

15 Leading Causes of Death for Hispanics, 1999

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

All Hispanics	Hispanic Males	Hispanic Females
25,332 Heart Disease	13,261 Heart Disease	12,071 Heart Disease
19,805 Malignant Neoplasm	10,426 Malignant Neoplasm	9,379 Malignant Neoplasm
8,488 Unintentional Injury	6,458 Unintentional Injury	3,029 Cerebrovascular
5,788 Cerebrovascular	2,759 Cerebrovascular	2,803 Diabetes Mellitus
5,095 Diabetes Mellitus	2,349 Homicide	2,030 Unintentional Injury
2,941 Liver Disease	2,292 Diabetes Mellitus	1,292 Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease
2,811 Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	2,120 Liver Disease	1,127 Influenza & Pneumonia
2,792 Homicide	1,519 Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	919 Perinatal Period
2,202 Influenza & Pneumonia	1,486 HIV	821 Liver Disease
2,061 Perinatal Period	1,396 Suicide	748 Nephritis
1,905 HIV	1,142 Perinatal Period	722 Congenital Anomalies
1,650 Suicide	1,075 Influenza & Pneumonia	656 Alzheimer's Disease
1,542 Nephritis	794 Nephritis	594 Septicemia
1,466 Congenital Anomalies	744 Congenital Anomalies	443 Homicide
1,187 Septicemia	593 Septicemia	419 HIV

The following sections are covered in greater detail throughout the next chapter of Hispanic Health:
 Heart Disease and Cerebrovascular – see Cardiovascular Disease/Stroke Section
 Malignant Neoplasm – see Cancer section; Diabetes Mellitus – see Diabetes section; HIV – see HIV/AIDS section;
 Influenza & Pneumonia – see Immunization section; Perinatal Period – see Infant Mortality

Cancer

Healthy People 2010 (HP2010) Cancer Goal

The HP2010 goal for cancer is to reduce the number of new cancer cases as well as the illness, disability, and death caused by cancer. While there are a total of 15 cancer objectives, the following information is for lung, breast, colorectal, and prostate cancer.

Cancer Disparities for Hispanics

- Hispanics have higher rates of cervical, esophageal, gallbladder, and stomach cancers, compared to non-Hispanic Whites.
- New cases of female breast and lung cancers are increasing among Hispanics, who are diagnosed at later stages and have lower survival rates than Whites.

HP2010 Cancer Objectives

Reduce the overall cancer death from 202.7 cancer deaths per 100,000 population to 159.9 deaths per 100,000 population.

- In 1999, the rate of overall cancer deaths among Hispanics or Latinos was 122.0 per 100,000 population compared to the total rate of 202.7 cancer deaths per 100,000 population.

Reduce the lung cancer death rate from 56.0 lung cancer deaths per 100,000 population to 44.9 deaths per 100,000 population.

- In 1999, the rate of lung cancer deaths among Hispanics or Latinos was 22.5 per 100,000 population compared to the total rate of 56.0 per 100,000 population.

Reduce the female breast cancer death rate from 27.0 breast cancer death per 100,000 females to 22.3 deaths per 100,000 females.

- In 1999, the rate of female breast cancer deaths among Hispanics or Latinos was 15.4 per 100,000 population compared to the total rate of 27.0 per 100,000 population.

Reduce the colorectal cancer death rate from 21.1 colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population to 13.9 deaths per 100,000 population.

- In 1999, the rate of colorectal cancer death among Hispanics or Latinos was 12.8 per 100,000 population compared to the total rate of 21.1 per 100,000 population.

Reduce prostate cancer deaths from 30.9 prostate cancer deaths per 100,000 males to 28.8 deaths per 100,000 males.

- In 1999, the rate of prostate cancer deaths among Hispanics or Latinos was 19.0 per 100,000 population compared to the total rate of 30.9 per 100,000 population.

Information Sources:

Healthy People 2010

Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

200 Independence Avenue, SW

Washington, D.C. 20201

800-367-4725

<http://www.health.gov/healthypeople>

To read the entire section of cancer objectives, go to

<http://www.health.gov/healthypeople/document/HTML/Volume1/03Cancer.htm>

Note: Death rates are age-adjusted to the year 2000 standard population. Data source: DATA2010...the Healthy People 2010 Database-February 2002 Edition

Cardiovascular Disease/Stroke

Healthy People 2010 (HP2010) Cardiovascular Disease/Stroke Goal

The HP2010 goal is to improve cardiovascular health and quality of life through the prevention, detection, and treatment of risk factors; early identification and treatment of heart attacks and strokes; and prevention of recurrent cardiovascular events.

