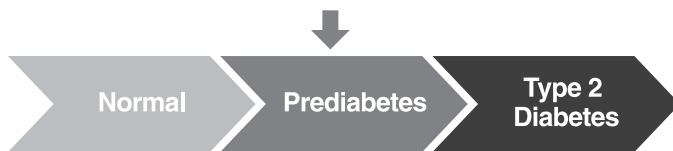


What is prediabetes?

- Prediabetes is a condition whereby people have higher than normal blood glucose (sugar) levels, but not yet high enough to be diagnosed as diabetes.
- Prediabetes is a precursor of type 2 diabetes, as well as a risk factor for heart disease and stroke. With a lifestyle change program, people with prediabetes can lower their risk of developing type 2 diabetes by as much as 58%.^{1,2}
- Unlike diabetes, prediabetes often has no noticeable symptoms.
- Prediabetes can be developed at any age from childhood and adolescence through adulthood.



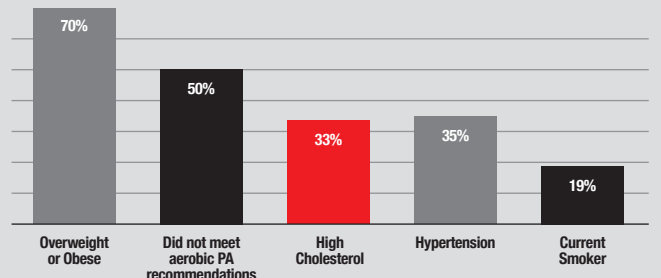
How many people have prediabetes?

- About 88 million US adults (34.5%) have prediabetes.^{1,3}
- Nationwide, more than 84% of individuals with prediabetes are not aware of their condition.^{1,3}
- If the measured national prevalence for prediabetes of 34.5% is applied to the North Carolina adults, then about 2.5 million North Carolinians may have prediabetes. However, only about 980,000 North Carolinian adults with prediabetes (13.6 % of the population) reported being told by a health professional that they had this condition.⁴ This suggests that over 1.5 million North Carolinians may have prediabetes but are unaware of their condition.
- About 177 adults in North Carolina develop diabetes every day;⁵ without intervention people with prediabetes are more likely to develop diabetes.

What are the risk factors for prediabetes?

- The risk factors include older age (45 years and older), a family history of type 2 diabetes (parent, brother or sister) and race/ethnicity (African-Americans, Hispanics and other minority groups), overweight/obesity, physical inactivity, high cholesterol, high blood pressure and smoking.

Figure 1. Prevalence of risk factors for prediabetes, North Carolina, 2019



Data Source: North Carolina State Center for Health Statistics. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) schs.dph.ncdhhs.gov/data/brfss/survey.htm

- Additional risk factors for prediabetes specific to women include: gestational diabetes (abnormal blood sugar during pregnancy), giving birth to a baby who weighed more than 9 pounds and having a history of polycystic ovary syndrome (a common condition characterized by irregular menstrual periods, excess hair growth and obesity).

How is prediabetes diagnosed?

- CDC has a simple screening tool that uses seven questions to assess an individual's risk of prediabetes.⁶ A score of five or higher indicates a high risk for prediabetes, and a confirmatory blood test for prediabetes (Table 1) is recommended.
- Fasting blood glucose, oral glucose tolerance test, and HbA1c are blood tests used to confirm both prediabetes and diabetes as shown in Table 1.
- In North Carolina, only three out of five adults (63%) without a known diagnosis of diabetes have had a blood sugar test within the last three years.⁷

Table 1: Diagnostic test criteria for prediabetes

Test	Normal	Prediabetes	Diabetes
Fasting Blood Glucose (FBG)	less than 100 mg/dl	100 mg/dl to 125 mg/dl	126 mg/dl or higher
Oral Glucose Tolerance Test (OGTT)	less than 140 mg/dl	140 mg/dl to 199 mg/dl	200 mg/dl or higher
HbA1c	less than 5.7%	5.7% to 6.4%	6.5% or higher

Source: American Diabetes Association, Diagnosing Diabetes and Learning About Prediabetes. diabetes.org/diabetes-basics/diagnosis

How is prediabetes treated?

