



Sick Days and Diabetes

Sick days can make blood sugars hard to control. Here are some things you can do to speed up your recovery.

AHEAD OF TIME

Ask your medical team about handling sick days before you get ill. Also train one or two family members or friends about blood glucose monitoring and other ways to help when you are sick.

Keep a box filled with medicines and easy-to-fix foods. If you wait until you are sick, you may not have the energy to collect all the things you need. Good choices are:

- milk of magnesia
- medicine to control diarrhea
- antacids
- a pain reliever
- a thermometer
- suppositories for vomiting

If you cannot eat meals, you will need about 50 grams of carbohydrate every four hours. Foods you may want to keep on hand are:

- sports drinks
- small juice containers
- canned soup
- regular gelatin
- regular soft drinks
- instant cooked cereals
- crackers
- instant pudding
- canned applesauce

You can add other more perishable food like toast, yogurt, ice cream or milk once you are sick.

WHILE YOU ARE SICK

Even if you cannot eat normally, you will need to take your diabetes medicine. In fact, you may need to increase or change your medicine because your blood sugar may go higher.

WHILE YOU ARE SICK (CONTINUED)

Drink plenty of fluids to prevent dehydration. Keep a pitcher of water or other non-caloric drink by your bed so that you can drink 4-6 ounces every half hour. You may also need to drink beverages with sugar if you cannot get 50 grams of carbohydrate through other food choices. The portions of these sweet beverages must be controlled since you don't want to get your blood sugar too high.

WHEN TO CALL THE DOCTOR

Call your health care provider if any of the following occur:

- You have moderate to large ketones in your urine.
- You have not eaten normally for more than 24 hours.
- You have a fever over 101 degrees for 24 hours.
- You can't keep any liquids down for more than 4 hours.
- You have vomiting and/or diarrhea for more than 6 hours.
- You lose 5 pounds or more during the illness.
- Your blood glucose reading is under 60 or over 300.
- You have trouble breathing.
- You can't stay awake or think clearly.

If you cannot think clearly or feel too sleepy, have someone else call your health care provider or take you to the emergency room.

QUESTIONS TO ASK

1. Do I have a written plan from my medical team to guide me on sick days?
2. Have I made a sick day box with needed medicines and foods?
3. Have I trained at least two people who can help me if I am sick?

PREPARED BY:
CONNIE CRAWLEY, MS, RD, LD
EXTENSION NUTRITION
AND HEALTH SPECIALIST

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