

SEL Managing your insulin dose

Information for people living with type 2 diabetes, who use background or basal insulin one time each day

| Insulin device |
|---|
| Your starting dose of insulin will be units at (insert time) |
| Start date |
| Increasing your own insulin dose safely Step 1: Inject your insulin at about the same time every day. Your healthcare professional will have told you the amount of insulin to inject, and how to inject it. |
| Step 2: Monitor your blood glucose (sugar) levels |
| Step 3: After monitoring your blood glucose level, if your blood glucose readings are all abovemmol/L, on 3 different days in a row increase your insulin dose by 2 units. Do not increase your insulin dose more often than every 3 days. |
| f you reach an insulin dose of units, contact your diabetes healthcare professional pefore increasing the dose any further. |
| Hypoglycaemia (low blood glucose levels), also called a 'hypo' A hypo is when your blood glucose falls below 4.0mmol/L. You might only get some symptoms of a hypo, or none at all. A hypo can happen at any time of the day or night. A 'severe hypo' is when you cannot manage the hypo yourself, and you have needed help from another person. |
| If you have a hypo at any time, follow the instructions given to you by your diabetes healthcare professional or the ones in the hypoglycaemia guide you have been given. If you have a severe hypo or more than 2 hypos in a week, reduce your insulin dose by units and contact your GP practice or diabetes healthcare professional for further advice. |
| Patient name |
| Prescriber signature |
| Prescriber name |
| Contact number for advice |

Original approval date (via urgent Triage Panel process): October 2023 Last approval date (via urgent Triage Panel process): March 2024. Next review date: December 2025 (or sooner if evidence or practice changes), guideline currently under review