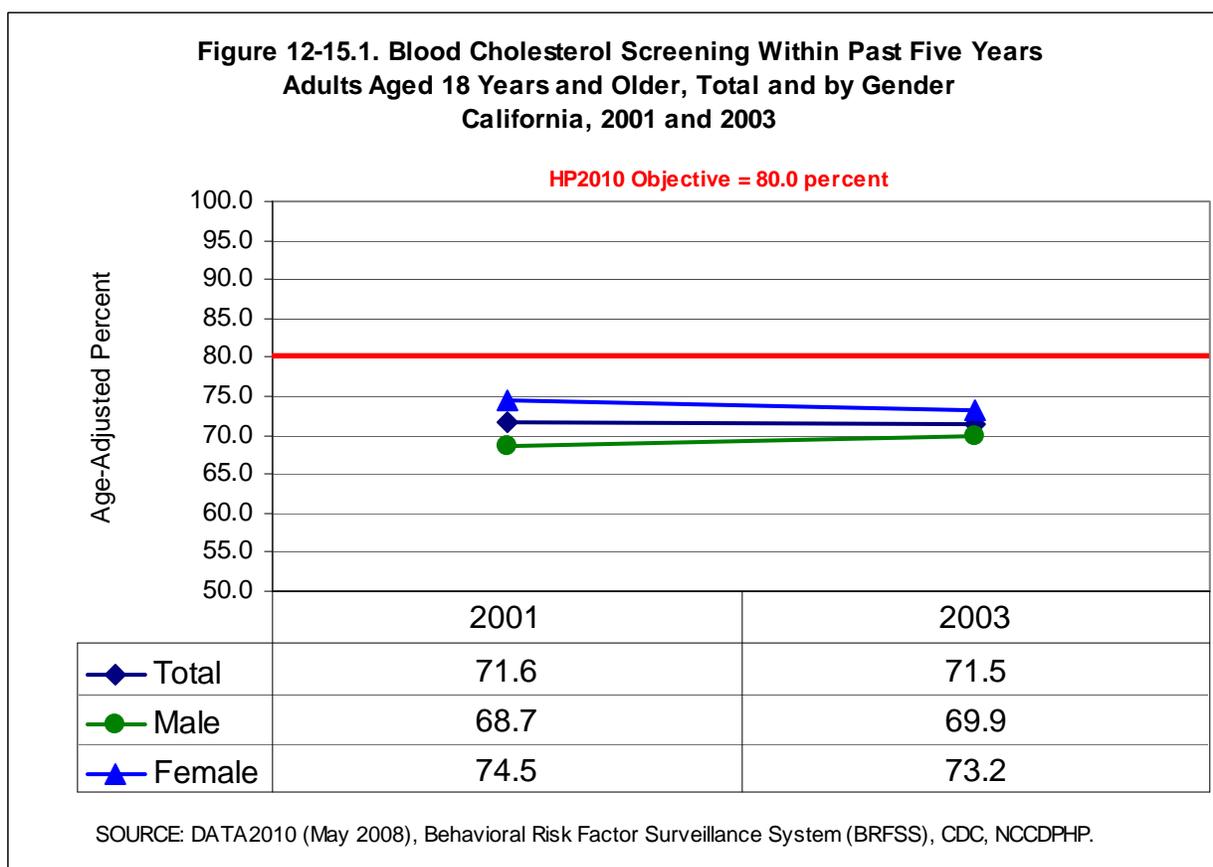


Focus Area 12: Heart Disease and Stroke

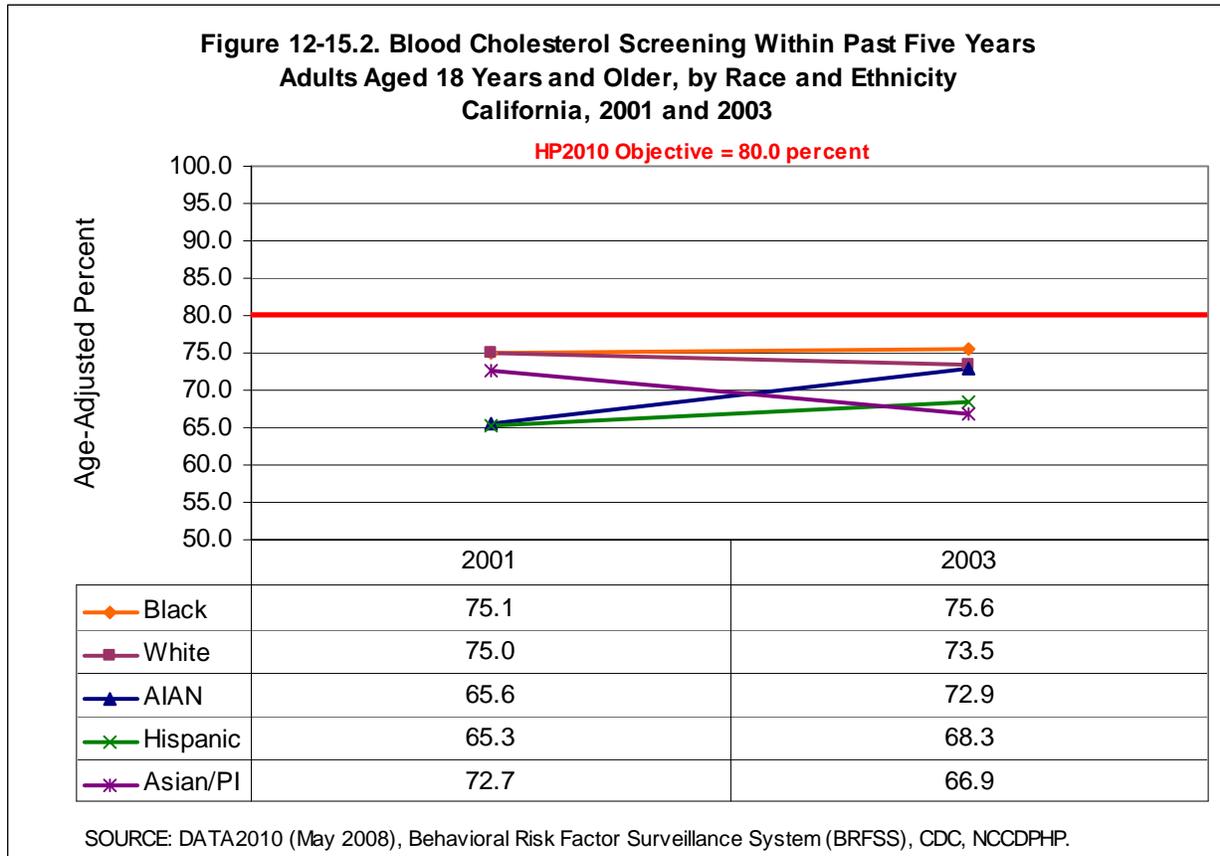
Objective 12-15. Increase the proportion of adults who have had their blood cholesterol checked within the preceding five years. Target = 80.0 percent (age adjusted, ages 18 years and over) [State Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), CDC, NCCDPHP]

California data available in the May 2008 edition of DATA2010 indicate that 71.5 percent of California adults aged 18 years and over had been screened for cholesterol within the preceding five years in 2003 (**Figure 12-15.1, Table 12-15**). This HP2010 objective had not yet been achieved for the total California population aged 18 years and older.

