

COMBE DOWN SURGERY

INFORMATION FOR PEOPLE WITH DIABETES.

Diabetes is a lifelong condition where your own body's ability to produce sufficient insulin to regulate the amount of sugar in your blood is impaired. It is often associated with the body being unable to make maximum use of the insulin that is around (Insulin resistance). Having high blood sugar (Glucose) levels for prolonged periods is associated with problems with the eyes, kidneys, the circulation and nerve supply to the feet, and makes diabetics more susceptible to heart attacks and strokes.

We can help you keep your blood sugar levels within acceptable limits by dietary advice, tablets and occasionally Insulin. A 1% reduction in your blood sugar levels can reduce your chances of developing the complications of diabetes by 35%.

There is now also very good evidence that keeping your blood pressure and blood fats (Cholesterol) normal, has a further benefit in preventing the complications of diabetes. Exercise is also important in your general wellbeing and keeping your weight down.

Clinic organisation.

In order to monitor your blood sugar levels, check your blood pressure and urine regularly and detect any complications early, we like to see all the people in the practice with Diabetes at least twice a year.

We hold three diabetic clinics a month, all on Thursday afternoons. For most of the clinics at the beginning of the month the eye screening service from the RUH joins us.

All the appointments for the diabetic clinics will be sent to you, and you will be asked to see the nurse a fortnight before for a blood test & urine test (please bring the first urine sample of the day with you, to this appointment) so we have all your up to date results when we see you in the clinic and are therefore able to assess your diabetes fully. For most of the blood test appointments you will need to be fasted i.e. water only from the night before.

If you have to cancel your clinic appointment please let Carole Atkinson (Nurse), or Carol Lacey (who sorts out the appointments) know so they are able to arrange a further appointment.

The Diabetic clinic is run by Dr Imogen Batterham & Nurse Carole Atkinson

Monitoring your own Diabetes.

We can only guide and advise you about your diabetes. It is important that you look after your own diabetes and we will obviously help you with this through the diabetes clinic and general appointments. We have developed records on yellow cards for you to keep. These are for your benefit to remind you when your next clinic appointment is due, whether you need to come to your blood test fasted, no breakfast, just water prior to your appointment, and what your blood pressure, HbA1c etc is relative to what it should be. This will allow you to keep an eye on things yourself and help you appreciate what areas need to be improved.

Please bring these records to all your appointments for the diabetic clinic, including the blood tests.

The yellow record cards are to help you look after your diabetes.

Monitoring blood sugar.

There are two ways we can monitor what your blood sugar levels are up to: -

- Finger prick test or BM. This is the test we encourage you to do at home. It tells you what your blood sugar is at that moment. This will obviously vary throughout the day. It should be checked **just before food or 2 hours after food**. For good sugar control almost all your blood sugars should be below 9. If your diabetes is stable i.e your sugar levels are not going up & down too much, and you are not taking insulin, it is not necessary to check you blood more than a couple of times a week or if you are feeling unwell.
- Sheets for recording your blood sugars are available on the Website. **www.combedownsurgery.co.uk**
- HbA1c that is the blood test we check prior to your clinic appointment. This checks what your blood sugar has been on average during the 6 weeks prior to the blood test. It is not the same units as your finger prick test & should be below 7.

It is also possible to check the amount of sugar in the urine. This is not a reliable test as the urine is produced over several hours. However for some people with early diabetes this is appropriate as a guide. For good sugar control you should ideally have no sugar in your urine.

Treatment

Most people diagnosed with late onset or type 2 diabetes are still producing quite a lot of insulin but not enough to keep the blood sugar levels low enough. However the natural progression of diabetes is that less insulin is produced over time. Therefore at diagnosis most people can control their sugar levels by diet alone. With time however we may need to add tablets one by one and sometimes Insulin. The tablets either squeeze more insulin from the pancreas e.g. Gliclazide, or help the body use the insulin more effectively, e.g. Metformin and glitazones.

