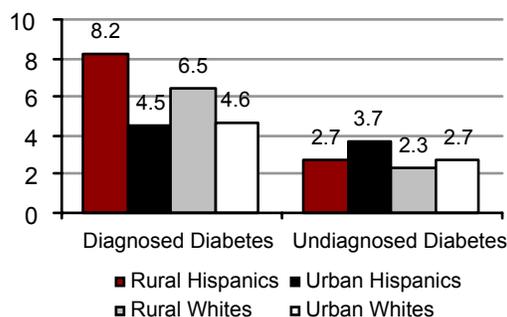


Diabetes & Hypertension among Rural Hispanics

Modest disparities in health were found among rural Hispanics when examining diabetes. Undiagnosed hypertension was higher for rural residents, both Hispanic and White, than for urban residents. A large proportion of persons diagnosed with either disease had poor control of their condition, as indicated by elevated glucose levels or high blood pressure.

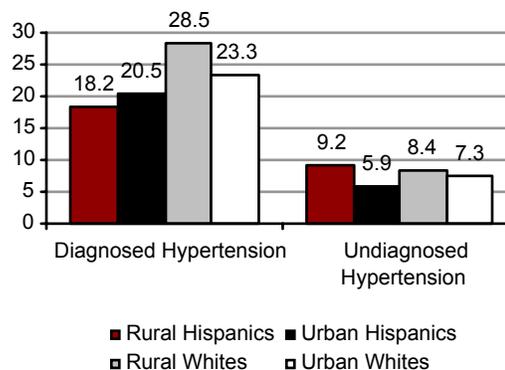
Diabetes

- Rural Hispanics had a greater prevalence for diagnosed diabetes than urban Whites, rural Whites, or urban Hispanics ($p < 0.01$).
- Urban Hispanics were most likely to have undiagnosed diabetes ($p = 0.04$).
- Approximately 2 of every 5 persons with diabetes had poor glycemic control; this problem was the same for both Hispanics and Whites.



Hypertension

- Hispanics, both urban and rural, were less likely to be diagnosed with hypertension than their White counterparts ($p < 0.01$).
- Undiagnosed hypertension, however, was greatest in rural Hispanics, least in urban Hispanics, and moderate in Whites ($p < 0.01$).
- Slightly more than two of every five rural Hispanics had uncontrolled blood pressure (42.9%), a value similar to that for Urban Whites (45.7%) and rural Whites (44.4%). Urban Hispanics with diagnosed hypertension were least likely to have uncontrolled blood pressure (34.9%).



Method

The study is based on data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) III, 1988-1994. Persons were classified as "urban" if they lived in a metropolitan statistical area or "rural" if they lived outside a metropolitan statistical area.

A full copy of the report can be obtained from the SC Rural Health Research Center, rhr.sph.sc.edu.