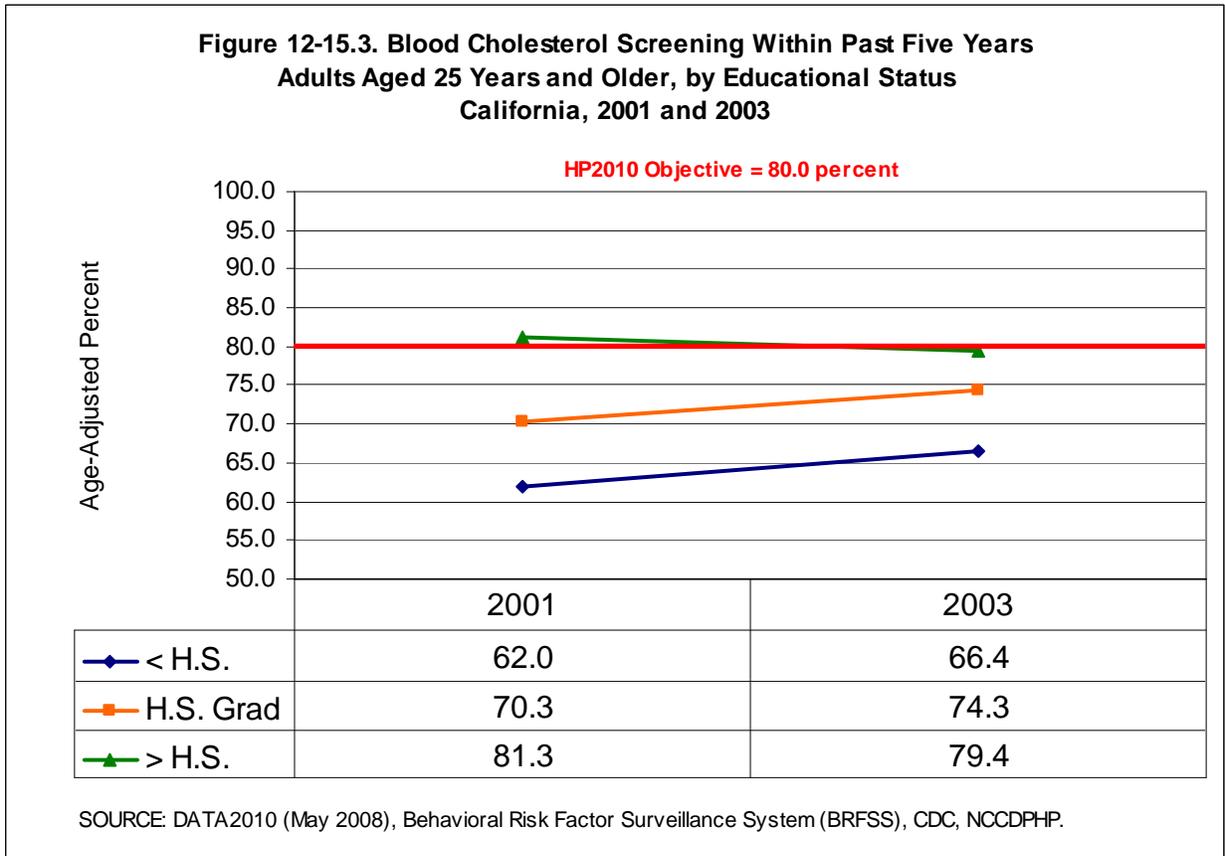


Blood cholesterol screening rates were significantly higher for females (73.2 percent for females versus 69.9 percent for males in 2003), but this objective has not yet been achieved for either gender (**Figure 12-15.1, Table 12-15**).

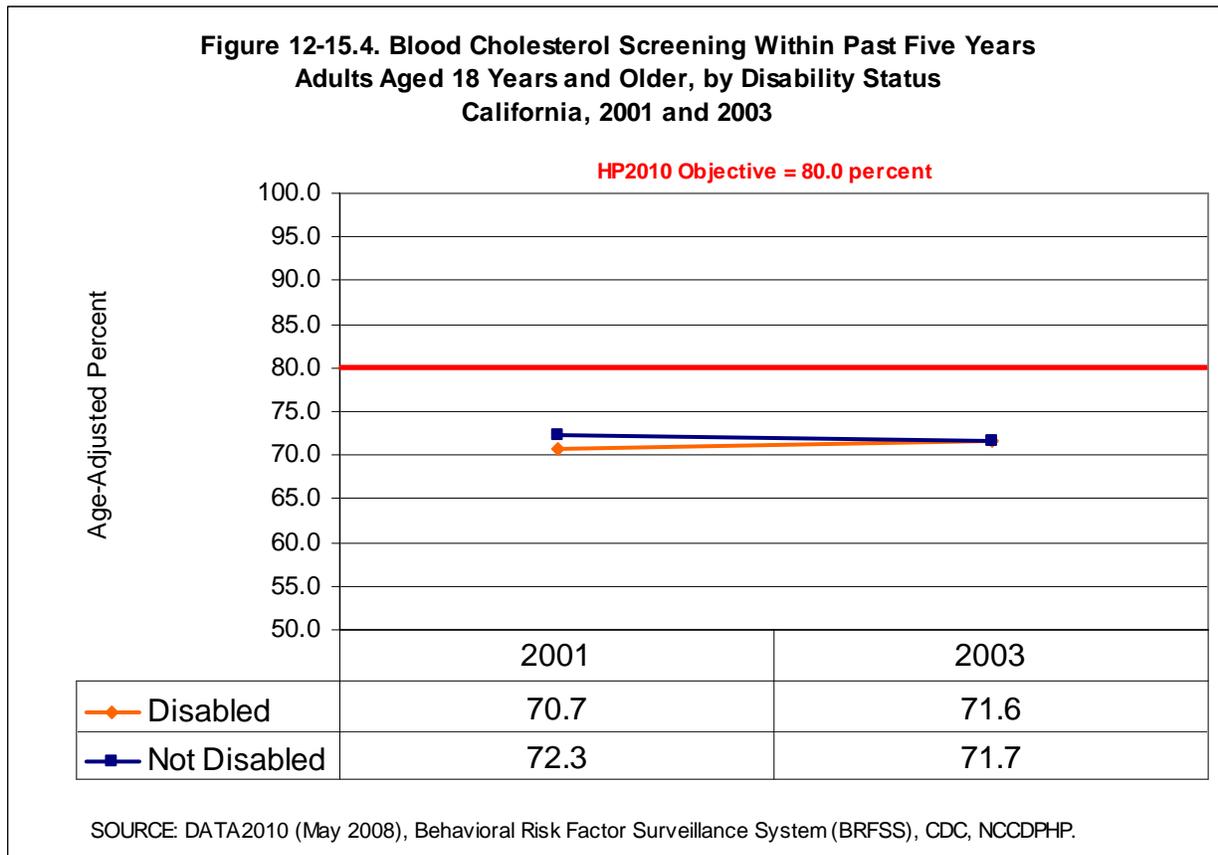
Data by race and ethnicity show that Blacks or African Americans had the highest cholesterol screening rates in 2003 (75.6 percent), followed by Whites (73.5 percent), American Indians or Alaska Natives (AIAN) (72.9 percent), Hispanics or Latinos (68.3 percent), and Asians or Pacific Islanders (PI) (66.9 percent) (**Figure 12-15.2, Table 12-15**). The HP2010 objective was not being achieved for any racial or ethnic population in California as of 2003.



