**The University of Wyoming**

## Health History Screening Questionnaire (UWHHSQ)

**Instructions:** The researcherhas a continuing obligation to determine risk stratification of each possible participant. If doubt about stratification level exists, safety should be the preeminent concern, the more conservative stratification should be used, e.g. moderate versus low or high versus moderate, and guidance from a qualified healthcare provider (MD, DO) should be sought. The following process must be used to determine risk stratification of each possible participant:

*Step 1.* Have potential participant’s complete the UW Health History Screening Questionnaire (UWHHSQ) UWHHSQ. The UWHHSQ is available on the Office of Research and Economic Development website. The completed UWHHSQ must be reviewed by the primary investigator and medical director for risk stratification (see below for additional information).

*Step 2.* The appropriate personnel (see below) should clarify any positive Reponses (if necessary) using Table 1 attached to the UWHHSQ.

*Step 3.* For positive responses on health history questionnaire, the appropriate personnel (see below) must use Table 2 attached to the UWHHSQ to determine which criteria applies. Each criteria scores one point in the various risk factor categories as listed. Total the number of points.

*Step 4.* Use Table 3 attached to the UWHHSQ to determine the risk classification of participants.

*Step 5.* Use Table 4 to determine whether you need a physician present during exercise testing.

*Step 6.* In order for MD or DO to act as medical director qualifications for the provider must be reviewed and approved by the IRB, including information such as current CV, practice experience, residency training, fellowship, or special courses for ECG reading and exercise testing. If the project includes any high risk subjects, provider must have training in acute medical issues such as myocardial infarction, stroke, or arrhythmias.

The **University of Wyoming**

## Health History Screening Questionnaire (UWHHSQ)

*Please complete thoroughly and accurately.*

Date / /

Name: Ethnicity:

Address: City: State: Zip:

Date of Birth: / / Age: Biological Sex:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Email: @ Phone #:

Emergency contact information: Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Phone #: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Personal healthcare provider to contact in case of an emergency:

Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Phone #: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ City:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***CARDIOVASCULAR HEALTH HISTORY***

*(\*Any “yes” answers, go to Table 2 for further information)*

Have you ever been diagnosed with or had any of the following?

Heart Attack? Yes  No

Heart Surgery ? (such as Bypass/heart valve replacement)  Yes  No

Cerebrovascular accident (e.g. Stroke)?  Yes  No

Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA)?  Yes  No

Carotid Artery Disease?  Yes  No

Cardiac Catheterization?  Yes  No

Coronary Angioplasty/Stenting?  Yes  No

Pacemaker/Implantable Cardiac Device?  Yes  No

Irregular Heart Rate/Heart Rhythm Disturbance?  Yes  No

Atrial Fibrillation?  Yes  No

Heart Valve Disease?  Yes  No

Congestive Heart Failure?  Yes  No

Heart Murmur?  Yes  No

Heart Transplantation?  Yes  No

Congenital Heart Disease?  Yes  No

Have you ever experienced any of the following symptoms:

Ankle Swelling?  Yes  No

Chest discomfort with exertion?  Yes  No

Unreasonable breathlessness?  Yes  No

Dizziness, fainting, or blackouts?  Yes  No

Syncope (loss of consciousness)?  Yes  No

Hypoxia (low oxygen levels)?  Yes  No

Claudication with exercise (burning/cramping in legs)?  Yes  No

Have you been diagnosed with diabetes (Type 1 or Type 2), Pre-diabetes or other problems with blood sugar levels?  Yes  No

If yes, please note Type 1 or Type 2

*If you answered yes to any of the above statements in this section, consult your physician or other appropriate health care provider before engaging in exercise. You may need to use a facility with a* ***medically qualified staff.***

***CARDIOVASCULAR RISK FACTORS***

Are you a male over 45 years old?  Yes  No

Are you a female over 55 years old?  Yes  No

Have you had a hysterectomy?  Yes  No

Have you had both of your ovaries surgically removed?  Yes  No

Are you postmenopausal?  Yes  No

Do you currently smoke or have you quit within the last

six months?  Yes  No

Is your blood pressure greater than 140/90 mm Hg?  Yes  No  I Don’t Know

If known, what is your blood pressure? \_\_\_\_\_/ \_\_\_\_ mm Hg

Do you currently take blood pressure medications?  Yes  No

Do you currently take any medications for your heart?  Yes  No

Is your total blood cholesterol level greater than 200 mg/dl?  Yes  No  I Don’t Know

