

STRIB DES FOR DIABETES AWARENESS

TM

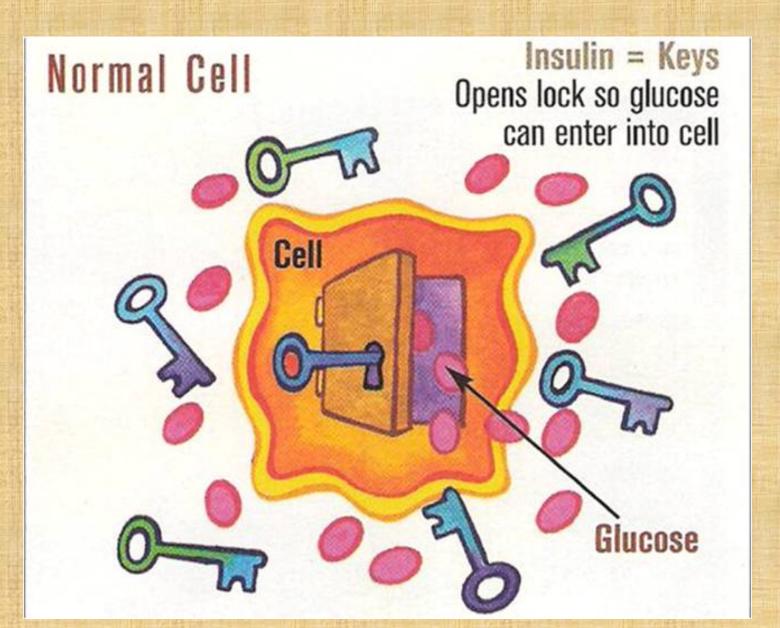
Disclaimer

This presentation is for informational purposes only.

 Before changing any regiment regarding diet exercise or medication, speak with your physician.

