A close-up photograph of a woman with dark hair, wearing a dark jacket with a yellow stripe on the sleeve. She has her eyes closed and is covering her face with her right hand, suggesting she is feeling unwell or dizzy. The background is blurred, showing what appears to be an indoor setting like a cafe or office.

DIABETES: WHY DO I SOMETIMES FEEL SHAKY, DIZZY AND SWEATY? HYPOGLYCAEMIA EXPLAINED

➤ WHY IS THIS LEAFLET FOR YOU?

You have been prescribed a treatment which may cause hypoglycaemia. This leaflet will give you essential information on:

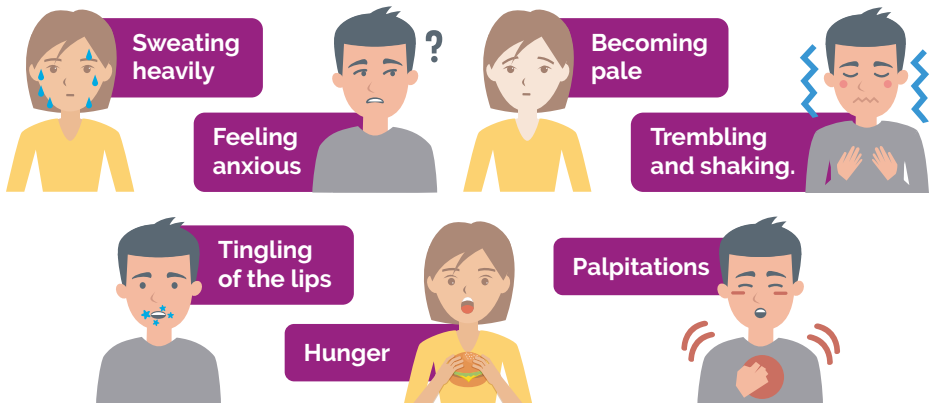
- What is a "hypo"?
- Symptoms
- Who gets a hypo?
- How do I treat my hypo?
- How do I avoid a hypo?
- Driving and hypos
- What else do I need to know?

> WHAT IS A "HYPO"?

Glucose is a sugar carried in the bloodstream that your body uses for energy. If you have diabetes and take certain treatment, your blood glucose levels can sometimes become too low. This is called hypoglycaemia (or a "hypo") and occurs when your blood glucose level drops below 4 mmol/L.

> SYMPTOMS

Early signs and symptoms of a hypo include:



Symptoms may vary from person to person, but you will feel "different" very quickly.

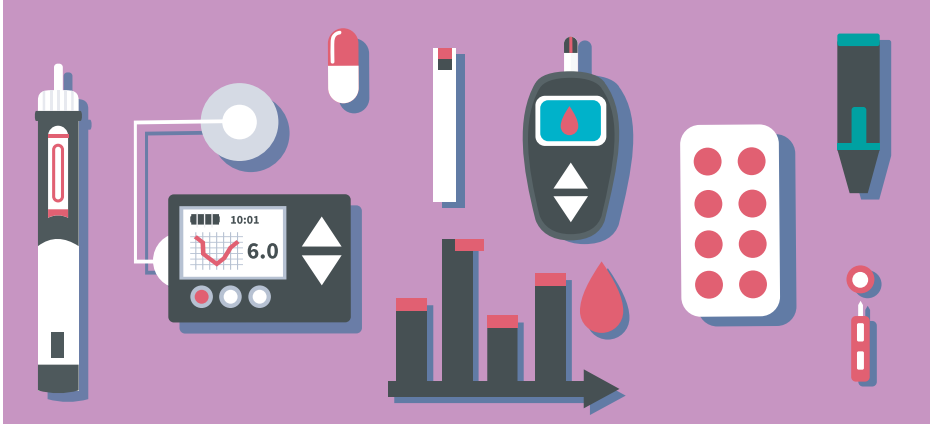
If you miss these early signs, the symptoms may get worse and include:

- ❗ Slurring your words.
- ❗ Behaving oddly
- ❗ Being unusually aggressive or tearful.
- ❗ Having difficulty in concentrating.

If you do not treat your hypo at this stage, you may become unconscious.