Do you know your cholesterol level?  Yes  No If yes, Total Cholesterol

LDL

HDL

Triglycerides

Do you have a close blood relative who has suffered a heart attack

or had any kind of heart surgery before the age of 55 (for father

or brother) or age 65 (for mother or sister)?  Yes  No

Are you more than 20 pounds overweight?  Yes  No  I Don’t Know

Are you physically inactive (i.e., do you get less than 30 minutes

of physical activity less than three times a week)?  Yes  No

Have you had a recent surgery (in the past 2 years)?  Yes  No

Have you had an exercise stress test, heart catheterization,

or echocardiogram?  Yes  No

If yes, please explain

To the best of your knowledge, is there any reason that might  Yes  No

make it **unsafe** for you to participate in exercise?

*If you answered yes to two or more of the statements in the above section, you should consult your physician or other appropriate health care provider before engaging in exercise. You might benefit from using a facility with a* ***professionally/medically qualified exercise*** *program and staff.*

**To the best of my knowledge, the information I have provided above is an accurate assessment of my health and medical history.**

**Name of Participant Participant’s Signature Date**

**Name of Research Personnel Signature of Research Personnel Date**

***Please stop here. The remainder of this Health History Screening Questionnaire will be administered to you by one of our staff.*** (Refer to **Table 1**: *Additional Questions to Clarify Positive Responses on Health History Questionnaire*)

|  |
| --- |
| **Research Personnel: Administer the remaining portion of the UWHHSQ (if applicable).** |

**GENERAL MEDICAL HISTORY**

Height: Weight: BMI (calculated):

Have you experienced acute illness or injury in the past 2 weeks?  Yes  No

Has a doctor ever told you not to participate in physical activity or vigorous physical activity?

Yes  No

Do you drink alcohol?  Yes  No

If yes, how many drinks per day or week?

Are you taking any prescription or over-the-counter medication?  Yes  No

If yes, what medication and what dosage?

Do you take any vitamins, supplements, or herbal/homeopathic medications?  Yes  No

If yes, what type and what dosage?

Has your body weight been stable over the past 6 months?  Yes  No

If no, please explain

Have you been on a recent diet or a prescribed diet?  Yes  No

If yes, please explain

Have you been diagnosed with asthma, exercise-induced asthma, reactive

airway disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), or

any other respiratory disease?  Yes  No

If yes, please describe:

Do you use oxygen at any time of day or night?  Yes  No

Have you ever been diagnosed with cancer?  Yes  No

If yes, please describe when and what type:

Have you ever undergone a lymphectomy?  Yes  No If yes, please describe when and why?

Do you have musculoskeletal problems that limit your physical

activity such as walking?  Yes  No

Do you have concerns about your safety when you exercise or

exert yourself?  Yes  No

Have you ever experienced burning or cramping sensations in

your legs when walking short distances?  Yes  No

Do you have any other health problems, illnesses, diseases,

infections, surgeries, allergies, or hospitalizations?  Yes  No If yes, please explain

**FAMILY HISTORY**

*Please check all that apply*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Family Member** | **High Blood**  **Pressure** | **Diabetes**  **Type I or II** | **Heart Diseases** | **Comments** |
| ***Mother*** |  |  |  | If yes, was it before the age of 65?  Yes  No |
| ***Father*** |  |  |  | If yes, was it before the age of 65?  Yes  No |
| ***Sibling*** |  |  |  | Gender: Age: |
| ***Sibling*** |  |  |  | Gender: Age: |

***FOR FEMALES ONLY:***

Are you pre- , peri- or post- menopausal?

If premenopausal, are you using **any form** of contraception

(birth control) or hormone therapy for any reason?  Yes  No

If yes, why and what type?

If you are premenopausal:

Are you pregnant?  Yes  No  I Don’t Know

Could you be pregnant?  Yes  No  I Don’t Know

Are you trying to become pregnant?  Yes  No  I Don’t Know

If you are peri- or postmenopausal:

For how long?

When was your last menstrual period? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Have you had a hysterectomy w/ or w/out ovary removal?  Yes  No

Have you had an oophorectomy without removal of your  Yes  No

uterus?

