

TYPE 2 DIABETES AND STEROID TABLETS



➤ WHY IS THIS LEAFLET FOR YOU?

Taking steroid treatment when you have diabetes can make your blood glucose levels more difficult to control. This leaflet will give you essential information on:

- What are steroids?
- Managing raised blood glucose levels
- Diabetes treatments
- Stopping steroid treatment
- After care



> WHAT ARE STEROIDS?

Corticosteroids (also known as steroids) are hormones that occur naturally in the body. They can be artificially manufactured for a range of medicinal uses, such as reducing inflammation.

Steroids are used to help treat many conditions such as, rheumatoid arthritis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, cancer treatment and COVID-19.

There are a number of different types of steroids and they vary in how long a single dose lasts (from approximately 8 hours to over 2 days).

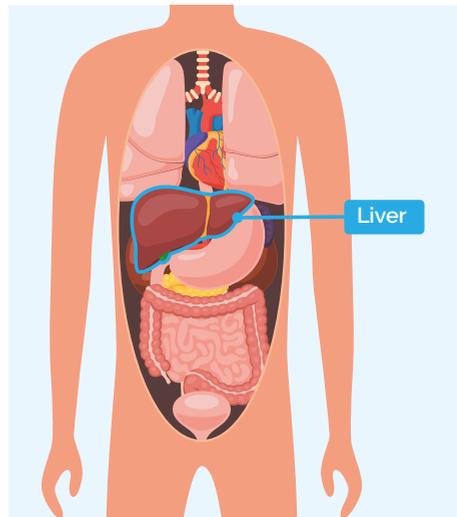
Depending on the type of steroid you have been prescribed, you may need to take a tablet daily, several times a day or once weekly. You may have been prescribed steroids as a short course (as short as 5 days), a course that gradually reduces over time or a continuous course for many years.



> HOW DO STEROIDS AFFECT BLOOD GLUCOSE?

Steroid treatment increases the amount of glucose produced by the liver. Steroids can also make your body produce less insulin than usual, which is the hormone that controls glucose levels in the blood. If your body is unable to make enough insulin to deal with the increased production of glucose by the liver, your blood glucose levels will rise **above normal**.

If you were testing your blood glucose levels before starting steroids, you may notice your blood glucose levels are raised or more difficult to control. This is called **"Steroid-induced hyperglycaemia"**.



> MANAGING RAISED BLOOD GLUCOSE LEVELS

While taking steroids, test your blood glucose level before each meal and at bedtime

Aim for blood glucose readings of 6 to 10 mmol/L

Depending on the type and timing of the steroid treatment, you may see a pattern of high blood glucose readings rising during the day that reverts to single figures the next morning. The symptoms of raised blood glucose levels include the following:

- ❗ Tiredness or fatigue
- ❗ Thirst or dry mouth
- ❗ Genital thrush
- ❗ Blurred vision
- ❗ Frequent need to pass large volumes of urine

⚠️ If you experience these symptoms or have high blood glucose readings, or both, contact your GP promptly for advice.

A doctor or nurse may advise you to:



✓ Drink plenty of sugar-free fluids to prevent dehydration.



✓ Cut down on sugary and starchy foods and drinks (carbohydrates), as these will make the blood glucose levels higher.



✓ Rest

If the blood glucose level is higher than 12 mmol/L on more than two occasions in a 24-hour period, your doctor or nurse may need to start or increase diabetes treatments.

> DIABETES TREATMENTS

Steroid-induced high blood glucose levels are usually treated with **gliclazide tablets** or **insulin injections**. Both work to lower blood glucose levels.

- > **Gliclazide tablets:** If you are already taking gliclazide tablets, the dose may need to be increased in the morning. If you are starting gliclazide, the initial dose is usually 40mg taken each morning with breakfast. This may need to be increased to 240mg each morning. You may also need 80mg with your evening meal (320mg daily is the maximum dose). You will need to discuss this with your doctor or nurse.



