

# **Health Professional Referral Form**

Participant detai	ls					
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/ diastoli				
, Cultural background		Waist circumference (cm)				
It is important to consider	the suitability of the <i>Life!</i> program for e	liovascular Disease (CVD) diagnosis in the last 3 months. each individual.				
Participant eligib Choose one of the following						
	B					
A						
≥ 18 years and AUSDRISK ≥ 12 and BMI ≥ 25kg/	years and of Aboriginal (Plea	≥ 18 years with one or more of the following pre-existing conditions (Please tick ✓ and document)  Cardiovascular Disease* Gestational Diabetes				
m² (if customer self- identifies as being of	and/or Torres Strait Islander descent and					
Asian background a BMI 2 23kg/m <sup>2</sup> is accepted)*	have an intermediate or high CVD Risk score	Chronic Kidney Disease Pre-diabetes (IFG or IGT)				
AUSDRISK Score	when referred by a GP	Polycystic Ovary Syndrome Familial Hypercholesterolemia				
Height (cm)	clinic.	Serum total cholesterol > 7.5mmol/L (initial reading)				
Weight (kg)	CVD risk score	Syst BP of ≥ 180 mmHg or Diast BP ≥110mmHg (reading)				
BMI	*For fu	ther information or clarification, please refer to the definitions page.				
Referrer details						
Life! Provider Life! F	Facilitator Other Health Professional	Completing the referral − ✓ tick to confirm				
Name		Yes, patient consents to be enrolled in the program				
		Blood pathology report within 12 months of referral date*				
Clinic		Fasting blood glucose (FBG) or HbAlc				
Address		Lipid Profile (TC/TRIG/HDL/LDL)				
		Completed AUSDRISK form is using criteria A				
State	Postcode	Diabetes excluded*				
Phone		Yes, patient is happy for <i>Life!</i> to contact them for research or about their experience in the program.				
Fax		Yes, patient is happy for <i>Life!</i> to contact them to discuss participation in social marketing activities.				
Email		* For further information or clarification, please refer to the definitions page.				
	at you have explained to your patient and, in your of tion, administration, participation, monitoring and e	oinion, they understand that Diabetes Victoria collects their personal information for the valuation.				
Signature		Return completed referral to: Email: life@diabetesvic.org.au or Fax: (03) 9667 1757				

#### 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.

https://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.

https://lifeprogram.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/Waist-Measurement-Flyer.pdf

**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 =  $\frac{\text{we}}{\text{he}}$ 

weight (kg) height (m)<sup>2</sup>

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

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, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam); and Southern Asia (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal).

### B. Cardiovascular risk score

The Australian CVD 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 within the 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>2</sup>

- Persistent proteinuria or GFR < 45mL/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup> or
- Stage 3b chronic kidney disease or greater

#### Pre-diabetes3456

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 HbAlc of 6.0-6.4%

Familial hypercholesterolemia<sup>7</sup>

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 ≥ 180mmHg or diastolic BP ≥ 110mmHg<sup>8</sup>

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

#### Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome<sup>9</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 twohour blood glucose ≥11.1 mmol/L
- Glycated haemoglobin (HbAlc) ≥48 mmol/mol (6.5%; on two separate occasions)

These are via venous sampling under laboratory methodology.

### **Additional information**

If you refer your patient while they are pregnant, please note that they will not be able to commence the program until they are at least 6 weeks postpartum. Both the referrer and the patient will be updated on the progress of the referral.

- ${\it 1.} \quad \textbf{Heart Foundation} \ www.heart foundation.org. au/bundles/your-heart$
- 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-impairedalucose-tolerance/
- 7. Familial Hypercholesterolemia Australasia Network www.athero.org.au/fh/patients/diagnosis/
- 8. **Heart Foundation** www.heartfoundation.org.au/bundles/for-professionals/hypertension
- 9. **Jean Hailes for Women's Health** www.jeanhailes.org.au/health-a-z/pcos
- 10. RACGP https://www.racgp.org.au/clinical-resources/clinical-guidelines/key-racgp-guidelines/view-all-racgp-guidelines/diabetes/preventing-progression-to-type-2-diabetes
- 11. RACGP https://www.racgp.org.au/clinical-resources/clinical-guidelines/key-racgp-guidelines/view-all-racgp-guidelines/diabetes/preventing-progression-to-type-2-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.

1.	Your age group:			9. On average, woul	ld you say you do at le	ast 2.5 hours of	
	Under 35 years		) points	physical activity day on 5 or more	per week (for example	, 30 minutes a	
	35–44 years	2	2 points	Yes	ddys d week):	0 points	
	45-54 years	4	points				
	55-64 years	6	) points	No		2 points	
	65 years or over		•		urement taken below to vel of the navel, while s		
2.	Your gender: Waist measurement (cm)						
	Female		) points	11. Complete either the purple or orange box below,			
	Male	3	3 points	as appropriate:			
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?	der, Po	acific	Men	Women		
	No		) points	Less than 90cm	Less than 80cm	0 points	
	Yes		points	90-100cm	80-90cm	4 points	
		<del>-</del>	1	More than 100cm	More than 90cm	7 points	
b.	Where were you born?						
	Australia	C	) points	For all others:			
	Southern Europe	2	2 points	Men	Women		
	North Africa	2	2 points	Less than 102cm	Less than 88cm	0 points	
	Asia (including the Indian sub-continent)	2	2 points	102-110cm	88-100cm	4 points	
	Middle East	2	2 points	More than 110cm	More than 100cm	7 points	
	Other		) points				
4.	Have either of your parents, or any of your brothers or sisters been diagnosed with diabetes (type 1 or type 2)?  Add up your points						
	No		) points	Your risk of developi	ng type 2 diabetes wit	hin 5 years*:	
	Yes	3	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 lidiabetes.					ll develop		
	No		) points	6-11: Intermediate risk			
	Yes		3 points	For scores of 6–8, approximately one person in every 50 will develop diabetes.			
6.	b. Are you currently taking medication for high blood pressure?			For scores of 9–11, approximately one person in every 30 will develop diabetes.			
	No	C	) points	12 or more: High risk			
	Yes	2	2 points	For scores of 12–15, approximately one person in every			
7.	. Do you currently smoke cigarettes or any other tobacco products on a daily basis?		er	14 will develop diabetes.  For scores of 16–19, approximately one person in every			
	No		) points	seven will develop diabetes.			
	Yes		2 points	For scores of 20 and above, approximately one person in every three will develop diabetes.			
0	How often do you get vegetables of facility	2					
σ.	How often do you eat vegetables or fruit?		) points		ay overestimate the ris	k of diabetes in	
	Everyday Net overslav		) points	people younger than 25.			
	Not everyday	I	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.			