Are you currently taking any type of hormone replacement

therapy or using any form of contraception (birth control)?  Yes  No

If yes, what type? How long? Dosage

**Name of Research Personnel Signature of Research Personnel Date**

**Table 1:** Additional Questions to Clarify Positive Responses on the Health History Questionnaire

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Signs or  Symptoms | Clarification/Significance |
| Pain; discomfort (or other angina equivalent) in the chest, neck, jaw, arms, or other areas that may result from ischemia | One of the Cardinal manifestations of cardiac disease, in particular coronary artery disease  Key features *favoring an ischemic origin* include the following:   * *Character*: constricting, squeezing, burning, “heaviness”, or “heavy feeling” * *Location*: substernal, across midthorax, anteriorly; in one of both arms, shoulders; in neck, cheeks, teeth; in forearms, fingers in interscapular region * *Provoking factors*: exercise or exertion, excitement, other forms of stress, cold weather, occurrence after meals   Key features *against an ischemic origin* include the following:   * *Character*: dull ache; “knifelike,” sharp, stabbing; “jabs” aggravated by respiration * *Location*: in left sub mammary area; in left hemithorax * *Provoking factors*: after completion of exercise, provoked by a specific body motion |
| Shortness of breath at rest or with mild exertion | Dyspnea (defined as an abnormally uncomfortable awareness of breathing) is one of the principal symptoms of cardiac and pulmonary disease. It commonly occurs during strenuous exertion in healthy, well-trained individuals and during moderate exertion in healthy, untrained individuals. However, it should be regarded as abnormal when it occurs at a level of exertion that is not expected to evoke this symptom in a given individual. Abnormal exertional dyspnea suggests the presence of cardiopulmonary disorders, in particular left ventricular dysfunction or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. |
| Dizziness or Syncope | Syncope (defined as a loss of consciousness) is most commonly caused by a reduced perfusion of the brain. Dizziness and, in particular, syncope *during* exercise may result from cardiac disorders that prevent the normal rise (or an actual fall) in cardiac output. Such cardiac disorders are potentially life threatening and include severe coronary artery disease, hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, aortic stenosis, and malignant ventricular dysrhythmias. Although dizziness or syncope shortly *after* cessation of exercise should not be ignored, these symptoms may occur even in healthy individuals as a result of a reduction in venous return to the heart.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Orthopnea or paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea | Orthopnea refers to dyspnea occurring at rest in the recumbent position that is relieved promptly by sitting upright or standing. Paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea refers to dyspnea, beginning usually 2-5 hours after the onset of sleep, which may be relieved by sitting on the side of the bed or getting out of bed. Both are symptoms of left ventricular dysfunction. Although nocturnal dyspnea may occur in individuals with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, it differs in that it is usually relieved after the individual relieves himself or herself of secretions rather than specifically by sitting up. |
| Ankle Edema | Bilateral ankle edema that is most evident at night is a characteristic sign of heart failure or bilateral chronic venous insufficiency. Unilateral edema of a limb often results from venous thrombosis or lymphatic blockage in the limb. Generalized edema (known as anasarca) occurs in individuals with the nephrotic syndrome, severe heart failure, or hepatic cirrhosis. |
| Palpitations or tachycardia | Palpitations (defined as an unpleasant awareness of the forceful or rapid beating of the heart) may be induced by various disorders of cardia rhythm. These include tachycardia, bradycardia of sudden onset, ectopic beats, compensatory pauses, and accentuated stroke volume resulting from valvular regurgitation. Palpitations also often result from anxiety states and high cardiac output (or hyperkinetic) states, such as anemia, fever, thyrotoxicosis, arteriovenous fistula, and the so-called idiopathic hyperkinetic heart syndrome. |
| Intermittent claudication | Intermittent claudication refers to the pain that occurs in a muscle with an inadequate blood supply (usually as a result of atherosclerosis) that is made worse by exercise. The pain does not occur with standing or sitting, is reproducible from day to day, is more severe when walking upstairs or up a hill, and is often described as a cramp, which disappears within 1-2 minutes after stopping exercise. Coronary artery disease is more prevalent in individuals with intermittent claudication. Patients with diabetes are at increased risk for this condition. |
| Known Heart Murmur | Although some may be innocent, heart murmurs may indicate valvular or other cardiovascular disease. From an exercise safety standpoint, it is especially important to exclude hypertrophic cardiomyopathy and aortic stenosis as underlying causes, because these are among the more common causes of exertion-related sudden cardiac death. |
| Unusual Fatigue or shortness of breath with usual activities | Although there may be benign origins for these symptoms, they also may signal the onset of or change in the status of cardiovascular, pulmonary, or metabolic disease. |
|  | *These signs or symptoms must be interpreted within the clinical context in which they appear because they are not all specific for cardiovascular, pulmonary, or metabolic disease.*  *Taken from the GUIDELINES FOR EXERCISE TESTING by the American College of Sports Medicine (ACSM).* [www.acsm.org](http://www.acsm.org) |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Risk Factors** | **Defining Criteria** | **Points** |
| Age | Men≥45 yr.; Women≥55 yr |  |
| Family History | Myocardial Infarction, coronary revascularization, or sudden death before 55 yr in father or other male first-degree relative or before 65 yr in mother or other female first-degree relative |  |
| Cigarette  Smoking | Current cigarette smoker or those who quit within the previous 6 mo. Or exposure to environmental tobacco smoke |  |
| Sedentary  Lifestyle | Not participating in at least 30 min of moderate intensity, physical activity (40% -<60% VO2R) on at least 3 d of the week for at least 3 mo |  |
| Obesity | Body Mass index ≥30 kg m-2 *or* waist girth> 102 cm (40in) for men and > 88cm (35 in) for women |  |
| Hypertension | Systolic Blood Pressure ≤140mm Hg or 150mm Hg (depending on age) and/or diastolic ≥90mm Hg, confirmed by measurements on at least two separate occasions, *or* on antihypertensive medication |  |
| Dyslipidemia | Low-density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol ≥130 mg dL-1 (3.37 mmol L-1) *or* high-density lipoproteinB (HDL) Cholesterol <40 mg dL-1) (1.04 mmol l-1) *or* on a lipid-lowering medication. If total serum cholesterol is all that is available, use ≥200 mg dL-1 (5.18 mmol L-1) |  |
| Prediabetes | Impaired fasting glucose (IFG)= fasting plasma glucose ≥100 mg dL-1 (5.55 mmol L-1) and ≤125 mg dL-1 (6.94 mmol L-1) or impaired glucose tolerance (IGT) = 2 h values in oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT)≥ 140 mg dL-1 (7.77 mmol L-1) and ≤ 199 mg dL-1 (11.04 mmol L-1) confirmed by measurements on at least two separate occasions |  |