Cardiovascular Disparities

- Other racial and ethnic coronary heart disease (CHD) and stroke data indicate that among U.S. adults aged 20 years and older, the age-adjusted (year 2000) prevalence of heart attacks was 4.1 percent for Mexican American males and 1.9 percent for females.

Stroke Disparities

- For stroke, other data show that the estimated age-adjusted (2000 standard) prevalence of stroke for persons aged 20 years and older in the United States for Mexican Americans was 2.3 percent for males and 1.3 percent for females.

HP2010 Heart Disease Objectives

Reduce the number of coronary heart disease deaths from 204 deaths per 100,000 population in 1999 to 166 deaths per 100,000 population.

- In 1999, the rate of coronary heart disease deaths among Hispanics or Latinos was 144 per 100,000 population, which was below the total rate of 204 per 100,000 population.

Reduce stroke deaths from 62 deaths per 100,000 population in 1999 to 48 deaths per 100,000 population.

In 1999, the rate of stroke deaths among Hispanics or Latinos was 40 per 100,000 population compared to the total population rate of 62 per 100,000 population.

According to the American Heart Association:

- Cardiovascular disease (CVD) and stroke are the number one killers of Hispanics, accounting for almost 31 percent of all Hispanic deaths annually.
- CVD affects Mexican American men and women more than other it does other Hispanic groups-29 percent and 27 percent, respectively.
- Mexican American women are more likely to have high blood pressure compared to non-Hispanic Whites.
- Mexican American men are less likely to have high blood pressure than non-Hispanic Whites.
- Among all people with high blood pressure, Mexican Americans are less likely than Whites (non-Hispanic) and non-Hispanic Blacks to know they have it, get it treated, or keep it under control.
- Hispanics are more likely to be overweight or obese, more likely to have diabetes, and less likely to participate in physical activity compared to non-Hispanic Whites-all contributing factors to CVD.

Information Sources:

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Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion

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800- 367-4725

<http://www.health.gov/healthypeople>

For the detailed list of cardiovascular and stroke objectives, go to

<http://www.health.gov/healthypeople/document/HTML/Volume1/12Heart.htm>

Note: Death rates are age-adjusted to the year 2000 standard population.

Data source: DATA2010...the Healthy People 2010 Database-February 2002 Edition

American Heart Association

National Center

7272 Greenville Avenue

Dallas, TX 75231

800-242-8721

<http://www.americanheart.org>

American Stroke Association

National Center

7272 Greenville Avenue

Dallas, TX 75231

888-478-7653

<http://www.strokeassociation.org>

Diabetes

Healthy People 2010 (HP2010) Diabetes Goal

The overall HP2010 goal for diabetes is, through prevention programs, reduce the disease and economic burden of diabetes, and improve the quality of life for all persons who have or are at risk for diabetes.

Diabetes Disparities for Hispanics

- The relative number of persons with diabetes in African American, Hispanic, and American Indian communities is one to five times greater than in White communities.

HP2010 Diabetes Objectives

Reduce diabetes-related deaths to 45 deaths per 100,000 population.

- In 1999, the breakdown for diabetes-related deaths among Hispanics or Latinos was:
 - 46 deaths per 100,000 population among Cubans
 - 107 deaths per 100,000 population among Mexican Americans
 - 113 deaths per 100,000 population among Puerto Ricans

Reduce cardiovascular disease deaths among persons with diabetes to 309 per 100,000 population.

- In 1999, the cardiovascular disease death rate among Hispanics or Latinos with diabetes was 194 per 100,000 population.

Increase the percent of annual dilated eye examinations in persons with diabetes who are ages 18 years and over to 75 percent.

- In 1999, the percentage of diabetic Hispanics or Latinos who received an annual dilated eye examinations was 63 percent.

Increase the percent of people, ages 18 and older, who receive diabetes education to 60 percent.

- In 1999, the percentage of Hispanics who received diabetes education was 35 percent.

According to the Department of Health and Human Services;

- Nearly 16 million Americans are pre-diabetic (their blood sugar levels are high, but not high enough to be classified as diabetic)-this sharply raises the risk for developing type 2 diabetes and increases the risk of heart disease by 50 percent.
- HHS-supported research shows that most people with pre-diabetes will likely develop diabetes within a decade unless they make modest changes in their diet and level of physical activity, which can help them reduce their risks and avoid the debilitating disease.
- An updated HHS estimate shows 17 million Americans suffer from diabetes-an increase of 8 percent from the most commonly used previous estimate. The new estimate is based on population changes in the most recent U.S. census.
- In the United States, nearly 60 percent of adults are now considered significantly overweight, and in adolescents the prevalence of obesity has nearly tripled in the past 20 years.

