

## **Health Professional Referral Form**

Participant details		
Referral Date	/	Does your patient speak English? Yes No
Name		What is the main language spoken at home?
Address		Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent? Yes No
		Past medical history
State	Postcode	
Phone		
Email		
DOB	Gender	Current smoker? Yes No
Country of birth		Blood pressure systolic/ diastolic
Cultural background		Waist circumference (cm)
Life! program exclusion criteria:	Diabetes • Pregnancy • A	ctive Cancer • Cardiovascular Disease (CVD) diagnosis in the last
3 months. It is important to cons	ider the suitability of the L	ire: program for each inalviaual.
Participant eligibility		
Choose one of the following A or	B or C:	
A	В	С
≥ 12 and BMI ≥ 25kg/ m² (if customer self– identifies as being of Asian background a BMI ≥ 23kg/m² is accepted)* AUSDRISK Score	o years or over, or ≥ 30 ears and of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait ander descent and ave an Absolute Risk core of ≥ 10% when ferred by a GP clinic.	≥ 18 years with one or more of the following pre-existing conditions (Please tick  and document)  Cardiovascular Disease* Gestational Diabetes Chronic Kidney Disease Pre-diabetes (IFG or IGT)  Polycystic Ovary Syndrome Familial Hypercholesterolemia Serum total cholesterol > 7.5mmol/L (initial reading)  Syst BP of ≥ 180 mmHg or Diast BP ≥110mmHg (reading)  *For further information or clarification, please refer to the definitions page.
Referrer details		
Life! Provider Life! Facilita	tor Other Health Profes	sional Completing the referral - 🗸 tick to confirm
Name		Yes, patient consents to be enrolled in the program
Clinic		Blood pathology report within 12 months of referral date*
Address		Fasting blood glucose (FBG) or HbA1c
		Lipid Profile (TC/TRIG/HDL/LDL)
State	Postcode	Completed AUSDRISK form is using criteria A
Phone		Diabetes excluded*
Fax		
Email		* For further information or plantination, plants refer to the definitions
		* For further information or clarification, please refer to the definitions page.
By signing this form, you agree that you have opinion, they understand that Diabetes Vict for the purposes of <i>Lifel</i> program registration monitoring and evaluation.	toria collects their personal inform	

#### A. AUSDRISK + BMI

#### The Australian type 2 diabetes risk assessment tool (AUSDRISK)

is a short list of questions to help assess a person's risk of developing type 2 diabetes over the next five years.

www.health.gov.au/resources/apps-and-tools/the-australian-type-2-diabetes-risk-assessment-tool-ausdrisk

#### Life! waist circumference/clothing size chart for males and females.

lifeprogram.my.salesforce.com/sfc/p/90000000kLDW/ a/9g0000005rJU/8j429LoDQEqY7f.19\_pN4sPrwrIQN32M8I.CpeTC5IM

**Body mass index (BMI)** is one way to assess whether a person's weight is in the healthy range. The BMI combines a person's height and weight to form a measure that can help predict their risk of developing disease.

Body mass index =  $\frac{\text{weight (kg)}}{\text{height (m)}^2}$ 

www.aihw.gov.au/reports/overweight-obesity/overweight-and-obesity/contents/about

The following time-based MBS items apply for a health assessment: 701, 703, 705, 707, 715

#### Asian sub-regions

Asian background includes three distinct sub-regions (Parliament of Australia, 1997):

Northeast Asia (Mainland China, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, Taiwan);

Southeast Asia (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Burma (Myanmar), the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam); and

Southern Asia (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal).

#### B. Cardiovascular risk score

The Australian Absolute risk calculator combines several risk factors to calculate a risk score (expressed as a percentage), which is a person's chance of having a CVD event such as a heart attack or stroke in the next five years.

www.cvdcheck.org.au

### C. Pre-existing conditions

#### Cardiovascular disease\*1

- Acute rheumatic fever/rheumatic heart disease
- Angina
- Angioplasty
- · Arrhythmias/Atrial fibrillation
- Cardiomyopathy
- Chronic Heart Failure
- · Coronary Heart Disease
- Myocardial infarction
- · Peripheral Vascular Disease
- Stroke

\*Must not have been diagnosed withinthe last 3 months.

\*Must be medically stable and must not have had a hospital admission in the last 12 months for the condition.

#### Gestational diabetes

To participate in the program, women must not be pregnant.

#### Moderate or severe kidney disease<sup>1</sup>

- Persistent proteinuria or GFR < 45mL/min/1.73m² or</li>
- Stage 3b chronic kidney disease or greater

#### Pre-diabetes2345

Blood glucose levels are higher than normal but not high enough to be classified as diabetes.

#### Impaired Fasting Glucose (IFG)

Blood glucose levels are escalated in the fasting state but not high enough to be classified as diabetes. It is diagnosed on the basis of a result between 6.1 and 6.9 mmol/L

#### • Impaired Glucose Tolerance (IGT)

Blood glucose level is higher than normal two hours after an OGTT but not high enough to be diagnosed with diabetes. Two-hour plasma glucose is between 7.8 and 11.0 mmol/L. Fasting blood glucose level may still be in the normal range.

Glycated haemoglobin (HbA1c)

Pre-diabetes can be diagnosed with a HbA1c of 6.0-6.4%

#### Familial hypercholesterolemia6

The Dutch Lipid Clinic Network Score Criteria required for diagnosis.

#### Serum cholesterol >7.5 mmol/L

If on medication managing the condition, patient is still eligible for the program.

#### Systolic BP 2 180mmHg or diastolic BP 2 110mmHg<sup>7</sup>

If on medication managing the condition, patient is still eligible for the program.

#### Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome<sup>8</sup>

Rotterdam diagnostic criteria. Requires two of:

- Oligo- or anovulation
- · Clinical and/or biochemical hyperandrogenism
- Polycystic ovaries on ultrasound (and exclusion of other aetiologies)

# Diagnostic criteria for type 2 diabetes (RACGP clinical guidelines 2016-2018)<sup>11</sup>

Patient is excluded from the program if they meet one or more of the following:

- Fasting blood glucose (FBG) ≥7.0 mmol/L or random blood glucose ≥11.1 mmol/L confirmed by a second abnormal FBG on a separate day
- Oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT) before (fasting) and two hours after an oral 75 g glucose load is taken. Blood glucose is measured. Diabetes is diagnosed as FBG ≥7.0 mmol/L or two-hour blood glucose ≥11.1 mmol/L
- Glycated haemoglobin (HbA1c) ≥48 mmol/mol (6.5%; on two separate occasions)

These are via venous sampling under laboratory methodology.

- 1. **Heart Foundation** www.heartfoundation.org.au/bundles/your-heart
- 2. Kidney Health kidney.org.au/health-professionals/ckd-management-handbook
- 3. Diabetes Australia www.diabetesaustralia.com.au/about-diabetes/pre-diabetes/
- 4. National Diabetes Services Scheme www.ndss.com.au/understanding-pre-diabetes
- Royal Australian College of General Practitioners LTD (RACGP) www.racgp.org.au/ clinical-resources/clinical-guidelines/key-racgp-guidelines/view-all-racgp-guidelines/ guidelines-for-preventive-activities-in-general-pr/preamble/introduction
- RACGP www.racgp.org.au/your-practice/guidelines/diabetes/3-screening.-riskassessment,-case-finding-and-diagnosis/33-impaired-fasting-glucose-or-impairedglucose-tolerance/
- 7. Familial Hypercholesterolemia Australasia Network www.athero.org.au/fh/patients/diagnosis/
- $8. \ \ \textbf{Heart Foundation} \ www.heart foundation.org. au/bundles/for-professionals/hypertension$
- 9. Jean Hailes for Women's Health www.jeanhailes.org.au/health-a-z/pcos
- RACGP www.racgp.org.au/clinical-resources/clinical-guidelines/key-racgp-guidelines/ view-all-racgp-guidelines/diabetes/preventing-progression-to-type-2-diabetes
- RACGP www.racgp.org.au/your-practice/guidelines/diabetes/3-screening,-riskassessment,-case-finding-and-diagnosis/32-case-finding-in-patients-withsymptoms-suggestive-of-diabetes/





### The Australian Type 2 Diabetes Risk Assessment Tool (AUSDRISK)

The AUSDRISK tool estimates your risk of getting Type 2 Diabetes in the next 5 years.

Not everyday

1.	Your age group:		9. On average, would you say you do at least 2.5 hou	rs of	
	Under 35 years	0 points	physical activity per week (for example, 30 minute day on 5 or more days a week)?	s a	
	35-44 years	2 points	Yes 0 poin	te	
	45-54 years	4 points	No 2 poin		
	55–64 years	6 points	Σ μοιτι	LS	
	65 years or over	8 points	10. Your waist measurement taken below the ribs (usually at the level of the navel, while standing):		
2.	Your gender:		Waist measurement (cm)		
	Female 0 points		II Oomaalaka siikkaa kka muumla an anna aa kan kalan.		
	Male	3 points	<ol> <li>Complete either the purple or orange box below, as appropriate:</li> </ol>		
			,		
3.	Your ethnicity/country of birth:		For those of Asian or Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent:		
a.	Are you of Aboriginal, Torres Strait Island Islander or Maori descent?	er, Pacific	Men Women		
	No	0 points	Less than 90cm Less than 80cm 0 poir	nts	
	Yes	2 points	90–100cm 80–90cm 4 poir	its	
			More than 100cm More than 90cm 7 poin	its	
b.	Where were you born?				
	Australia	0 points	For all others:		
	Southern Europe	2 points	Men Women		
	North Africa	2 points	Less than 102cm Less than 88cm 0 poir	nts	
	Asia (including the Indian sub-continent)	2 points	102-110cm 88-100cm 4 poir	nts	
	Middle East	2 points	More than 110cm More than 100cm 7 poir	nts	
	Other	0 points			
4.	Have either of your parents, or any of you or sisters been diagnosed with diabetes (type 2)?		Add up your points		
	No	0 points	Your risk of developing type 2 diabetes within 5 years	*:	
	Yes	3 points	5 or less: Low risk		
5.	Have you ever been found to have high blood glucose (sugar) for example, in a health examination, during an illness, during pregnancy?  Approximately one person in every 100 will develop diabetes.				
	No	0 points	6–11: Intermediate risk		
	Yes	6 points	For scores of 6–8, approximately one person in every	/	
6.	. Are you currently taking medication for high blood pressure?		50 will develop diabetes.  For scores of 9–11, approximately one person in every		
	-	0 points	30 will develop diabetes.		
	Voc	2 points	12 or more: High risk		
7.	Do you currently smoke cigarettes or any	<u> </u>	For scores of 12–15, approximately one person in ever 14 will develop diabetes.		
	tobacco products on a daily basis?		For scores of 16–19, approximately one person in ever seven will develop diabetes.	У	
	No	0 points	For scores of 20 and above, approximately one person	on	
	Yes	2 points	in every three will develop diabetes.		
8.	How often do you eat vegetables or fruit?		*The overall score may overestimate the risk of diabete	es in	
	Everyday	0 points	people younger than 25.		

\_\_\_ 1 point

The Australian Type 2 Diabetes Risk Assessment Tool was originally developed by the International Diabetes Institute on behalf of the Australian, State and Territory Governments as part of the COAG Diabetes reducing the risk of type 2 diabetes initiative.