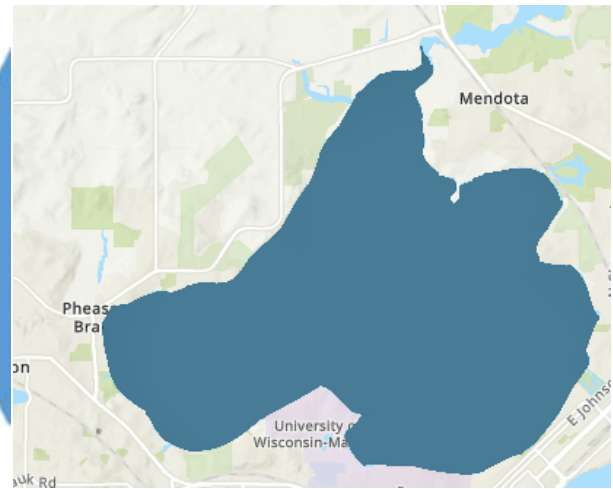


Blood Pressure Control in Diabetes in ZIP XXXXX

Confidential Report for Your Organization

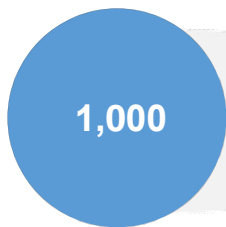


How is blood pressure control in diabetes measured?

This measure reports the percentage of adults with diabetes, aged 18-75, who receive primary care from a Wisconsin Collaborative for Healthcare Quality (WCHQ) member health system, whose most recent blood pressure reading within the last year was controlled to less than 140/90 mmHg.

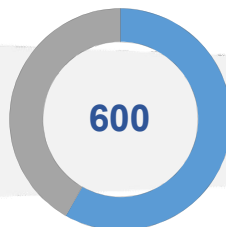
Sample

Who had their blood pressure under control?



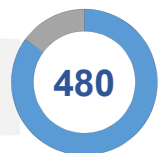
1,000

1,000 people are estimated to have diabetes in this ZIP.¹



600

600 (60%) of the 1,000 people estimated to have diabetes in this ZIP are in this report.



480

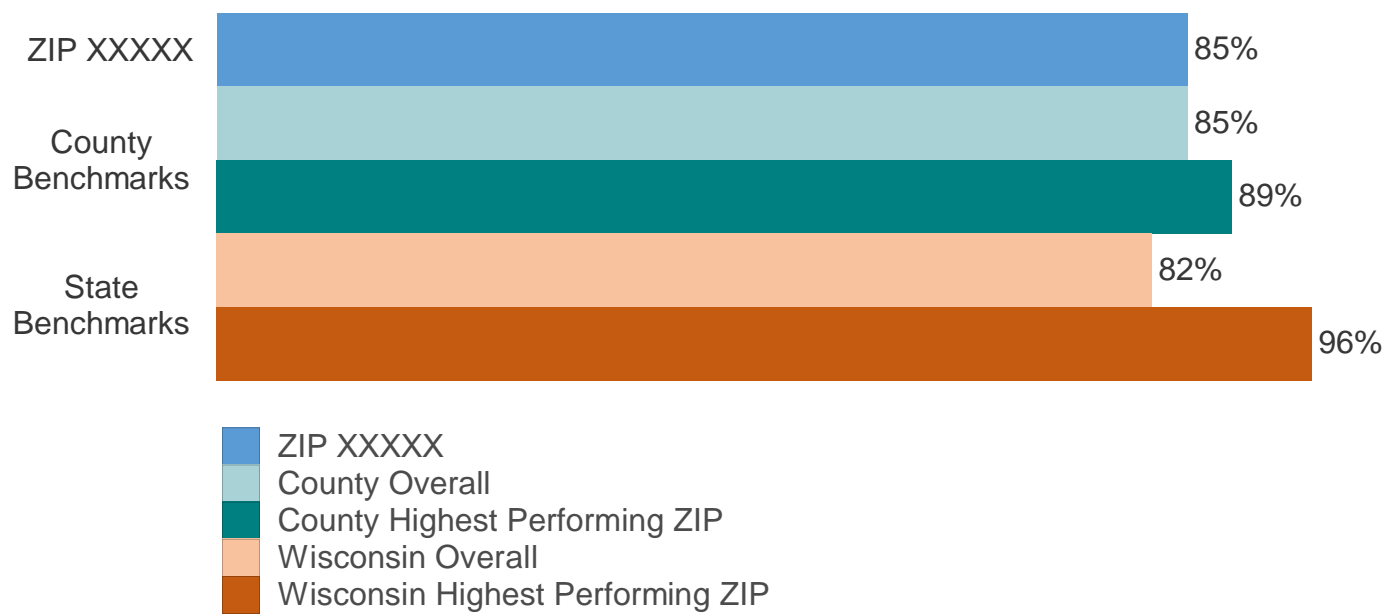
480 (80%) of the 600 people in this report had their blood pressure under control as of Dec 2018.

Why does it matter?

Every 10 mmHg reduction in systolic blood pressure significantly reduces the risk of major cardiovascular disease events, coronary heart disease, stroke, and heart failure.²

Blood Pressure Control in Diabetes in ZIP XXXXX

How does this ZIP compare to others?



How has this measure changed over time?



Blood Pressure Control in Diabetes in ZIP XXXXX

Who lives in this ZIP?

Learning about the people who live in a neighborhood can help you understand the health needs of the community. This section provides information about the people included in this report and how they compare to overall population estimates from the American Community Survey (ACS). The most recent ACS population of this ZIP is 11,000.

% Female



Report
48%
ACS
52%

Females tend to live longer and have fewer chronic illnesses.

% Over Age 65



Report
28%
ACS
12%

Risk for many diseases increases with age.

% Uninsured



Report
1%
ACS
5%

Health insurance promotes improved health.

Race/Ethnicity

Report



ACS



Systemic racism creates barriers in access to goods and services that can promote health. It contributes to the development of chronic conditions.

What else impacts health in this neighborhood?

The living conditions of a neighborhood shape health more than healthcare alone. To understand the causes of poor health in a ZIP, consider:

1. Have current or past policies reinforced systemic racism and/or income inequality in the neighborhood? Think across key sectors like business, education, and criminal justice.
2. Do all residents have a fair chance to make a livable wage?
3. Do all residents have access to safe, affordable housing?
4. Are all residents able to receive quality medical care? What barriers may be preventing this?
5. Do all residents have convenient access to nutritious food options?

For more questions to consider and information about social determinants of health, visit nhp.wisc.edu/resources

Blood Pressure Control in Diabetes in ZIP XXXXX

Where do the health system data come from?

The primary data source is the Wisconsin Collaborative for Healthcare Quality. Health system data may include duplicate patient records if a patient receives care from more than one system. As of the date of this report, participating health systems include:



References

¹Data from U.S. Census 2014-2018 American Community Survey 5-Year estimates are used for population size and demographics. The Wisconsin Behavioral Risk Factor Survey 2011-2017, along with the ACS data, is used to calculate condition prevalence and report coverage.

²Ettehad D, Emdin CA, Kiran A, et al. Blood pressure lowering for prevention of cardiovascular disease and death: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Lancet. 2016;387(10022):957-967.

Supplemental Materials

For more information on the data used in this report, read "Making Sense of the Data" at nhp.wisc.edu/data.

Citation

University of Wisconsin ICTR Neighborhood Health Partnerships Program and Wisconsin Collaborative for Healthcare Quality. Neighborhood Health Partnerships Report for ZIP XXXXX on Blood Pressure Control in Diabetes, September 2020.

Note

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Data support from:



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