

This handout is for individuals who have been prescribed Forxiga® (dapagliflozin). It is not intended to replace discussions between you and your healthcare professional. Further information about Forxiga can be found in the Patient Information Leaflet, which you can find in the carton containing your medicine and should be read before you start taking Forxiga.

How to manage your type 2 diabetes during an illness

Your medication

You have been prescribed **Forxiga** (dapagliflozin) for your type 2 diabetes (T2D). This handout includes information about how to manage your T2D when you feel unwell. For more information about your medication, you can scan the QR code.



Your medication can help you:^{1,2}



Lower your blood sugar levels



Reduce the risk of certain complications, such as heart and kidney disease



Eating well and exercising as part of a healthy lifestyle are also important in managing your T2D.



Your medication is part of a group of tablets that must be stopped if you become unwell. This guidance is sometimes known as 'Sick day' rules³

Having an illness can affect your blood sugar levels – you should stop taking Forxiga if you have one or more of the illnesses listed below:⁴



Common cold



Pneumonia (inflammation of the lungs)



Abscess (a painful, swollen area that contains pus)



Influenza



Infections e.g. chest infection or urinary tract infection



An injury, such as a fracture



Diarrhoea or vomiting

Please note there may be other illnesses not listed here that require you to stop taking Forxiga. If you are unsure, please talk to your doctor.

Other medications for T2D may also need to be stopped during illness. Remember to ask your doctor or nurse if you need to pause them when you are ill.

It's important to remember that if you are vomiting or have diarrhoea, you should stop taking Forxiga immediately as you may be at risk of dehydration.^{5,6}

Once you are feeling better and have been able to eat and drink for 1 or 2 days, you should start taking Forxiga again.³

¹This applies to all sodium-glucose cotransporter 2 (SGLT2) inhibitors.

Turn over this sheet for more information about how to manage your T2D during an illness.