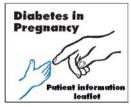
Safe Driving Diabetes in Pregnancy and Preventing Hypos

- Even If you take insulin for diabetes <u>only</u> during pregnancy, by law *you must* notify the DVLA (Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency) that you have been advised to take insulin temporarily
- If you lose awareness of hypoglycaemia you must not drive
- Do not miss or delay meals; carry quick-acting carbohydrate in the car
- Check your blood glucose before you drive and for long journeys stop frequently to test!
- If you feel hypo whilst driving :
 - Move safely to side of the road
 - Stop the car and remove the keys from the ignition
 - Move to the passenger seat
 - **❖ IMMEDIATELY** take quick acting carbohydrate
 - Follow this with long acting carbohydrate
 - Recheck blood glucose. Do **NOT** resume driving until 45 minutes after your blood glucose has returned to normal (more than 5mmol).

For more information: www.diabetes.org.uk 'Driving and Diabetes' information sheet

Where to get help: Your Diabetes team contact- Name:	Care Planning: This leaflet should only be used with the ongoing advice from your Diabetes Team, as part of your plan of care.
Your Midwifery Team contact- Name:	Diabetes in Pregnancy Advisory Group
Local Hospital Contact No Name:	© Perinatal Institute, Crystal Court, Aston Cross, Birmingham, B6 5RQ. Website: www.pi.nhs.uk Tel: 0121 687 3400 Email: diabetes@pi.nhs.uk

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Avoiding hypoglycaemia (hypos) in Pregnancy



(Hypo = Blood glucose below 3.5 mmol)

Aim to keep blood glucose (BG) readings in pregnancy near normal, i.e.

- Before **meals** between **3.5 5.9 mmol/L**
- 1 hour after meal less than 7.8 mmol/L

When you are pregnant:

- You are more likely to have a hypo
- Hypos may happen without warning
- You are less likely to realise or recognise the signs
- The signs of hypos may be different
- You might lose the warning signs completely



Before food BG **3.5 – 5.9mmol/L** 1 hour after food BG less than **7.8mmol/L** No hypos



BG less than **3.5mmol/L**, **Hypo!**You might experience: sweating, shakiness, dizziness, hunger, blurred vision, tingling hands, lips or tongue, difficulty in concentrating, headache



BG less than **2.0mmol/L**, **Hypo!**Others might notice that you are moody, irritable, unreasonable or irrational, extreme confusion or **unconsciousness** can be imminent

Treating a Hypo

/ NB: It is important you show this leaflet to your partner and family, so you can plan how to deal with serious hypos BEFORE they happen. Act quickly- following this advice:

Severity ACTION 5-10 minutes after



Conscious, Alert, and able to safely swallow food, or drink (BG less than 3.5mmol) Have 15 - 20g quick acting carbohydrate immediately, e.g.

- 5-7 glucose tablets
- 150ml Lucozade, lemonade, fruit juice or cola (NOT diet drink)
- 4-5 Jellied sweets

Recheck BG.

If <u>not</u> returning to normal levels, repeat ACTION with a further 15-20g quick-acting carbohydrate



Not able to safely swallow food, or drink, not alert, may be unconscious, (BG less than 2.0mmol)

EMERGENCY SITUATIONYou need assistance to

- Assess your conscious level and your ability to self-help.
- DO NOT give anything by Mouth
- You will need a Glucagon injection given by someone else

If Glucagon

does not quickly restore consciousness,

CALL 999 for paramedic assistance



What to do next!

After a hypo, think back and work out what caused it:-

- Did I eat fewer carbohydrates in my meals?
- ❖ Was I late eating?
- ❖ Was I more active?
- Did I have too much insulin for my food?
- Did I change to different injection sites?
- Was the weather hot?
- If 1 to 2 hours till next meal take:
 15g of longer acting carbohydrate
 e.g. slice of bread or a banana
- If more than 2 hours till next meal take 30g of long acting carbohydrate e.g. have a sandwich

Wait 10mins - if not confused and CONSCIOUS:

Give 20g quick acting carbohydrate (Lucozade original 150ml)

AND

40g slow acting carbohydrate (2 slices of thick bread)