If you are overweight the best thing you can do for your diabetes is to loose weight. People who are overweight often have a significant amount of insulin resistance, i.e. they produce a lot of insulin but the tissues are unable to use it. With weight loss the body's ability to use the insulin hugely improves. Indeed a 10% weight loss is associated with a 35% reduction in the incidence of diabetes related deaths. Well worth considering! Slimming World and Weight Watchers basically follow a diabetic diet.

With sugar, cholesterol and blood pressure control you may well end up taking quite a lot of medication. The important thing to remember about looking after your diabetes is that if all these aspects are well controlled the chances of you developing all the complications is hugely reduced. If you are overweight, reducing your weight will reduce the need for medication.

The Diabetic diet.

The diabetic diet is central in keeping your blood sugars satisfactory and Liz will discuss it at length with you and give you further information to read. It is essentially a low sugar, low fat diet.

A few points to remember are:

- Low fat products are not necessarily low sugar. e.g. yoghurts.
- Any product can be called low fat with only 25% less fat than full fat products, i.e. still lots of fat.
Virtually fat free is OK but watch for sugar content.
- Unsweetened natural orange or any fruit juice is full of natural sugar (3 pieces of fruit a day is OK)
- Food specifically sold as diabetic food is expensive and usually not necessary.
- Virtually all ice cream is full of sugar and fat. Weight watchers brand is low fat, low sugar and therefore OK
- Check all the labels of pre packed food. If sugar, glucose, sucrose or fructose are in the top 3 ingredients, the product is not suitable for diabetics. A lot of cereals are an exception to this as they contain predominantly the cereal ingredient (e.g. Cornflakes, Rice krispies and Weetabix).

LONG TERM COMPLICATIONS OF DIABETES.

There are several long-term complications of diabetes. The chance of you developing any of these can be considerably reduced if you look after yourself and your diabetes well from the time your diabetes is diagnosed. If you leave it until you develop a problem some of the damage will already have been done. The complications are as follows and the means of prevention discussed:-

Kidneys.

The kidneys can be affected in diabetes. Very early changes in the kidneys can be detected by testing for minute quantities of protein in the urine. We check for this yearly (by sending the urine you bring to your blood test appointment to the lab). If protein is detected we can prevent deterioration of your kidneys by keeping a close eye on your blood pressure and giving you medication if required.

Eyes (Retinopathy)

Diabetes can cause damage to the blood vessels at the back of the eye, resulting in new blood vessels forming, and other blood vessels bleeding. This can damage your eyesight.

If these changes are detected early, referral to an eye specialist for laser treatment can prevent the problem getting worse. Therefore we keep a yearly check on the back of your eyes. This is done by photographing the back of your eyes at the surgery, an eye specialist then looks at the photographs. To achieve the best photographs we like to put drops in your eyes to dilate the pupil, this may make your eyesight a bit blurred for up to 2 hours, and because of this we recommend you do not drive to your appointments for this (First Thursday of the month appointments).

Diabetic eye problems can be prevented by good blood sugar control.

The photographs do not check for glaucoma and general eyesight, you need to attend your Optician for this.

Feet.

People with diabetes are prone to developing problems with the circulation and nerve supply to the feet. It is therefore perfectly possible to have sores on your feet which you are unable to feel, and therefore unaware of, which then take months to heal because of the poor circulation.

We therefore recommend that you keep a close eye on your feet and try and pre-empt any problems. The things to look out for are:-

- Areas of hard skin.
- Verrucas.
- Bunions.
- Athlete's foot.
- Dry & cracked skin (Lots of moisturiser like E 45 cream)
- Corns.
- Ingrown toenails.

Careful attention should also be taken when cutting toenails if you have any doubt in your abilities then ask the Chiropodist to cut them for you.

We also encourage you to have any shoes properly fitted and not walk around barefoot. If you are at all concerned contact one of us at the surgery or arrange a chiropody appointment and don't leave it too long. Chiropody is available through St Martin's Hospital. If you do not already attend for Chiropody then please ask to be referred.

Heart disease and strokes.

Angina, heart attacks and strokes are more common in people with diabetes. Again you can reduce the risk of developing any of these by looking after yourself and your diabetes. This is not only associated with high sugar levels but also high cholesterol levels. Hence it is as important to have a low fat diet as it is to avoid sugar. Taking a small dose of Aspirin (75mg) a day can also significantly reduce this risk.

