

So big is your diabetes risk

Below 7 points 1 percent*

You are hardly at risk. Special precaution or prevention is not necessary in your case. Nevertheless it is beneficial to eat healthy eating and have adequate physical activity.

7 to 11 points 4 percent*

Your risk for becoming a diabetic is only slightly increased. To be on the safe side, please follow these rules:

- If you are overweight you should try to reduce your body weight by 7 %.
- Be physical active 30 minutes on at least 5 days a week each so that you slightly sweat.
- Fat should contribute a maximum of 30% of your total energy intake.
- The proportion of saturated fat (predominantly in animal fat) should not exceed 10% of your energy intake.
- Consume 30 grams of fibres (e.g. in whole-grain products, vegetables, fruit) per day.

12 to 14 points 17 percent*

If you are scored in this risk group you must not postpone preventive measures in any case. Tips from experts and instructions for changing lifestyle which you can implement yourself is of help. Seek for professional support if you realize that you will not succeed this way.

15 to 20 points 33 percent*

Your risk is substantial. One third of all individuals with this score will become a diabetic within the next 10 years. To underestimate the situation might have serious consequences. Ideally you seek for professional support. Let your pharmacist check your blood sugar level and visit your GP for a health check-up.

Above 20 points 50 percent*

There is acute need for taking action because it is absolutely possible that you already have diabetes. This is the case for about 35 percent of all individuals with a score above 20. A simple blood sugar test - e.g. in your pharmacy - might be helpful for additional information. But this does not replace an extensive laboratory test to exclude an already manifest diabetes. Therefore you should immediately ask for an appointment with your GP.

*Risk in percent – e.g. 4% indicates that 4 out of 100 individuals with this score can contract type 2 diabetes within the next 10 years.

How to reduce your risk

Already small changes in lifestyle will support your health

Eat and drink healthier

More vegetables and fruits	With each meal you should consume a lot of vegetables, fruits or salad.
Low fat food	Choose the low fat option of dairy and cheese products. Eat moderately low fat sausages and meat. You should have fish at least once a week.
Low fat cooking	By using pans with non-stick coating you can reduce fat for frying considerably. Generally, rapeseed oil (for frying) and olive oil (for salads) should replace solid fats in the kitchen.
Healthy snacks	Fast food and convenience food contain lots of calories. Abstain from it. Nature offers delicious snacks like carrots, apples, nuts.
Healthy drinks	Avoid sugary drinks. Instead, satisfy your thirst with mineral water, diluted fruit juices and herbal teas.

More physical activity in daily life

Take the time	Be physical active 30 to 60 minutes daily. Choose activities which you can well integrate into your daily life.
Use your way to work for physical activity	For example waiting at the bus-stop: Contract your gluteal and abdominal musculature alternatively. Then seesaw on your toe tips up and down. Probably there is even enough time to walk to the next bus stop.
Give way for the bicycle	For shopping nearby use your bicycle. Put it in a place where you can use it anytime and keep it in good function.
Support through group dynamics	If you enjoy being physical active in a group - take advantage of that. Fixed training times and nice company help to stay active also in times when the motivation is low.
Choose the right intensity	Choose activities with low to moderate intensity. For example Nordic Walking is ideal. If you are sweating slightly and can still talk while being active, the intensity is just right.


Maintain activity in the long run

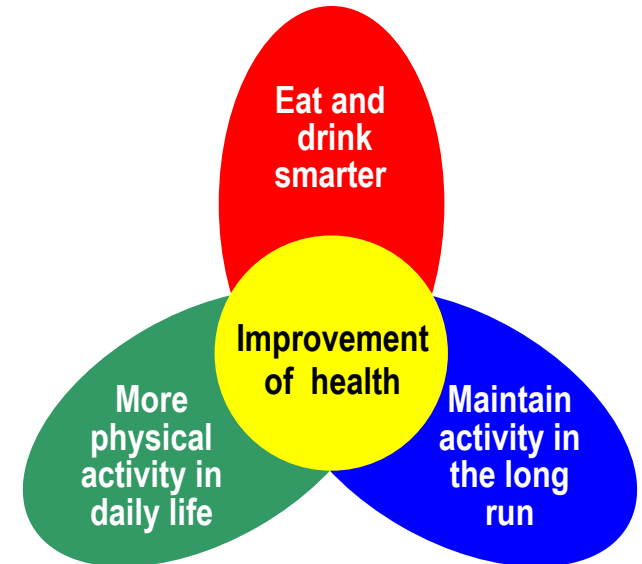
Set realistic goals	Goals which are not achievable make you feel bad and are discouraging.
Introduce action days	Once to three times a year you should put things right and clean up radically. This should include your fridge as well as the basement and the living room. By changing your routines that way you can regain power and energy for all other areas of life.
Outwit yourself	Only measures which are easy to implement are likely to persist in daily life. For example sports shoes: If you place them ready to hand in your corridor you will also use them more often. The same is true for the food in your fridge: Place healthy food in the front row because then you will pick them first.

Source: „So senken Sie Ihr Risiko“ © W&B Verlag - Apotheken Umschau 01-07

Handed over by:

Health Check DIABETES

 The earlier you know about your diabetes risk the sooner you can care for yourself.



