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.

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

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

→ AS YOU GET OLDER, YOUR RISK OF DEVELOPING DIABETES GOES UP.

1. Select your age group:
   - 40-44 years
   - 45-54 years
   - 55-64 years
   - 65-74 years

2. Are you male or female?
   - Male
   - Female

→ BODY SHAPE AND SIZE CAN AFFECT YOUR RISK OF DIABETES.

3. How tall are you and how much do you weigh?
   - Find the square on the chart where your height crosses with your weight, and note which shaded area you fall into.
   - For example, if you were 5 feet 2 inches (or 157.5cm) and 163 pounds (or 74kg) you would fall in the LIGHT GREY area.

4. Using a tape measure, place it around your waist at the level of your belly button. Measure after breathing out (do not hold your breath) and write your results on the line below.

   - Measure your waist circumference:
     - Less than 80 cm or 31 inches
     - Between 80-88 cm or 31.5-35 inches
     - Between 88-102 cm or 35-40 inches
     - More than 102 cm or 40 inches

   - 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.

   - Use a BMI chart to find your BMI group:
     - On the left-hand side of the BMI chart, circle your height, then on the bottom of the chart circle your weight.
     - Find the square on the chart where your height crosses with your weight, and note which shaded area you fall into.
     - For example, if you were 5 feet 2 inches (or 157.5cm) and 163 pounds (or 74kg) you would fall in the LIGHT GREY area.

   - Add up your BMI and waist circumference scores to find your total risk score.

   - Your total risk score:
     - Less than 0 points
     - Between 0-4 points
     - Between 4-8 points
     - More than 8 points

   - Your adjusted risk score:
     - Less than 0 points
     - Between 0-4 points
     - Between 4-8 points
     - More than 8 points

   - If your risk score is high, you may want to discuss with your doctor ways to reduce your risk of developing diabetes.
These risk scores are in no way a substitute for actual clinical diagnosis. If you have any concerns, please consider discussing your results with a health care practitioner (e.g., family doctor, nurse practitioner, pharmacist).

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!

Thank you for completing the Canadian Diabetes Risk Questionnaire.

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### YOUR LEVEL OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND WHAT YOU EAT CAN AFFECT YOUR RISK OF DEVELOPING DIABETES.

5. Do you usually do some physical activity such as brisk walking for at least 30 minutes each day? 
   - Yes 0 points
   - No 1 point

6. How often do you eat vegetables or fruits?
   - Every day 0 points
   - Not every day 2 points

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### HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE, HIGH BLOOD SUGAR, AND PREGNANCY-RELATED FACTORS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH DIABETES.

7. Have you ever been told by a doctor or nurse that you have high blood pressure OR have you ever taken high blood pressure pills?
   - Yes 4 points
   - No or don’t know 0 points

8. Have you ever been found to have a high blood sugar either from a blood test, during an illness, or during pregnancy?
   - Yes 14 points
   - No or don’t know 0 points

9. Have you ever given birth to a large baby weighing 9 pounds (4.1 kg) or more?
   - Yes 1 point
   - No, don’t know, or not applicable 0 points

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### SOME TYPES OF DIABETES RUN IN FAMILIES.

10. Have any of your blood relatives ever been diagnosed with diabetes?
   - Mother 2 points
   - Father 2 points
   - Brothers/Sisters 2 points
   - Children 2 points
   - Other 0 points
   - No/don’t know 0 points

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### OTHER FACTORS ARE ALSO RELATED TO DEVELOPING DIABETES.

12. What is the highest level of education that you have completed?
   - Some high school or less 5 points
   - High school diploma 1 point
   - Some college or university 0 points
   - University or college degree 0 points

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Add up your points from questions 1 to 12

Your combined score cannot be more than 8 points.

Add your score.

Lower than 21 → low risk
Your risk of having pre-diabetes or type 2 diabetes is fairly low, though it always pays to maintain a healthy lifestyle.

21-32 → moderate risk
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.

33 and over → high risk
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.

Public Health Agency of Canada, 2011