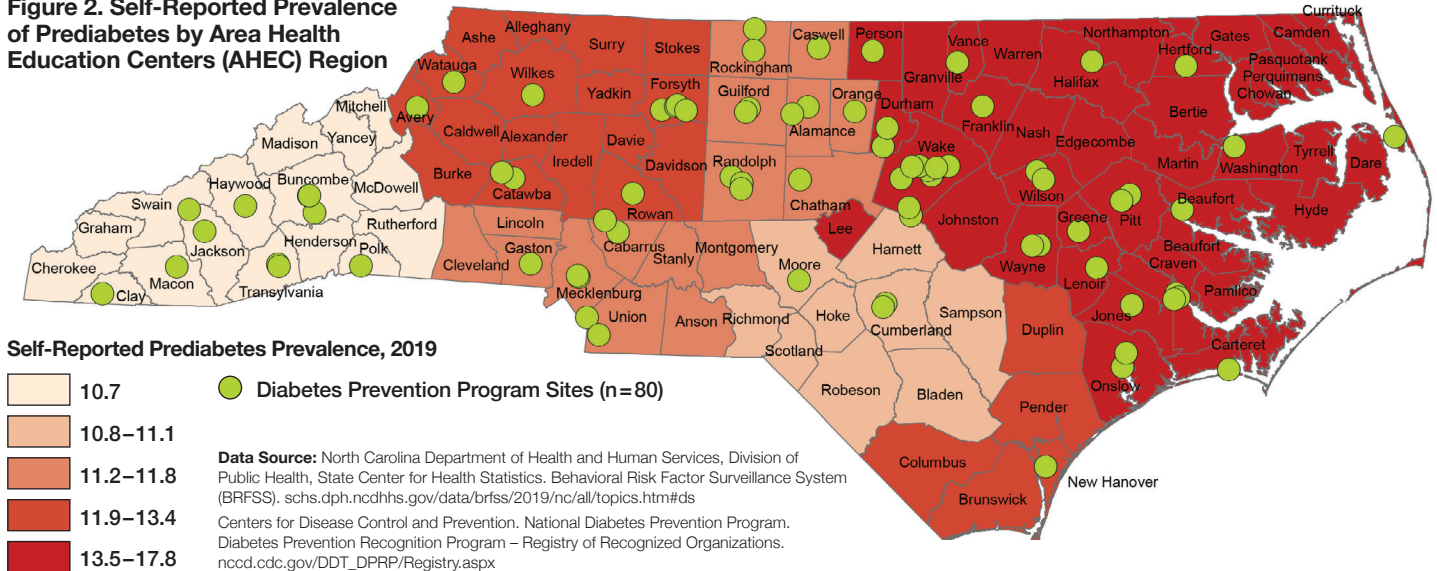
- Once an individual is diagnosed with prediabetes, the main goal of treatment is to delay or prevent progression to type 2 diabetes.
- Losing a modest amount of weight (5% to 7% of total body weight) through healthy eating and moderate physical activity with the help of a lifestyle change program, such as the CDC-recognized National Diabetes Prevention Program, has been proven to be the most effective way of delaying or preventing progression from prediabetes to type 2 diabetes.¹
 - For more information, visit DiabetesFreeNC.com or call the North Carolina Diabetes Prevention Program Navigator at 844-328-0021.
- Metformin, a drug used to control blood sugar, has also been shown to be somewhat effective in delaying or preventing progression from prediabetes to type 2 diabetes, but it is not as effective as lifestyle change.²

How is prediabetes prevented?

For individuals who do not have prediabetes, prevention can be achieved by addressing the following modifiable risk factors:

- Preventing overweight/obesity through regular physical activity and healthy eating. For general information on physical activity and healthy eating please visit esmmweighless.com.
- Preventing and/or controlling high cholesterol and high blood pressure through lifestyle change and medications if necessary.
- Avoiding tobacco products and secondhand smoke for non-smokers and quitting for current smokers. For general information about smoking and how to get help quitting please visit: quitlinenc.com or call 1-800-QUIT-NOW.

Figure 2. Self-Reported Prevalence of Prediabetes by Area Health Education Centers (AHEC) Region



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