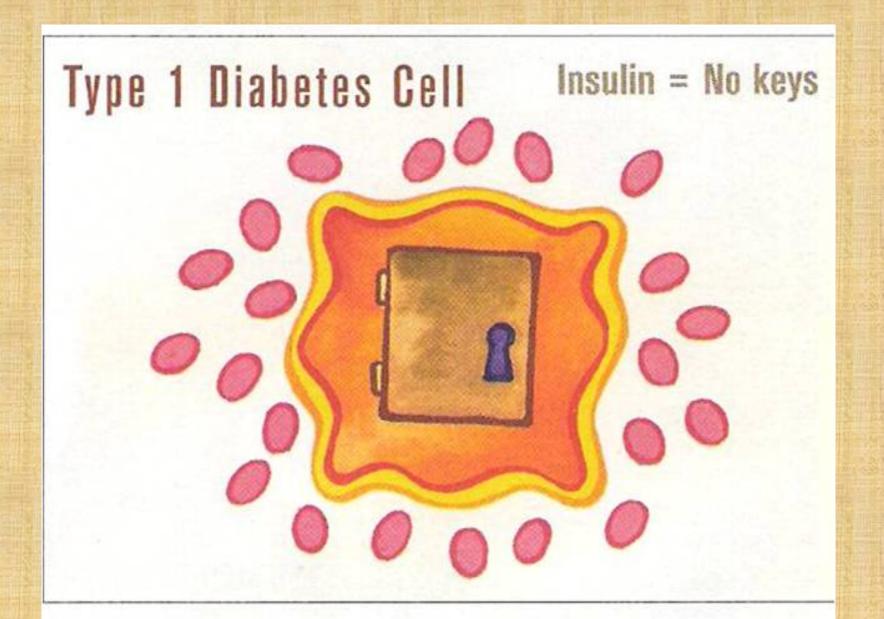


Non-Diabetic



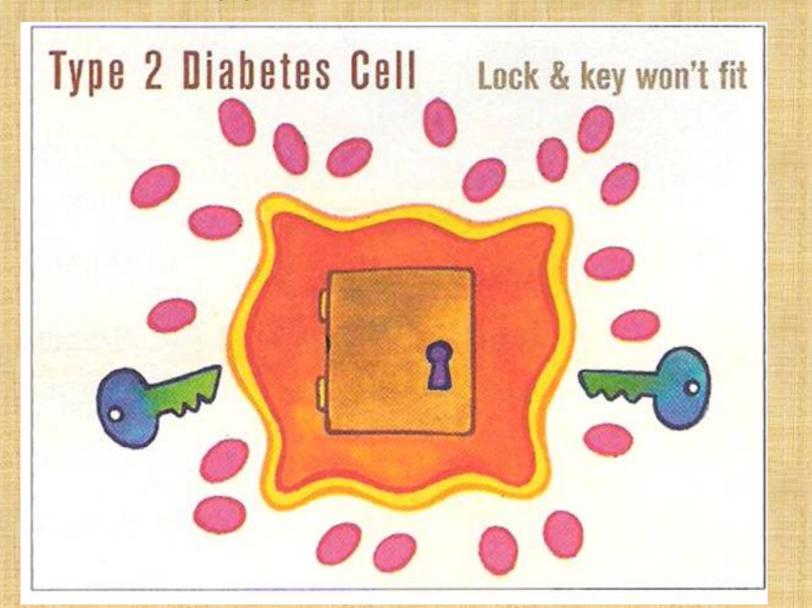


Type 1 Diabetic





Type 2 Diabetic









What Causes Type 1

Auto immune Disease

Immune system attacks beta Cells

Hereditary



What Causes Type 2

- Hereditary
- Overweight
- Lack of Exercise
- Poor Diet
- Lifestyle



Symptoms Type 1 Diabetes

- Thirsty
- Urination
- Weight Loss
- Fatigue
- Fruity Breath (ketoacidosis)
- Blurred Vision



Symptoms Type 2

Blurred Vision

Fatigue

Weight (Loss or Gain)

No Symptoms



Definition of Diabetes

• Fasting Blood Sugar >126

• 2 hour post prandial >200



Glucose Goals

Non-diabetic

•Type 2 90-110

•Type 1

100-160

<100



Definition of Diabetes

Non-Diabetic 5.6 or lower A1C

• Pre-Diabetic 5.7 – 6.2

• Diabetic 6.3 >

Target for insulin dependent diabetic - 7.0



HbA₁C

• When > 7%, complications go up exponentially

 Measures the amount of glucose attached to beta chain of normal hemoglobin

 Check every 3 months since this is the life span of hemoglobin in the body



Understand results of A1C

A1C Conversion Table

GLUCOSE

355

YIKES !!

A1C

>14

A1C	GLUCOSE	A1C	GLUCOSE	A1C	GLUCOSE	A1C	GLUCOSE	A1C	GLUCOSE	
4	68	6	126	8	183	10	240	12	298	
4.1	71	6.1	128	8.1	186	10.1	243	12.1	301	
4.2	74	6.2	131	8.2	189	10.2	246	12.2	303	
4.3	77	6.3	134	8.3	192	10.3	249	12.3	306	
4.4	80	6.4	137	8.4	194	10.4	252	12.4	309	
4.5	83	6.5	140	8.5	197	10.5	255	12.5	312	
4.6	85	6.6	143	8.6	200	10.6	258	12.6	315	
4.7	88	6.7	146	8.7	203	10.7	260	12.7	318	
4.8	91	6.8	149	8.8	206	10.8	263	12.8	321	
4.9	94	6.9	151	8.9	209	10.9	266	12.9	324	
5	97	7	154	9	212	11	269	13	326	
5.1	100	7.1	157	9.1	215	11.1	272	13.1	329	
5.2	103	7.2	160	9.2	217	11.2	275	13.2	332	
5.3	105	7.3	163	9.3	220	11.3	278	13.3	335	
5.4	108	7.4	166	9.4	223	11.4	281	13.4	338	
5.5	111	7.5	169	9.5	226	11.5	283	13.5	341	
5.6	114	7.6	171	9.6	229	11.6	286	13.6	344	
5.7	117	7.7	174	9.7	232	11.7	289	13.7	347	
5.8	120	7.8	177	9.8	235	11.8	292	13.8	349	
5.9	123	7.9	180	9.9	237	11.9	295	13.9	352	



Glucose Monitoring

Educate patients on the use of a glucometer.

Use of glucometer has shown to decrease complications by 50%



Contributes to other chronic conditions

- √50% of diabetics will have heart attacks
- √50% will end up on hemodialysis
- √30% will have a stroke
- ✓ 10-15% will lose a limb
- √5% will go blind



Treatment

Exercise

Diet

Medication

Camp EDI



Diet

Complex (Slow) Carbohydrates

Simple (Fast) Acting Carbs "Fruit"

A healthy diet like everyone else

Moderation



Simple "Fast" Carbohydrates





Complex "Slow" Carbohydrates





Medication

Oral Agents

Biguanides

Metformin (Glucophage)

Metformin liquid (Riomet)

Metformin extended release (Glucophage XR, Fortamet, Glumetza)

Sulfonylureas

Glimepiride (Amaryl)
Glyburide (Diabeta, Micronase)
Glipizide (Glucotrol, Glucotrol XL)

Micronized glyburide (Glynase)



Diabetes is a progressive disease

- What commonly happens with type 2 Diabetes is that eventually oral agents fail since
- Islet cells get exhausted
- After 10 years, 50% of diabetics will fail oral agents with progressive rise of HbA₁C
- Insulin eventually needed



Insulin













Insulin Pump



Medtronic



Omnipod

Tandem

Continuous Glucose Monitoring (CGM)