According to the National Institute on Diabetes & Digestive & Kidney Diseases (NIDDK):

- In 2000, of the 30 million Hispanic Americans, about 2 million had been diagnosed with diabetes;
- About 10.2 percent of all Hispanic Americans have diabetes;
- On average, Hispanic Americans are 1.9 times more likely to have diabetes than Whites (non-Hispanic)of similar age;
- Diabetes is particularly common among middle-aged and older Hispanic Americans. For those age 50 or older, about 25 to 30 percent have either diagnosed or undiagnosed diabetes;
- Diabetes is twice as common in Mexican American and Puerto Rican adults as in non-Hispanic Whites;
- The prevalence of diabetes in Cuban Americans is lower, but still higher than that of non-Hispanic Whites;
- Mexican American women, especially when they are overweight, have higher rates of gestational diabetes than non-Hispanic White women; and
- Risk factors seem to be more common among Hispanics than Whites (non-Hispanic)include a family history of diabetes, gestational diabetes, impaired glucose tolerance, hyperinsulinemia and insulin resistance, obesity, and physical inactivity.

Information Sources:

Healthy People 2010

*Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
200 Independence Avenue, SW*

Washington, D.C. 20201

800- 367-4725

<http://www.health.gov/healthypeople>

For the detailed list of diabetes objectives, go to

<http://www.health.gov/healthypeople/document/HTML/Volume1/05Diabetes.htm>

Note: Death rates are age-adjusted to the year 2000 standard population. Data source: DATA2010...the Healthy People 2010 Database-February 2002 Edition.

National Diabetes Information Clearinghouse (NDIC)

1 Information Way

Bethesda, MD 20892-3560

800-860-8747

301-654-3327

301-907-8906 Fax

<http://www.niddk.nih.gov/health/diabetes/pubs/hispan/hispan.htm#t1>

HIV/AIDS

Healthy People 2010 (HP2010) HIV Goals

The overall HP2010 goal is to prevent human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection and its related illness and death.

HIV Disparities

- By the end of 1998, the number of African Americans living with AIDS which increased from 33 percent of the AIDS population in 1992 to 40 percent in 1998, was almost identical to the number of Whites living with AIDS.
- In 1998, 55 percent of the reported AIDS cases occurred among African Americans and Hispanics, yet these two population groups represent an estimated 13 percent and 12 percent, respectively, of the total U.S. population.
- The AIDS case rate among African Americans in calendar year 1998 was 66.4 per 100,000 persons, or eight times the rate for Whites (8.2 per 100,000) and over twice the rate for Hispanics (28.1 per 100,000).
- Among women with AIDS, African Americans and Hispanics have been especially affected, accounting for nearly 77 percent of cumulative cases reported among women by 1998.

HP2010 HIV/AIDS Objectives

Reduce the number of new cases of AIDS to 1.0 per 100,000 population in people ages 13 years and older-in 1999 there were 18.6 per 100,000 population.

- In 1999, new AIDS cases among Hispanics or Latinos was 32.5 per 100,000 population in people ages 13 years and older.

Increase HIV testing in adults (ages 25-44 years) with tuberculosis (TB) to 85 percent-up from the 55 percent getting tested in 1998.

- Only 46 percent of Hispanic adults with TB got tested for HIV in 1998-just over half of the 85 percent target.

Reduce the number of HIV-infection deaths to 0.7 per 100,000 population-in 1999 there were 5.4 per 100,000 population.

- In 1999, the number of HIV-infection deaths among Hispanics or Latinos was 7.3 per 100,000 population-just over ten times the target of 0.7 per 100,000 population.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: The number of AIDS cases reported in Hispanic men, women, and children under the age of 13 through June 2001, in the United States is as follows:

- 117,829 cases in Hispanic men;
- 27,391 cases in Hispanic women; and
- 2051 cases in Hispanic children.

The number of Hispanics living with AIDS more than doubled during a 7-year period:

- An estimated 31,040 Hispanics were living with AIDS in the United States in 1993;
- An estimated 45,609 Hispanics were living with AIDS in the United States in 1996; and
- An estimated 66,624 Hispanics were living with AIDS in the United States 2000.

