Could You Have Diabetes and Not Know It?

Take the Test. Know your Score.

There are 18.2 million Americans with diabetes – and nearly one-third of them (or 5.2 million people) don’t know it! Take this test to see if you are at risk for having diabetes. Diabetes is more common in African Americans, Latinos, American Indian and Alaskan Native, Asian Americans, and Pacific Islanders. If you are a member of one of these ethnic groups, you need to pay special attention to this test.

To find out if you are at risk, write in the points next to each statement that is true for you. If a statement is not true, write a zero. Then add all the points to get your total score.

1. My weight is equal to or above that listed in the chart. Yes 5 ___
2. I am under 65 years of age and I get little or no exercise during a usual day. Yes 5 ___
3. I am between 45 and 64 years of age. Yes 5 ___
4. I am 65 years old or older. Yes 9 ___
5. I am a woman who has had a baby weighing more than nine pounds at birth. Yes 1 ___
6. I have a sister or brother with diabetes. Yes 1 ___
7. I have a parent with diabetes. Yes 1 ___

**TOTAL**

**Scoring 3-9 points**
You are probably at low risk for having diabetes now. But don’t just forget about it – especially if you are a Hispanic/Latino, African American, American Indian and Alaskan Native, Asian American, and Pacific Islander. You may be at higher risk in the future.

**Scoring 10 or more points**
You are at a greater risk for having diabetes. Only your health care provider can determine if you have diabetes. At your next office visit, find out for sure.

**Diabetes Facts You Should Know**

Diabetes is a serious disease that can lead to blindness, heart disease, strokes, kidney failure, and amputations. It kills almost 210,000 people each year.

Some people with diabetes have symptoms and some do not. If you have any of the following symptoms, contact your doctor:
- Extreme thirst
- Frequent urination
- Unexplained weight loss

For more information on diabetes, call 1-800-Diabetes (342-2383) or visit www.diabetes.org.

*The information contained in the American Diabetes Association (ADA) web site and this risk test is not a substitute for medical advice or treatment, and the ADA recommends consultation with your doctor and health care professional.*

(ENGLISH 2005)