

**Table 3. Numbers and Percentages of Individuals with Diagnosed Diabetes Hospitalized with Select Comorbid Hospitalizations*
Rate Ratios** for Individuals with Diagnosed Diabetes Compared to Those without Diagnosed Diabetes
Women and Men Aged 20 Years and Older,
Canada[^], 2005-2006**

Select Comorbid Hospitalizations*	Individuals with Diagnosed Diabetes Hospitalized for Select Comorbid Hospitalizations*		Individuals with Diagnosed Diabetes Compared to Those without Diagnosed Diabetes
	Individuals	Percentages	Rate Ratios**
Cardiovascular Disease [†]	131,102	8.8%	3.1
Hypertensive Disease	72,845	4.9%	3.9
Ischaemic Heart Disease	57,726	3.9%	3.3
Heart Attack (Acute Myocardial Infarction)	19,847	1.3%	3.2
Heart Failure	35,343	2.4%	3.7
Stroke (Cerebrovascular Disease)	16,553	1.1%	2.7
Chronic Kidney Disease	26,120	1.7%	7.1
Lower Limb Amputations [∞]	2,657	0.2%	23.0
Individuals with Diagnosed Diabetes	1,495,676		

Source: Public Health Agency of Canada, using NDSS data files contributed by provinces and territories, as of September, 2008

*Select comorbid conditions were for the following: cardiovascular disease, hypertensive disease, ischaemic heart disease, acute myocardial infarction, heart failure, cerebrovascular disease, chronic kidney disease, and lower limb amputations. An individual may have more than one comorbid hospitalization, and is only counted once in each category.

**Data are rate ratios of age-standardized rates. Rates are age-standardized to the 1991 Canadian population.

[∞]Lower limb amputations exclude those caused by trauma or cancer.

[†] When more than one hospitalization is recorded in one of the highlighted cardiovascular disease categories: hypertensive disease, ischaemic heart disease, acute myocardial infarction, heart failure, or cerebrovascular disease, an individual with diagnosed diabetes is counted only once under this broader cardiovascular disease category.

[^]Quebec data were excluded from analysis and data from Nunavut were unavailable.