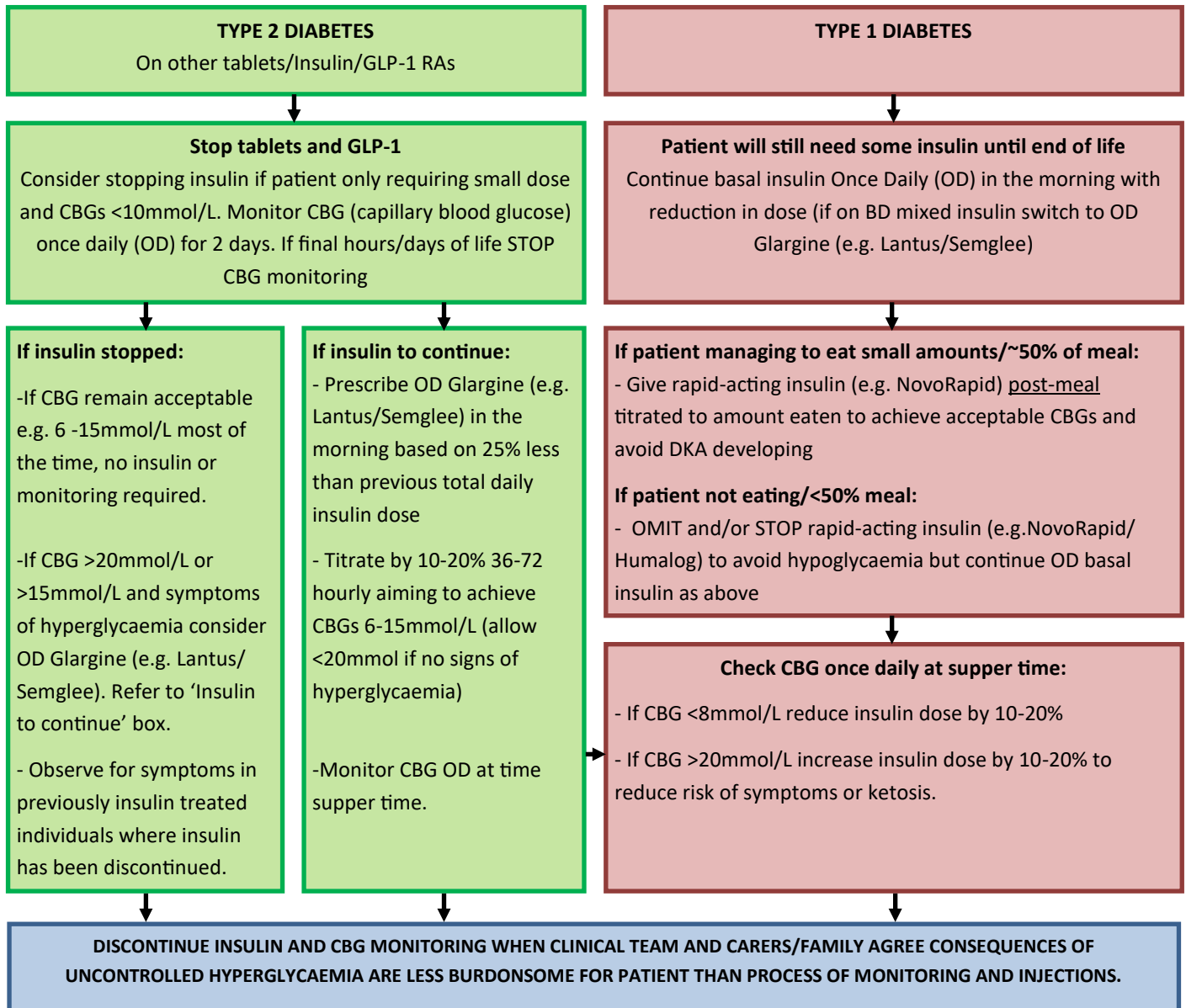


End of Life Diabetes Management

Discuss changing the approach to diabetes management with the patient and/or family if not already explored. Ensure the Diabetes Specialist Nurse (DSN) team are involved if advice on insulin and monitoring are required.
Type 2 Diabetes: Diet controlled or Metformin treated—STOP Metformin/monitoring blood glucose



IMPORTANT INFORMATION:

- Aim for CBGs 6-15mmol/L. Use clinical judgement to determine if higher glucose acceptable if no symptoms present. N.B. It is difficult to identify symptoms due to "hypo" or hyperglycaemia in a dying person. Observe for symptoms in previously insulin treated individuals where insulin has been discontinued.
- Keep CBG monitoring tests to a minimum. It may be necessary to perform some tests to ensure unpleasant symptoms do not occur due to low or high blood glucose.
- Flash glucose monitoring may be useful in these individuals to avoid finger pricking.
- Contact the Diabetes Department if further advice required via an E-Referral or call EXT 6517 for urgent advice