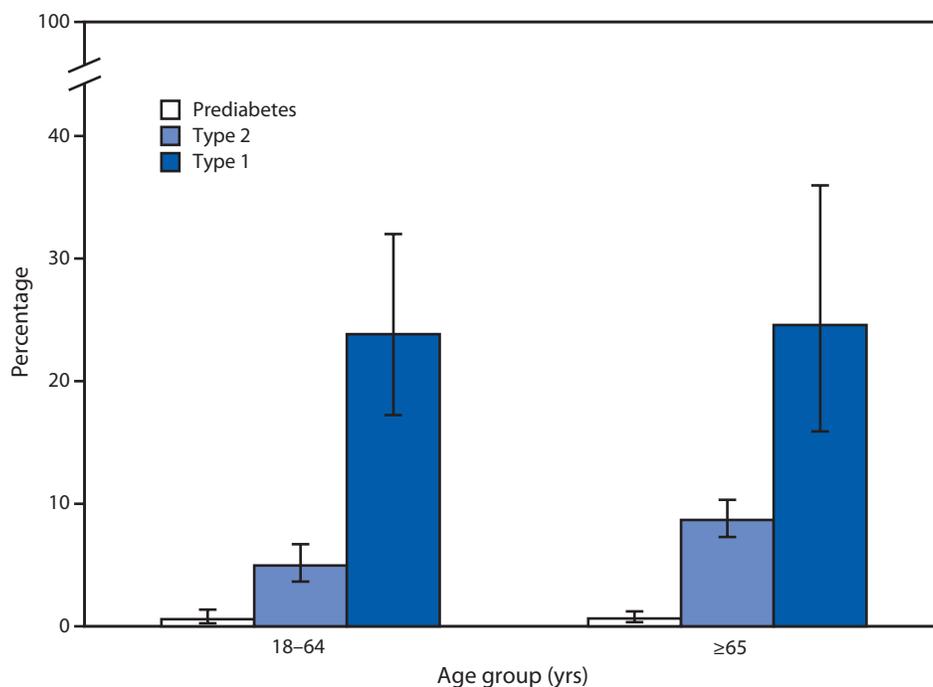


QuickStats

FROM THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Age-Adjusted Percentage* of Adults Aged ≥ 18 Years Reporting Diabetic Retinopathy[†] Among Those with Prediabetes or Diagnosed Diabetes,[§] by Age Group — National Health Interview Survey,[¶] 2016–2017



* With 95% confidence intervals indicated by error bars.

[†] Based on a response to the question "Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you had diabetic retinopathy?"

[§] Diagnosed diabetes was defined by a positive response to the question, "Have you ever been told by a doctor or health professional that you have diabetes or sugar diabetes?" Diabetes type was defined by the response to the follow-up question, "What type (type 1 or type 2) of diabetes do you have?" In addition, a positive response to the question, "Insulin can be taken by shot or pump. Are you now taking insulin?" was required to be classified as having type 1 diabetes. Respondents who self-reported type 2 diabetes were classified as having type 2 diabetes regardless of how they answered the question about insulin use. Diabetes only during pregnancy was excluded. Prediabetes was defined by a positive response to the follow-up question, "Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have any of the following: prediabetes, impaired fasting glucose, impaired glucose tolerance, borderline diabetes, or high blood sugar?"

[¶] Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the noninstitutionalized U.S. civilian population aged ≥ 18 years and are derived from the National Health Interview Survey Sample Adult component. The estimates were age-adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using four age groups for adults aged 18–64 years (18–24, 25–34, 35–44, and 45–64 years) and two age groups for adults aged ≥ 65 years (65–74 and ≥ 75 years).

During 2016–2017, adults aged 18–64 years with type 1 diabetes were more likely to have ever had diabetic retinopathy than adults with type 2 diabetes (23.8% compared with 5.0%). Adults aged ≥ 65 years with type 1 diabetes were also more likely to have ever had diabetic retinopathy than adults with type 2 diabetes (24.6% compared with 8.7%). For both age groups, among those with prediabetes, the prevalence of diabetic retinopathy was 0.6%.

Source: National Health Interview Survey, 2016–2017. <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm>.

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