Baden-Württemberg

MINISTERIUM FÜR ARBEIT UND SOZIALORDNUNG,
FAMILIEN UND SENIOREN

Dezember 2010

HealthCheck DIABETES FINDRISK

**Anticipate diabetes:
Simply test your type 2 diabetes risk.**

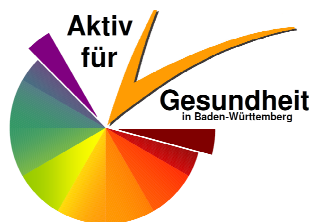
Type 2 diabetes is a common illness caused by today's lifestyle, yet concerning more than 10 % of the population. The risk of diabetic disease increases up to 30 % with advanced age. Many don't know that they may already be affected. **Take the chance - complete the test:** By answering only 8 simple questions you can assess your potential risk to develop a type 2 diabetes within the next ten years.

Interesting points about type 2 diabetes

Tragic record: Number of diabetics in Germany highest in Europe (International Diabetes Federation 2009).

Diabetes is malicious. • In the beginning diabetes doesn't hurt. • Diabetes can damage e.g. eyes, kidneys, heart, vessels or nerves. • Experts assume a considerable number of undiagnosed cases. • Obesity is an important factor for the development of diabetes. • Diabetes may be due to affluence. • Prevention can prevent disease or delay outbreak of disease. • On an average, diagnosis is made only ten years after outbreak of disease. • More physical activity and healthier eating and drinking are important key factors for success - However be careful: For your own safety please contact your doctor in case of known diseases before. • Early diagnosis and treatment can delay the progress of disease in the long term. • Quality of life may be improved by successful prevention of diabetes. • Contact your doctor in time. • It is worthwhile.

The earlier you know about your diabetes risk the sooner you can care for yourself!



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An information of the public health service of Baden-Württemberg

How old are you?

<input type="checkbox"/>	under 35 years	0 points
<input type="checkbox"/>	35 to 44 years	1 point
<input type="checkbox"/>	45 to 54 years	2 points
<input type="checkbox"/>	55 to 64 years	3 points
<input type="checkbox"/>	older than 64	4 points

Has at least one relative in your family diabetes?

<input type="checkbox"/>	no	0 points
<input type="checkbox"/>	yes, a distant relative (biological grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins)	3 points
<input type="checkbox"/>	yes, a close relative (biological parents, children, siblings)	5 points

What is your waist circumference on the level of the belly button?

	woman	man	
<input type="checkbox"/>	less than 80 cm	unter 94 cm	0 points
<input type="checkbox"/>	80 to 88 cm	94 to 102 cm	3 points
<input type="checkbox"/>	more than 88 cm	more than 102 cm	4 points

Do you have at least 30 minutes physical activity daily?

<input type="checkbox"/>	yes	0 points
<input type="checkbox"/>	no	2 points

How often do you eat fruit, vegetables and brown bread (rye- or whole-grain bread)?

<input type="checkbox"/>	every day	0 points
<input type="checkbox"/>	not every day	1 point

Did you ever had a prescription for an antihypertensive medication?

<input type="checkbox"/>	no	0 points
<input type="checkbox"/>	yes	2 points

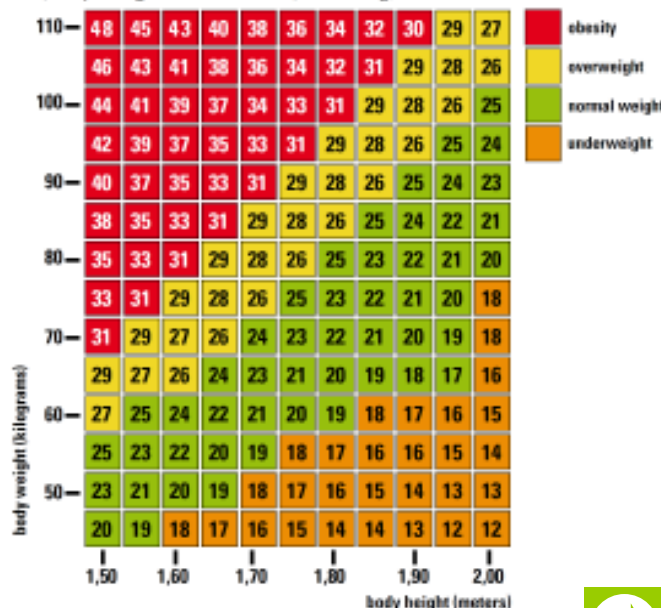
Did you ever had an elevated blood sugar in a medical check-up?

<input type="checkbox"/>	no	0 points
<input type="checkbox"/>	yes	5 points

What is your Body-Mass Index (ratio between height and weight)?

<input type="checkbox"/>	under 25	0 points
<input type="checkbox"/>	25 to 30	1 points
<input type="checkbox"/>	over 30	3 points

You can calculate your body mass index as follows:
Body weight (in kilogram) divided by body height (in meters) squared (or by using the table below). BMI = kg/m²



Total score: _____

