THE **CANADIAN** DIABETES RISK QUESTIONNAIRE

CANRISK

→ Are you at risk?

The following questions will help you to find out if you are at higher risk of having pre-diabetes or type 2 diabetes. Pre-diabetes is a condition where a person's blood sugar levels are higher than normal, but not high enough to be diagnosed as diabetes. You can have pre-diabetes or undiagnosed type 2 diabetes without having any obvious warning signs or symptoms.

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Knowing your risk can help you make healthy choices now that will reduce your risk or even prevent you from developing diabetes.

Please answer the questions as honestly and completely as you can. If you wish, a friend or family member can help you to complete this form. The answers to these questions are completely confidential. Answer all questions. Enter your scores for each question in the box on the right-hand side and then add them up to calculate your total risk score.

This questionnaire is intended for adults aged 40 to 74 years.

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1.	Select yo 0 40-44 y 0 45-54 y 0 55-64 y 0 65-74 y	ears ears ears	5	gro	pup	:																	- 1:	0 p 7 p 3 p 5 p	oint oint	s s						core	
2.	Are you r O Male O Female		e or	⁻ fer	mal	e?																		6 p) p						 			
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→ YOUR LEVEL OF PHYSICAL DEVELOPING DIABETES.	. ACTIVITY AND WHAT YOU EAT CAN A	AFFECT YC	OUR RISK OF	Score
This activity can be done while at	sical activity such as brisk walking for at le work or at home.	ast 30 min	utes each day?	
O Yes O No			points point	
6. How often do you eat veget	ablas ar fruits?		point	
• Every day		0	points	
O Not every day			points	
→ HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE, ARE ASSOCIATED WITH D	HIGH BLOOD SUGAR, AND PREGNAN NABETES.	ICY-RELAT	ED FACTORS	
taken high blood pressure p	a doctor or nurse that you have high bloo ills?	d pressure	OR have you ever	
O Yes O No or don't know			points points	
	o have a high blood sugar either from a bl		•	
or during pregnancy?	nave a nigh blood sugar either from a br		points	
O No or don't know			points	
9. Have you ever given birth to	a large baby weighing 9 pounds (4.1 kg)			
O Yes			point	
🔘 No, don't know, or not app	icable	0	points	
→ SOME TYPES OF DIABETE	S RUN IN FAMILIES.			
10. Have any of your blood relat	ives ever been diagnosed with diabetes?			
Check ALL that apply.	3			
Mother Father			points	
Brothers/Sisters			points points	
Children			points	
Other		0	points	
🗌 No/don't know		0	points	
(2 points for each	Add you Your combined score cannot be more than category, do not count multiple children or sibling			
	e following ethnic groups your biological (blood) par	ents belong to:	
MOTHER FATHER O O White (Caucasia	n)	0	points	
O O Aboriginal	·,		points	
O Black (Afro-Caril		5	points	
	ese, Vietnamese, Filipino, Korean, etc.)		points	
	st Indian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, etc.) (Latin American, Arab, West Asian)		points points	
Choose only one score, the high		J	points	
	ores together. (Your score cannot be more than 11	points for th	is section).	
→ OTHER FACTORS ARE ALS	O RELATED TO DEVELOPING DIABET	ES.		
12.What is the highest level of	education that you have completed?			
O Some high school or less			points	
O High school diploma			point	
 O Some college or university O University or college degre 			points	
	,	U	points	
				Total Score
Add up your points from questi	ons 1 to 12			
These risk scores are in no way a su If you have any concerns, please con	bstitute for actual clinical diagnosis. sider discussing your results with a health care p	practitioner (eg. family doctor, nurse practitio	oner, pharmacis
Lower than 21 \rightarrow low risk	$21-32 \rightarrow \text{moderate risk}$		33 and over \rightarrow high ris	k

Your risk of having pre-diabetes or type 2 diabetes is fairly low, though it always pays to maintain a healthy lifestyle.

Based on your identified risk factors, your risk of having pre-diabetes or type 2 diabetes is moderate. You may wish to consult with a health care practitioner about your risk of developing diabetes.

Based on your identified risk factors, your risk of having pre-diabetes or type 2 diabetes is high. You may wish to consult with a health care practitioner to discuss getting your blood sugar tested.

Diabetes is a serious chronic disease and uncontrolled diabetes can lead to heart disease, kidney disease and other conditions.

While you can't change some factors such as, age, gender, family history, and ethno-cultural background, other risk factors for diabetes may respond to lifestyle changes. These include weight, physical activity, diet, and smoking.

If your BMI is 25 or higher, lowering your weight may help you reduce your risk of developing type 2 diabetes. Even a small change in body weight or physical activity can reduce your risk. Embrace a healthy balanced diet which emphasizes vegetables, fruit, and whole grains. Consult Canada's Food Guide for helpful suggestions. If you are not active, begin slowly and increase your activity gradually. Check with your doctor before beginning any exercise program.

If you smoke, it's never too late to quit. Every step you take to improve your health counts!