

Are you at risk for type 2 diabetes?

Diabetes Risk Test:

WRITE YOUR SCORE IN THE BOX.

1. How old are you?

- Less than 40 years (0 points)
- 40–49 years (1 point)
- 50–59 years (2 points)
- 60 years or older (3 points)

2. Are you a man or a woman?

- Man (1 point)
- Woman (0 points)

3. If you are a woman, have you ever been diagnosed with gestational diabetes?

- Yes (1 point)
- No (0 points)

4. Do you have a mother, father, sister or brother with diabetes?

- Yes (1 point)
- No (0 points)

5. Have you ever been diagnosed with high blood pressure?

- Yes (1 point)
- No (0 points)

6. Are you physically active?

- Yes (0 points)
- No (1 point)

7. What is your weight category?

See chart at right.

Height	Weight (lbs.)		
4' 10"	119–142	143–190	191+
4' 11"	124–147	148–197	198+
5' 0"	128–152	153–203	204+
5' 1"	132–157	158–210	211+
5' 2"	136–163	164–217	218+
5' 3"	141–168	169–224	225+
5' 4"	145–173	174–231	232+
5' 5"	150–179	180–239	240+
5' 6"	155–185	186–246	247+
5' 7"	159–190	191–254	255+
5' 8"	164–196	197–261	262+
5' 9"	169–202	203–269	270+
5' 10"	174–208	209–277	278+
5' 11"	179–214	215–285	286+
6' 0"	184–220	221–293	294+
6' 1"	189–226	227–301	302+
6' 2"	194–232	233–310	311+
6' 3"	200–239	240–318	319+
6' 4"	205–245	246–327	328+
	1 point	2 points	3 points
If you weigh less than the amount in the left column: 0 points			

Adapted from Bang et al., Ann Intern Med 151:775–783, 2009 • Original algorithm was validated without gestational diabetes as part of the model.

ADD UP YOUR SCORE.

If you scored 5 or higher:

You are at increased risk for having type 2 diabetes. However, only your doctor can tell for sure if you do have type 2 diabetes or prediabetes, a condition in which blood glucose levels are higher than normal but not yet high enough to be diagnosed as diabetes.

Talk to your health care team. Your doctor can tell you if additional testing is needed, and through a comprehensive eye exam your optometrist can play a crucial role in the early detection, intervention, and prevention of eye disease and vision loss caused by diabetes.

Type 2 diabetes is more common in African Americans, Hispanics/Latinos, Native Americans, Asian Americans, and Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders. Higher body weight increases diabetes risk for everyone. Asian Americans are at increased diabetes risk at lower body weight than the rest of the general public (about 15 pounds lower).

Lower Your Risk

The good news is you can manage your risk for type 2 diabetes. Small steps make a big difference in helping you live a longer, healthier life.

If you are at high risk, your first step is to visit your doctor to see if additional testing is needed.

VSP has teamed up with the American Diabetes Association to bend the curve on this epidemic. For more information, go to diabetes.org/risktesteyehealth.