Diabetes part 2 (insulin)

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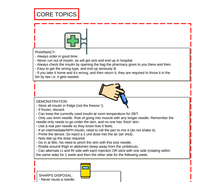
Treatment Decision Algorithm (Start for Insulin Initiation) in Adult Diabetes


Diagnosis
Hyperglycaemia
Hypoglycaemia
Clinical Well Diabetes Nationally: Diagnosis and Management of Type 2 Diabetes
Clinical Well Diabetes Nationally: Diagnosis and Management of Type 1 Diabetes
Yes
Manage complications as standard
Check for patients at severe risk: Hypoglycaemia, severe hyperglycaemia, ketonuria, ketoacidosis, dehydration, weight loss, infection, CVD, renal failure
Yes
Manage Hyperglycaemia: Severe Hyperglycaemia (Blood Glucose Levels >15mmol/L or symptoms) Ketones Present: Manage Ketoacidosis
Check for patients at severe risk: Hypoglycaemia, severe hyperglycaemia, ketonuria, ketoacidosis, dehydration, weight loss, infection, CVD, renal failure
Yes
Critical or high risk?: Manage Hypoglycaemia Severe Hypoglycaemia (Blood Glucose Levels <3mmol/L)
Clinical Well Diabetes Nationally: Diagnosis and Management of Type 2 Diabetes
Clinical Well Diabetes Nationally: Diagnosis and Management of Type 1 Diabetes
There is a consensus report for Type 2 diabetes management in adults. Insulin is the most effective glucose lowering medicine. Insulin is a hormone that acts like a key. It opens the locks on the outside of cells, so glucose can go inside to provide energy. Type 2 diabetes is a progressive disease of insulin release from the pancreas (which is the factory that makes insulin). Eventually, the pancreas may stop bulk of extra insulin is made to put all the glucose from the food into the cells (see graph).
Ensure no need to refer to 2ndary care for initiation
Pregnancy
Pre-pregnancy
Gestational diabetes.
Clear Indication
Hba1c >75mmol/mol
Ketonuria
Severe hypoglycaemia
Severe hyperglycaemia
Ketoacidosis
Severe weight loss
Severe infection
Severe CVD
Severe renal failure
Severe dehydration
Severe ketonuria
Severe hypoglycaemia
Severe hyperglycaemia
Severe