An estimated 10.3% of adults in Health Service Region 6 had diabetes and 6.6% had prediabetes.

Prediabetes, diabetes, overweight/obesity and no leisure time physical activity were as common in the region as they were statewide.

The risk of dying from diabetes was lower in the region than in the state—about 14% lower.

The risk of dying from diabetes was lower for Hispanics in the region than the state—about 29% higher.

The risk of dying from diabetes was lower for both men and women in the region than in the state—about 15% and 14% lower, respectively.

For every 10,000 persons, about 17 diabetes hospitalizations occurred in the region and in the state.

Diabetes hospitalizations were lower for Hispanics in the region than in the state.

Diabetes hospitalizations were not different for men or women in the region than in the state.

Diabetes hospitalizations were higher for persons aged 64-74 years and 75 years and older in the region than in the state.
Diabetes Fact Sheet—Texas Public Health Region 6
Texas Department of State Health Services

Updated March 2016


Case Definitions: Prevalence based on respondents 18 years and older who self-report (1) diagnosis of prediabetes, not during pregnancy; (2) diabetes; not during pregnancy (3) body mass index of 25 or greater calculated from height and weight; (4) not participating in any physical activities or exercises such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise. Mortality based on ICD-10 Codes for diabetes (E10-E14). Hospitalizations based on ICD-9 codes for type 1 diabetes (250.01, 250.03, 250.11, 250.13, 250.21, 250.31, 250.33, 250.41, 250.43, 250.51, 250.53, 250.61, 250.63, 250.71, 250.73, 250.81, 250.83, 250.91, 250.93), for type 2 diabetes (250.00, 250.02, 250.10, 250.12, 250.20, 250.22, 250.30, 250.32, 250.40, 250.42, 250.50, 250.52, 250.60, 250.62, 250.70, 250.72, 250.80, 250.82, 250.90, 250.92) and diabetes (2 50.00-250.93). Medicaid reimbursement based on paid and partially paid claims for fee- for-service and primary care case management services selected from the Texas Medicaid and Health Partnership (TMHP) Ad Hoc Query Platform (AHQP) Claims Universe of persons with a primary diagnosis of diabetes (250.00-250.93).

*A beneficiary may receive more than one type of care; therefore, the sum of beneficiaries receiving each type of care does not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

Note: "-" indicates too few cases occurred, the sample size was too small, or the relative standard error was >30.0% to provide a reliable estimate.

Statistical significance based upon evaluation of overlap among confidence intervals.