Impotence.

Impotence is much more common in people with diabetes, occasionally this is caused by medication and is reversible on stopping the appropriate medication. More often it is just the diabetes. We would hope that if this were a problem to you, you would feel able to discuss it with any of the doctors or nurses at the surgery.

This looks like a list of frightening prospects and life ahead. However we cannot emphasize enough the importance of looking after yourself and your diabetes, as all these problems are much less common with good diabetic care and management.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Diabetes UK.

Diabetes UK is based in London. Members receive regular magazines, which give useful advice about all aspects of diabetes.

Diabetes UK also produces recipe books, advice about insurance policies favourable to diabetics, and offer discount on blood testing meters, which sadly are not available on prescription. (The lancets and test strips are).

The address is: -10 Queen Anne Street,
London. W1M 0BD

Telephone: 020 7323 1531

Fax: 020 7637 3544

Web site: www.Diabetes.org.uk

Tayside diabetes project.

Website; www.diabetes-healthnet.ac.uk

Local education sessions

The Bath and North East Somerset Primary Care Trust provide excellent education sessions for recently diagnosed diabetics. These sessions will cover all the aspects discussed in this leaflet but in more detail. We strongly recommend you attend these sessions. If you are interested then please contact Dr Batterham or Carole Atkinson and we will ask the PCT to send you details.

Prescriptions.

You are entitled to **free prescriptions** if you are on tablets or Insulin. If your diabetes is controlled by diet alone this is sadly not the case. You will need a form from your pharmacist to fill in to claim for free prescriptions.

Most items are available on prescription, including blood-testing strips but the monitoring machines are not. You can buy the machines from any chemist.

Prescriptions can be ordered on line via our website **www.combedownsurgery.co.uk**

Flu and Pneumonia Vaccines

As a diabetic we **strongly recommend** that you have these vaccinations. The Flu vaccine is yearly & the pneumonia once in a lifetime. The reason for this is that as a diabetic you are more likely to pick up infections and if you do have a infection it will upset your diabetic control and you might be very unwell. We give these vaccinations each Autumn.

Driving.

If you are taking tablets or Insulin for your diabetes you are obliged to let the DVLC and your car insurance company know that you have diabetes. This does not normally prevent you from driving. Diabetics on insulin are unable to hold an HGV or PSV licence.

Smoking.

As a diabetic your arteries get harder earlier than a non-diabetic. This risk is made considerably greater by smoking. It is therefore **very strongly recommended** that if you are diabetic you do not smoke. If you would like help stopping smoking Liz will be able to help you.

Travel.

If you are concerned about the care of your diabetes whilst on holiday then please discuss it with Liz beforehand. This may be particularly relevant if you are crossing time zones. We have a separate information sheet discussing problems whilst travelling. Any of the nurses or Doctors can give you a copy of this.

Pregnancy.

If you are contemplating trying to conceive, it is vitally important your control is as good as possible before conception. This is a very specialist field and we would refer you to the hospital diabetic specialist before you become pregnant.

Opticians.

Although we photograph your eyes yearly, this is only to check the back (Retina) of the eye. We do not check to see if you need glasses or for glaucoma. It is therefore important you attend your opticians regularly. Eyesight is often affected by high blood sugars. Therefore do not get expensive new glasses until your diabetes is well controlled.

Illness.

When you are unwell your blood sugar levels commonly go up. It is therefore important to continue your medication despite eating less. Diarrhoea and sickness is an exception when sugar levels sometimes go down, you should however continue your medication and check your blood sugar levels more often. If in any doubt please contact Dr Batterham or Carole at the surgery.

Servicing glucose testing machines.

If you feel your glucose monitoring machine is not working correctly or you are unsure of how to use it, Rita in Lloyds pharmacy in Combe Down, is able to calibrate your machine and advise you on how to use it correctly.

If you have any questions or concerns then Dr Batterham or Carol would be happy to answer them. A telephone call may be all that is required. We are obviously happy to see you between diabetic clinics if you have any concerns.

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This information sheet is available on the website