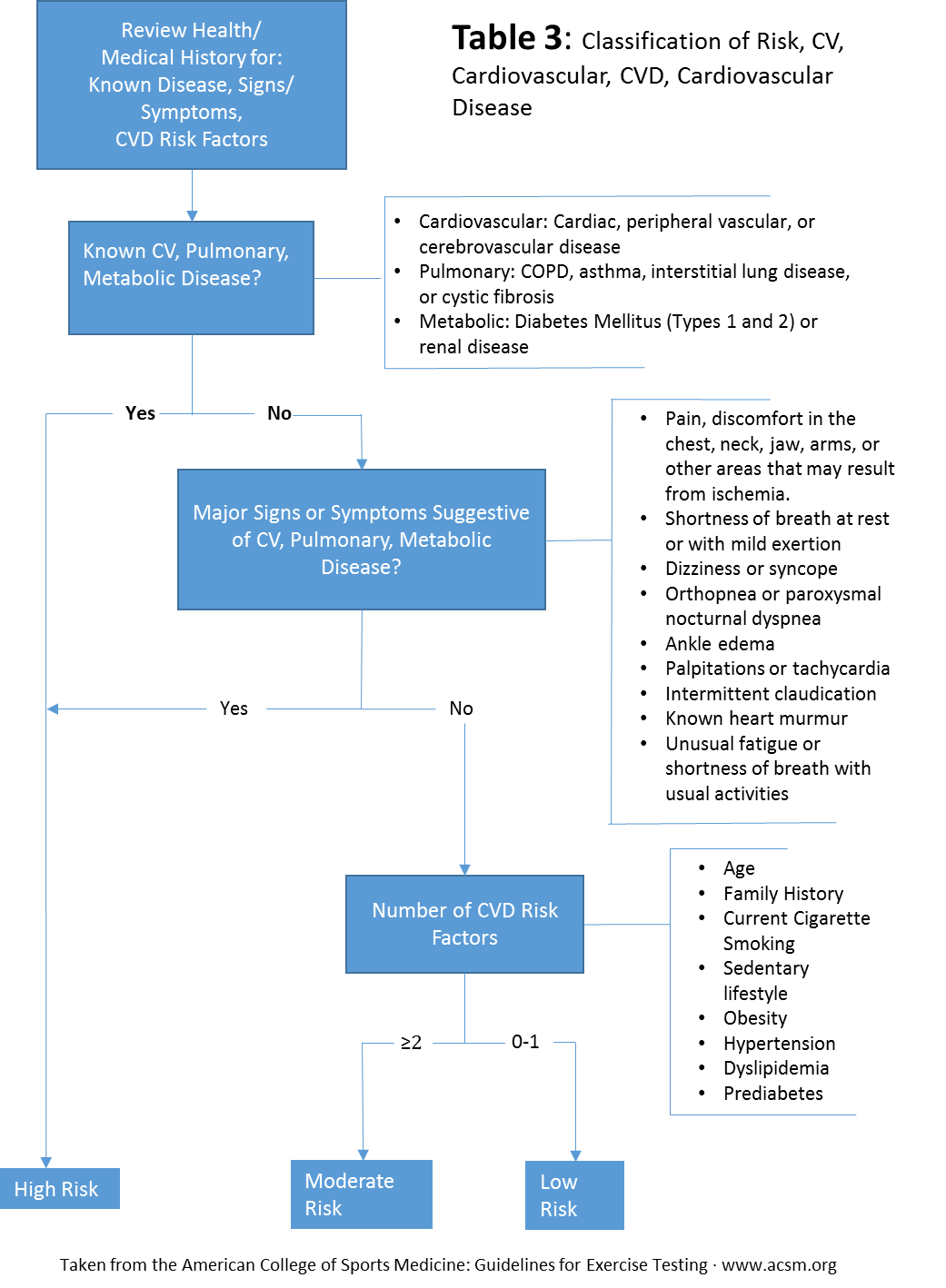
**Table 2-** Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular Disease (CVD) Risk Factors and Defining Criteria