- > **Insulin injections:** If gliclazide tablets do not control the blood glucose levels, your doctor or nurse will suggest injecting insulin. There are many types of insulin. If you require insulin, you are likely to need a daily injection of a slow-acting insulin with breakfast, at least to start with. A nurse will show you how to inject, adjust the dose, and will support you through this process.



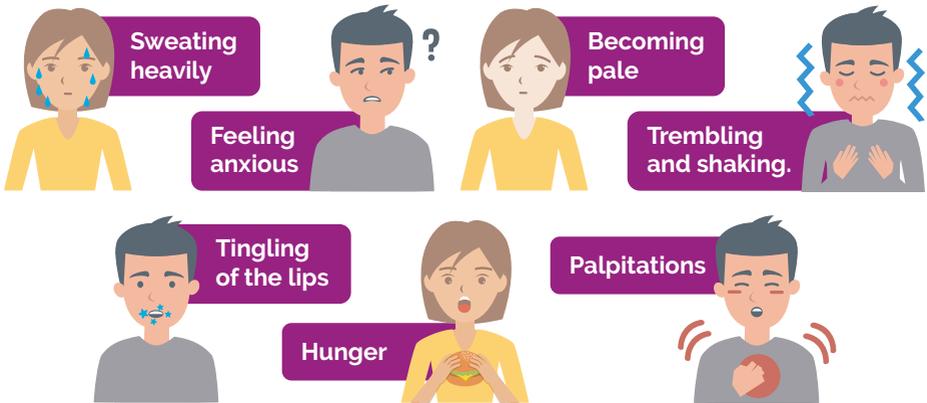
⚠ If you have been injecting insulin for more than 3 months and you are a driver, you should contact the DVLA and your insurance company, even if the insulin treatment is temporary.

- > **If you have diabetes and you are already taking insulin,** you may need a larger dose or more injections to cope with the high blood glucose levels. Discuss this with the doctor or nurse who usually supports you with your diabetes management.

> REDUCING AND STOPPING STEROID TREATMENT

As your steroid treatment is reduced or stopped, your blood glucose levels will fall. If you are taking gliclazide or insulin, you may be at risk of hypoglycaemia (low blood glucose) commonly called "hypos". You will probably need to reduce your diabetes medication as your steroid tablets are reduced and your blood glucose levels fall.

The symptoms of hypoglycaemia include:



Treating a "hypo"

- If you are able to test your blood glucose, a reading **lower than 4 mmol/L** will confirm you are having a "hypo".
- If you recognise that you are having a "hypo", **treat** it immediately with something that will raise your blood glucose quickly such as 6 dextrose tablets or 5 standard jelly babies. If you do not feel better after 10 to 15 minutes, **repeat this treatment**.
- Once you feel better and your blood glucose has risen to 4 mmol/L or higher, have a small starchy snack such as a banana or a sandwich.

> STOPPING EXTRA DIABETES TREATMENT

You may need to reduce or stop your gliclazide tablets or insulin if you are having regular "hypos". Your doctor or nurse will advise you how to do this.

> AFTER CARE:

- ❗ Continue to monitor your blood glucose once daily until your blood glucose levels return to normal (between 4 and 7 mmol/L). However, if your readings are higher than 12 mmol/L, test more often and contact your doctor or nurse.
- ❗ It is advisable to **delay having your HbA1c checked for 3 months** to exclude the effect of the steroid treatment.
- ❗ Some people will require intermittent steroid treatment and will need insulin injections each time they have steroids. In this instance, keep unopened insulin in the fridge and check the expiry date before using.
- ❗ Once steroid therapy is completed, discard any partially used or open insulin cartridges or pens.

> USEFUL RESOURCES:

TREND-UK: www.trenddiabetes.online

Diabetes UK: www.diabetes.org.uk

Diabetes UK: ☎ 0345 123 2399



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