Summary Table: Factors That Affect Blood Sugar



To work safely with prescribed insulin, knowing this information is necessary: $\label{eq:constraint}$

Factor	Raises Blood Sugar	Lowers Blood Sugar
Meals	• Extra helpings or snacks, especially those high in carbohydrates (candy, cookies, breads, etc.)	• Skipped meals or snacks
Movement	• Getting less exercise than usual	• Getting more exercise than usual
Medications	 Skipping doses of insulin or other diabetes medication Making changes in other medications (unique to each client) 	 Insulin/diabetes medications: Usual dose with usual routine = less risk of low blood sugar Usual dose with changes in routine = more risk for low blood sugar Usual dose with blood sugar that is lower than usual or less than 70 mg/dl = dangerous risk for low blood sugar Too much insulin or diabetes medication = dangerous risk for low blood sugar
Monitoring	• Monitoring does not raise blood sugar, but helps you to take action steps according to the client's plan to keep blood sugar in the Target Range and avoid high blood sugar	• Monitoring does not lower blood sugar, but helps you to take action steps according to the client's plan to keep blood sugar in the Target Range and avoid low blood sugar
Sickness	• Having a cold, the flu, infection, or other illness	
Stress	 Feeling emotional stress such as fear, anxiety, or anger Feeling physical stress such as injury, pain, or surgery 	
Alcoholic Beverages		• Drinking more alcohol than usual Nurse Delegation Training: Special Focus on