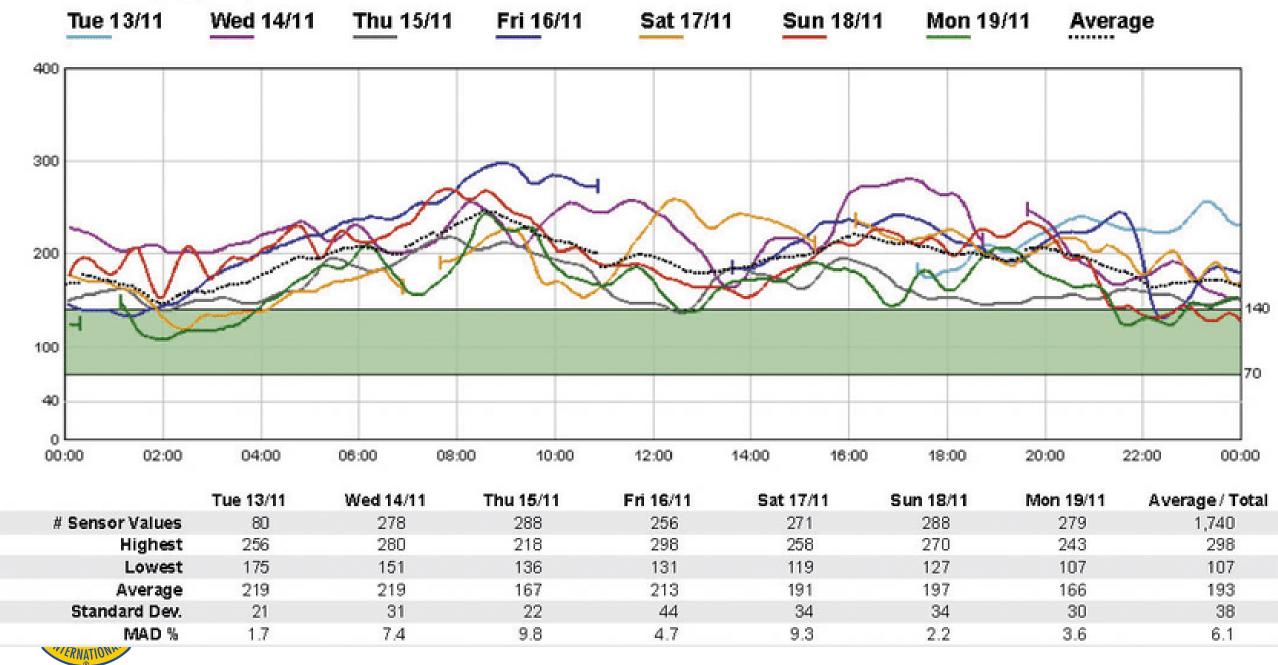




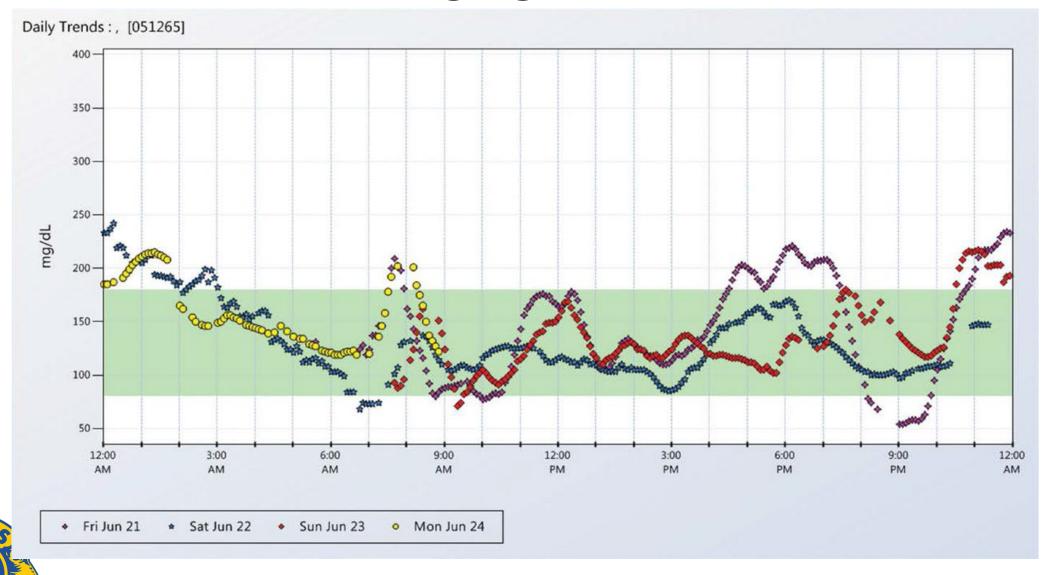




Sensor Data (mg/dL)



Time in Range goal – 70%



256 / day

26,000 / 3 months

Lions Diabetes

www.LionsDiabetes.org

World Diabetes Day Sunday November 14, 2021

Questions



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www.LionsDiabetes.org

