

The dashboard report displays:

Lifestyle Risk – BMI (Page 1): This data shows the BMI status of patients aged 15 years and over who have had their BMI recorded correctly in the clinical software in the last 2 years. BMI is classified as:

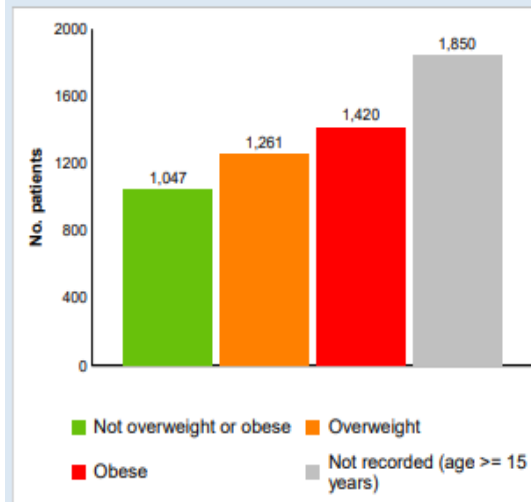
- not overweight or obese
- overweight,
- obese,
- not recorded

PIP QIM 3 (Page 5): This data shows the percentage of your patient population who have had their BMI classified. It also shows the PHN and Australian percentage averages.

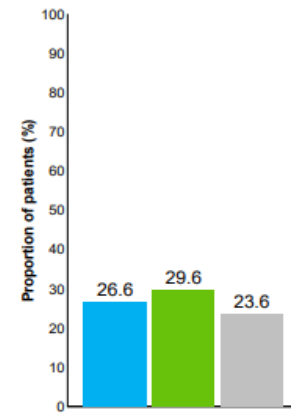
The PHN has created a Quality Improvement resource with ideas to increase the proportion of patients who have height and weight captured and correctly recorded for BMI calculation.

LIFESTYLE RISKS

WEIGHT (BMI)



QIM 03 - Proportion (%) of patients aged 15 years and over who have had their Body Mass Index (BMI) classified within the previous 12 months



Australia

HNECC PHN practices

Your practice

Australia

HNECC PHN practices

Your practice

Australia

CAT4

The report generated in CAT4 provides graphs that allow the practice to see at a glance how the practices population BMI measures are classified over the age spectrum.

CAT4 can also provide you with a report of active patients who do not have a recent weight and height classification.

This report can be exported, so the practice team can identify which patients require this data.

For further information: [QIM 3 – BMI - CAT Recipes - PenCS Help](#)

Why BMI is important: Being overweight, obese or underweight is associated with higher rates of morbidity and is now a major public health issue in Australia. Being overweight or obese is a risk factor for Type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular disease, hypertension, osteoarthritis, some cancers and gallbladder disease. It is also associated with certain psychosocial problems, functional limitations and disabilities. Being underweight means you may be malnourished and develop compromised immune function, respiratory disease, digestive diseases, cancer and osteoporosis. BMI continues to be a common measure to identify adults who may be at an increased risk or morbidity and mortality due to their weight.

(Source: [20210325_PenCS_PIP_QI_and_CAT_Plus_Booklet.pdf](#))

Tip - Topbar assists clinicians to identify patients without a recent weight or height recorded at the point of care. Topbar lists the missing items on the 'Clinical' tab for the patient whose file is open in the clinical software.