Information Sources:

Healthy People 2010

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U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
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800- 367-4725*

<http://www.health.gov/healthypeople>

For the detailed list of HIV objectives, go to <http://www.health.gov/healthypeople/document/HTML/Volume1/13HIV.htm>

Note: Death rates are age-adjusted to the year 2000 standard population.

Data source: DATA2010...the Healthy People 2010 Database-February 2002 Edition

HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, Vol. 13, No. 1

*Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention
National Center for HIV, STD and AIDS Prevention
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Mail Stop E-49
Atlanta, GA 30333
404-639-2007 Fax
<http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/stats/hasr1301.htm>*

Immunization

Healthy People 2010 (HP2010) Immunization Goal

The HP2010 goal is to prevent disease, disability, and death from infectious diseases, including vaccine-preventable diseases.

Immunization Disparities

- While vaccinations against pneumonia and influenza among African Americans and Hispanics 65 years and older has increased, their coverage is still lower than the general population.

- In 1997, African American and Hispanic influenza vaccinations were 45 percent and 53 percent respectively, compared to rates of 66 percent for Whites.

HP2010 Immunization Objectives

Insure that 80 percent of children ages 19 to 35 months are fully immunized.

- In 2000, 69 percent of Hispanic or Latino children were fully immunized.

Insure that 90 percent of non-institutionalized adults over the age of 65 years receive influenza and pneumococcal vaccines.

- In 1999, only 29 percent of Hispanics or Latinos in this group received a pneumococcal vaccine and 56 percent received an influenza vaccine.

Achieve a 60 percent pneumococcal and influenza vaccination rate among non-institutionalized adults ages 18 to 64 years.

- In 1999, among Hispanics or Latinos in this group, only 8 percent received a pneumococcal vaccine and 27 percent of received an influenza vaccine.

Reduce new tuberculosis (TB) cases to 1.0 per 100,000 population.

- In 1998, the new TB case rate among Hispanics or Latinos was 13.6 per 100,000 population.
- According to the CDCs Division of Tuberculosis Elimination, in 2000, there were 16,377 cases of tuberculosis, and of those, 3,805 cases were found in Hispanics.

Information Sources:

Healthy People 2010

Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

200 Independence Avenue, SW

Washington, D.C. 20201

800- 367-4725

<http://www.health.gov/healthypeople>

For the entire list of immunization objectives, go to

http://www.health.gov/healthypeople/document/HTML/Volume1/14Immunization.htm#_Toc494510242

Note: Death rates are age-adjusted to the year 2000 standard population.

Data source: DATA2010...the Healthy People 2010 Database-February 2002 Edition

Infant Mortality/Maternal Child Health

Healthy People 2010 (HP2010) Maternal Child Health Goal

The HP2010 goal is to improve the health and well-being of women, infants, children, and families

Maternal Child Health Disparities

- Puerto Rican women are likely to have low-birth weight (LBW) infants.
- Hispanic women also are less likely than Whites to enter prenatal care early.

- Women in certain racial and ethnic groups also are less likely than White women to breastfeed their infants. In the early postpartum period, 66 percent of Hispanic mothers breastfed in 1998, compared with 68 percent of White women. These differences persist at 5 to 6 months postpartum, when 28 percent of Hispanic women, and 31 percent of White women breastfed.

HP2010 Maternal Child Health Objectives

Reduce all infant deaths (within 1 year) from 7.0 per 1,000 live births to 4.5 per 1,000 live births.

- In 1999, the death rate among infants born to Hispanic mothers was 5.7 per 1,000 live births, compared to the national rate of 7.0 per 1,000 live births.

Reduce deaths from sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) from 0.67 deaths per 1,000 live births to 0.25 deaths per 1,000 live births.

- In 1999, the SIDS death rate among infants born to Hispanic or Latino mothers was 0.37 per 1,000 live births, compared to the national rate of 0.67 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Increase the women receiving early and adequate prenatal care from 75 percent to 90 percent.

- In 1999, 66 percent of Hispanic or Latino women received early and adequate prenatal care.

Information Sources:

Healthy People 2010

Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

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Washington, D.C. 20201

800- 367-4725

<http://www.health.gov/healthypeople>

For the detailed list of maternal and child health objectives, go to

<http://www.health.gov/healthypeople/document/HTML/Volume2/16MICH.htm>

Note: Death rates are age-adjusted to the year 2000 standard population. Data source: DATA2010...the Healthy People 2010 Database-February 2002 Edition