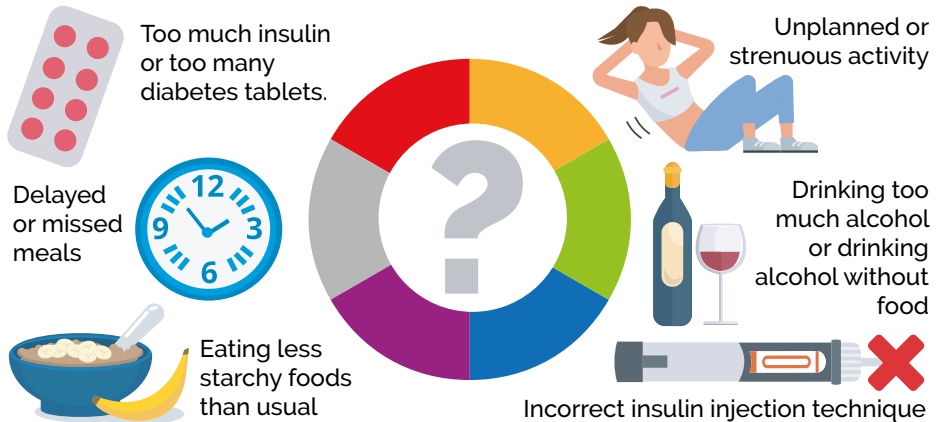
> WHO GETS A HYPO?

- If you are injecting insulin or taking diabetes tablets that make your body produce more insulin, then you may be at risk of hypos.
- If you are not sure how your diabetes tablets work, discuss this with your local pharmacist.



> WHAT CAUSES HYPOS?

A number of situations can cause a hypo:



Sometimes there is no obvious cause, but treatment should always be carried out immediately, as advised.

> HOW TO TREAT HYPOS

As soon as you notice the symptoms of a hypo or if a blood glucose test shows that your level is too low (4 mmol/L or less), you should treat it immediately with something that will raise your blood glucose quickly. Suitable quick-acting glucose treatments to provide 15g to 20g carbohydrate are:

- ✓ 200ml (a small carton) of smooth orange juice
- ✓ 60 ml Glucojuice or Lift
- ✓ 5 glucotabs
- ✓ 6 dextrose tablets
- ✓ 5 jelly babies

❗ Be aware that some soft fizzy drinks which you may have used for hypo treatments in the past may now have a lower sugar content.

If you do not feel better after 10 to 15 minutes (or your blood glucose level is still less than 4 mmol/L) repeat ONE of these treatments.

When you start to feel better, and if you are not due to eat a meal, eat some starchy food, like 2 plain biscuits or a small banana.

If you are not able to treat your hypo yourself, but you are still conscious and able to swallow, someone can give you glucose gel if you have this available.

> HOW TO AVOID HYPOS

- ✓ Eat regularly and include a small portion of starchy carbohydrate at each meal, such as bread, rice or potatoes.
- ✓ You may need to eat more carbohydrate before and after physical activity.
- ✓ Keep to sensible alcohol limits and do not drink on an empty stomach.
- ✓ Take your medication at the recommended dose and times.
- ✓ If you are testing your blood glucose levels, and notice your readings are regularly dropping, discuss this with your diabetes team as you may need a change in medication or your insulin regimen adjusted.
- ✓ Always carry glucose with you to treat hypos quickly.

⚠ If you become unconscious, you will need immediate emergency treatment. Someone should dial 999 for an ambulance. You should be put on your side with your head tilted back. Glucose treatments should NOT be put in your mouth.

A white car is driving on a road with yellow double lines. The car is in the upper left corner, moving towards the right. The road surface is dark asphalt, and the yellow lines are on the right side of the road. The background is slightly blurred, suggesting motion.

› DRIVING AND HYPOS

- Keep glucose treatments in the car within easy reach at all times
- Check your blood glucose before driving and every 2 hours if it is a long journey .
- Your blood glucose level should be more than 5 mmol/L to drive.

If you have a hypo while driving, stop the car as soon as possible. Remove the keys to demonstrate you are not in charge of the car, and move into the passenger seat if safe to do so. Treat the hypo as advised.

You should not drive for at least 45 minutes after recovery because your response rates will be slower.

The DVLA has guidance in place for reporting episodes of hypoglycaemia. It is important you notify them in line with this guidance. The latest Medical Standards of Fitness to Drive can be found on the DVLA website. For a patient-information leaflet, see the TREND-UK website on the back page.

> REMEMBER:

- ❗ Having a hypo means that your blood glucose level is too low.
- ❗ Act **IMMEDIATELY** by eating or drinking something that will raise your blood glucose quickly.
- ❗ Never ignore the warning signs.
- ❗ Make sure other people know what to do when you are having a hypo.
- ❗ Always carry glucose and diabetes identification.

Consequences of frequent hypos:

- ❗ You may feel more tired than usual for some time following a hypo.
- ❗ You may not experience the usual warning symptoms.
- ❗ You may be fearful and anxious about having further hypos.
- ❗ It could affect your employment and ability to drive.

If you are concerned about anything within this leaflet please discuss this with your healthcare professional.

> USEFUL RESOURCES:

TREND-UK: www.trend-uk.org

Diabetes UK: www.diabetes.org.uk

Diabetes UK: ☎ 0345 123 2399

Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency: www.gov.uk/diabetes-driving

Disclaimer: These links will take you to an external website for which MSD does not review or control the content.



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