Adults aged 25 years and over with at least some college education had higher blood cholesterol screening rates (79.4 percent in 2003) than those who had graduated from high school (74.3 percent in 2003) or those with less than a high school education (66.4 percent in 2003) (**Figure 12-15.3, Table 12-15**). The HP2010 objective was being achieved in 2001 only for adults who had at least some college education, but by 2003 this objective was not being achieved for adults of any educational level.



Examined by disability status, California adults aged 18 years and older experienced equivalent blood cholesterol screening rates in 2003 regardless of whether they are disabled or not (**Figure 12-15.4, Table 12-15**). In 2001 there was a 1.6 percentage point difference between disabled and non-disabled adults on this measure. The HP2010 objective was not being achieved for either population based on disability status.



For more information visit the California Heart Disease and Stroke Prevention Program Web site at:

<http://www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/cvd/Pages/default.aspx>

For more information on Healthy People 2010 objective 12-15, please visit:

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

and the DATA2010 Web site at: <http://wonder.cdc.gov/data2010/>

Table 12-15. Blood Cholesterol Screening Within Past Five Years, Adults Aged 18 Years and Older California, 2001 and 2003

	2001			2003		
	Percent ¹	Lower 95% C.I.	Upper 95% C.I.	Percent ¹	Lower 95% C.I.	Upper 95% C.I.
Statewide Total	71.6	70.0	73.2	71.5	69.9	73.1
Gender						
Female	74.5	72.5	76.5	73.2	71.2	75.2
Male	68.7	66.2	71.2	69.9	67.5	72.3
Race-Ethnicity						
American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN)	65.6	54.4	76.8	72.9	64.9	80.9
Asian or Pacific Islander (PI)	72.7	67.2	78.2	66.9	60.6	73.2
Black or African American	75.1	69.0	81.2	75.6	69.9	81.3
Hispanic or Latino	65.3	61.8	68.8	68.3	65.2	71.4
Multiracial (2 or more races)	73.0	65.4	80.6	68.6	60.6	76.6
White	75.0	73.0	77.0	73.5	71.5	75.5
Education Level²						
Less than high school	62.0	56.9	67.1	66.4	61.5	71.3
High school graduate	70.3	66.6	74.0	74.3	71.0	77.6
At least some college	81.3	79.5	83.1	79.4	77.6	81.2
Disability Status						
Disabled	70.7	66.4	75.0	71.6	68.1	75.1
Not Disabled	72.3	70.5	74.1	71.7	69.9	73.5

SOURCE: DATA2010 (May 2008 Edition), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, (BRFSS), CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (NCCDPHP).

NOTES: ¹ Age-adjusted by the direct method using the 2000 U.S. Standard Population.

² Data for persons aged 25 years and older.