\*Note: Each risk factor is 1 point. For additional information, please see page 1 (Instructions).

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Total Points

*Taken from the GUIDELINES FOR EXERCISE TESTING by the American College of Sports Medicine (ACSM).* [www.acsm.org](http://www.acsm.org)

**Table 4-** Determining whether you need a physician present during testing

Risk Classification

**Definitions**

**Submaximal Exercise:**  Moderate intensity exercise; Moderate intensity exercise; ≤ 85% of age-predicted maximum heart rate.

**Maximal Exercise:**  Vigorous intensity exercise; ≥ 85% of age-predicted maximum heart rate.

**Not Recommended:** Reflects the notion a medical examination, exercise test, and physician supervision of exercise testing are not recommended in the pre-participation screening; however, they may be considered when there are concerns about risk, more information is needed for the ExRx, and/or are requested by the patient or client.

**Recommended:** Reflects the notion a medical examination, exercise test, and physician supervision of exercise testing are recommended in the pre-participation screening process.

*(Taken from the GUIDELINES FOR EXERCISE TESTING by the American College of Sports Medicine (ACSM).* [*www.acsm.org*](http://www.acsm.org)*)*

➀ If the subject has had an acute cardiovascular problem within one year of testing such as myocardial infarction, stroke, cardiovascular surgery, etc. then medical clearance from a private physician is required for maximal and submaximal exercise.

➁ Pre-project exercise testing may be required depending on a full evaluation by the Medical Director and PI.

**High Risk**

Symptomatic

2 or more risk factors

MD Supervision of

Exercise Test if Done?

Submax – Yes

Max - Yes

Exercise Test Required

Before Exercise?

Submax – No➁

Max- No➁

Exercise Test Required

Before Exercise?

Submax – No

Max- No

Medical Clearance Required

Before Exercise?

Submax – No➀

Max –No➀

\*

MD Supervision of

Exercise Test if Done?

Submax – No

Max - No

Medical Clearance Required

Before Exercise?

Submax - No

Max - No

**Moderate Risk**

Asymptomatic

2 or More Risk Factors

MD Supervision of

Exercise Test if Done?

Submax – No

Max - No

Exercise Test Required

Before Exercise?

Submax – No

Max- No

Medical Exam Required

Before Exercise?

Submax -No

Max - No

**Low Risk**

Asymptomatic

0-1 Risk Factors