

Diabetes Zones

EVERY DAY

- ✓ Self-monitor blood sugar as recommended by your primary care provider.
- ✓ Take Medications as prescribed.
- ✓ Daily foot care and inspection.
- ✓ Eat a healthy diet and increase physical activity; both promote better control of blood sugar, weight, blood pressure, cholesterol, and stress.

WHICH ZONE ARE YOU IN?

SAFE ZONE GREEN

ALL CLEAR – You are in the *safety zone* if you have:

- No symptoms of low or high blood sugar.
- Fasting and/or before meal blood sugar is between 4-7 mmol/L or within your target range recommended by primary care provider. Target blood sugar: _____ mmol/L
- Blood pressure less than 130/80 mmHg. Target blood pressure: mmHg
- A1C is 7% or less OR within your target provided by your primary care provider. Target A1C: ______ %

CAUTION – You are in the *caution zone* if you have:

- Symptoms of low or high blood sugar:
 - > LOW: Blood sugar is less than 4 mmol/L, shaky, light-headed, nauseated, irritable, anxious, confused, sweaty, faster heart rate, headache, hungry, weak, drowsy, numbness or tingling in your tongue or lips.



- > HIGH: Blood sugar is above target range, increased thirst, headache, fatigue, weak, urinate more than usual, blurred vision, weight loss.
- Open sores, rashes, or wounds.
- Illness, injury or infections.

What should I do?

- ✓ Take action to treat low blood sugar, use 'Take 15 Wait 15' rule, and test blood sugar again.
- ✓ If blood sugar is above the target level once, then drops to within target level, do not be concerned. If it is above target for more than a week, contact your primary care provider.
- ✓ Adjust food choices, portions, meal timing, and activity to help manage blood sugar.
- ✓ Call or see your primary care provider if you have uncontrolled blood sugar, open sores, rashes, wounds, illness, injury, or infections.

CAUTION ZONE

YELLOW

EMERGENCY – This is the *danger zone*, act quickly if you have:

- Confusion and/or disorientation
- Double vision
- Fainting episode or passing out
- Convulsions or a seizure
- Blood glucose that is still less than 4 mmol/L after 3 attempts to treat low blood sugar
- Blood glucose that is greater than 20 mmol/L for more than 8 hours and you are symptomatic (if you have Type 2 Diabetes)
- Blood glucose that is greater than 14 mmol/L before meals or at bedtime on two tests in a row and you are symptomatic (if you have Type 1 diabetes)
- Urine ketones are moderate to large or blood ketones are 1.5 mmol/L or higher



