

**Table 66 (page 1 of 2). Selected health conditions and risk factors: United States, selected years 1988–1994 through 2007–2008**

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

<i>Health condition</i>	<i>1988–1994</i>	<i>1999–2000</i>	<i>2001–2002</i>	<i>2003–2004</i>	<i>2005–2006</i>	<i>2007–2008</i>
Diabetes <sup>1</sup>						
Percent of persons 20 years of age and over						
Total, age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	9.1	9.0	10.5	10.8	10.4	11.5
Total, crude . . . . .	8.4	8.5	10.1	10.8	10.7	11.9
High cholesterol <sup>3</sup>						
Total, age-adjusted <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	22.8	25.0	24.4	27.5	27.0	27.2
Total, crude . . . . .	21.5	24.0	23.9	27.5	27.6	28.3
High serum total cholesterol <sup>5</sup>						
Total, age-adjusted <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	20.8	18.3	16.5	16.9	15.6	14.2
Total, crude . . . . .	19.6	17.7	16.4	17.0	15.9	14.6
Hypertension <sup>6</sup>						
Total, age-adjusted <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	25.5	30.0	29.7	32.1	30.5	31.2
Total, crude . . . . .	24.1	28.9	28.9	32.5	31.7	32.6
Uncontrolled high blood pressure among persons with hypertension <sup>7</sup>						
Total, age-adjusted <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	77.2	71.9	68.3	63.8	63.0	56.2
Total, crude . . . . .	73.9	69.1	65.4	60.8	56.6	51.8
Overweight (includes obesity) <sup>8</sup>						
Total, age-adjusted <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	56.0	64.0	65.3	66.0	66.6	67.9
Total, crude . . . . .	54.9	63.6	65.2	66.2	67.0	68.1
Obesity <sup>9</sup>						
Total, age-adjusted <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	22.9	30.1	29.9	32.0	33.9	33.5
Total, crude . . . . .	22.3	29.9	30.0	32.0	34.2	33.7
Untreated dental caries <sup>10</sup>						
Total, age-adjusted <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	27.7	24.3	21.3	30.0	23.6	21.2
Total, crude . . . . .	28.2	25.0	21.6	30.3	23.7	21.2
Obesity <sup>11</sup>						
Percent of persons under 20 years of age						
2–5 years . . . . .	7.2	10.3	10.6	14.0	11.0	10.4
6–11 years . . . . .	11.3	15.1	16.3	18.8	15.1	19.6
12–19 years . . . . .	10.5	14.8	16.7	17.4	17.8	18.1
Untreated dental caries <sup>10,12</sup>						
6–19 years . . . . .	23.6	22.7	20.6	25.2	---	16.1

See footnotes at end of table.

## Table 66 (page 2 of 2). Selected health conditions and risk factors: United States, selected years 1988–1994 through 2007–2008

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

--- Data not available.

<sup>1</sup>Includes physician-diagnosed and undiagnosed diabetes. Physician-diagnosed diabetes was obtained by self-report and excludes women who reported having diabetes only during pregnancy. Undiagnosed diabetes is defined as a fasting blood glucose (FBG) 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. In 2005–2006 and 2007–2008, testing was performed at a different laboratory and using different instruments than testing in earlier years. NHANES conducted a crossover study to evaluate the impact of these changes on FBG and A1c measurements. As a result of that study, NHANES recommended that 2005–2008 data on FBG and A1c measurements be adjusted to be compatible with earlier years. Undiagnosed diabetes estimates in *Health, United States* were produced after adjusting the 2005–2008 lab data as recommended. For more information, see: [http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhanes/nhanes2007-2008/GLU\\_E.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhanes/nhanes2007-2008/GLU_E.htm). The definition of undiagnosed diabetes in previous editions of *Health, United States* 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.

<sup>2</sup>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 and presented elsewhere if different age groups are used in the adjustment procedure. See Appendix II, Age adjustment.

<sup>3</sup>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 68.

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>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 68.

<sup>6</sup>Hypertension is defined as having elevated blood pressure and/or taking antihypertensive medication. Elevated blood pressure is defined as having systolic pressure of at least 140 mmHg or diastolic pressure of at least 90 mmHg. Those with elevated blood pressure may be taking prescribed medicine for high blood pressure. Respondents were asked, “Are you now taking prescribed medicine for your high blood pressure?” See Appendix II, Blood pressure, high. See related Table 67.

<sup>7</sup>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 67.

<sup>8</sup>Excludes pregnant women. Overweight is defined as body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to 25 kg/m<sup>2</sup>. See Appendix II, Body mass index. See related Table 71.

<sup>9</sup>Excludes pregnant women. Obesity is defined as body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to 30 kg/m<sup>2</sup>. See Appendix II, Body mass index. See related Table 71.

<sup>10</sup>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 Appendix II, Dental caries and [http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nhanes/nhanes\\_05\\_06/ohx\\_d.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nhanes/nhanes_05_06/ohx_d.pdf). See related Table 73.

<sup>11</sup>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: United States. Advance data from vital and health statistics; no 314. Hyattsville, MD: NCHS. 2000. 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 72.

<sup>12</sup>Estimate 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, 67, 68, 71, 72, and 73. Standard errors for selected years are available in the spreadsheet version of this table. Available from: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hs.htm>.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.