

3. Chronic Disease Patient Care Flowsheet

Diabetes Patient Care Flow Sheet	
Comorbid Conditions	
Year of Diagnosis	Diabetes <input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2

Patient Name
PHN

Date:

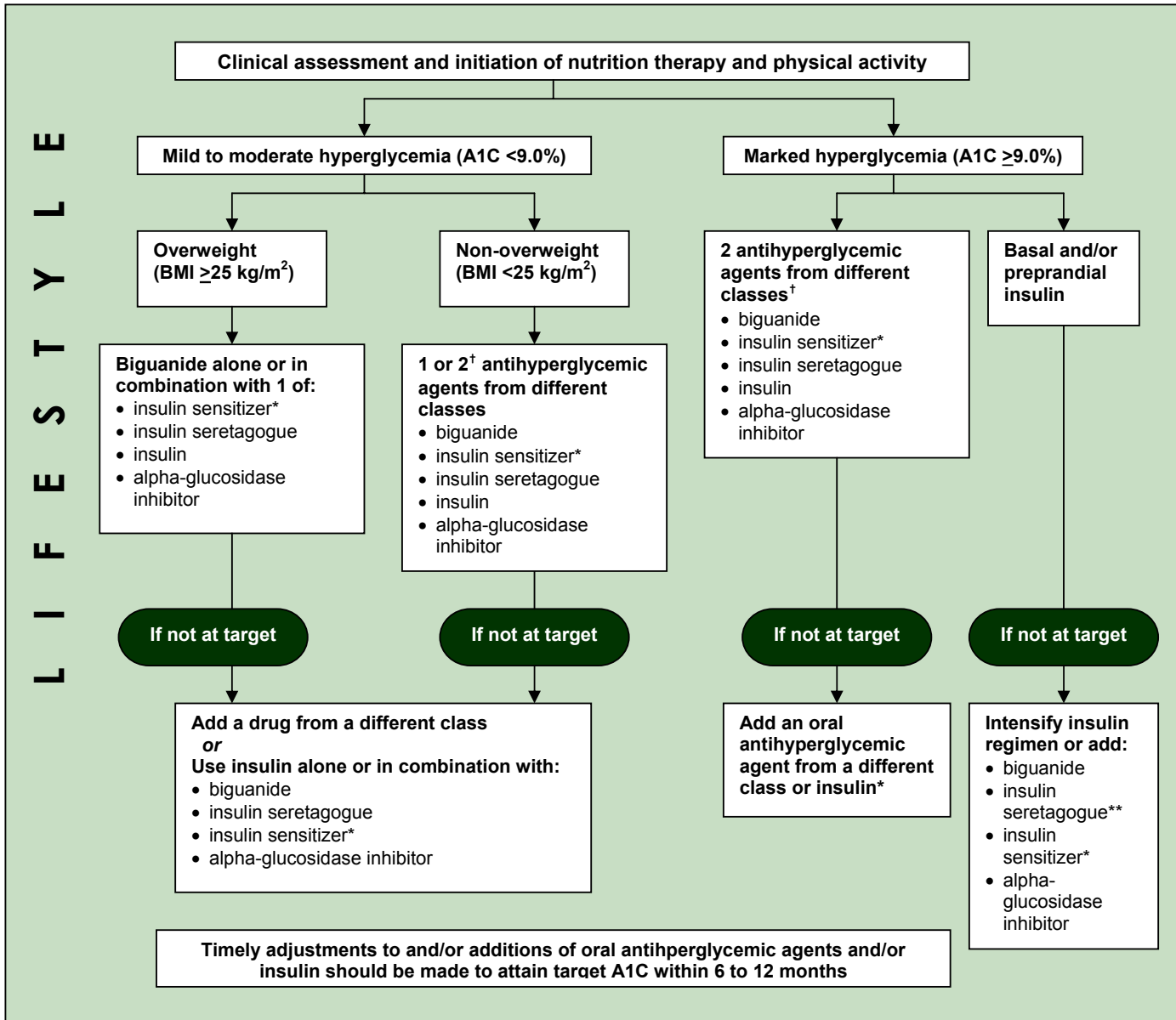
REVIEW ITEMS

3 TO 6 MONTHS	Glycemic Control	Pre-prandial (4-7)mmol/L							
		2-hour Post-prandial (5-10)mmol/L							
		A1C ≤ 7.0%							
		Frequency of hypoglycemia							
		Antihyperglycemic medications							
	Hypertension	BP ≤ 130/80 mm Hg							
		Antihypertensive medications							
		ACE/ARB							
		Other							
	Other	Weight							
Waist Circ. m < 102 cm (40 in) f < 88 cm (35 in)									
Lower extremity inspection									
Address smoking, activity									
Nutrition									
Other	Other medications: <input type="checkbox"/> ASA <input type="checkbox"/> Intolerant								
ANNUALLY AND/OR AS INDICATED	Lipids	High risk targets: LDL < 2.5 mmol/L							
		TC:HDL-C < 4.0							
		Antihyperlipidemic medications							
Screen for Microvascular Complications: Type 1 annually ≥ 15 years old with ≥ 5 years hx of DM. Type 2 at diagnosis then every 1 - 2 years or as indicated.									
ANNUALLY AND/OR AS INDICATED	Kidney	Random albumin/creatinine ratio							
		Creatinine clearance (Cockcroft-Gault) or MDRD-GFR							
		Serum creatinine							
	Eyes	Refer for dilated eye exam							
		Check for loss of sensation 10-g monofilament/vibration at great toe	Left +- Right +-						
	Neuropathy	Sexual dysfunction							
		Anxiety, depression, economic concerns							
	Self Management	Referrals: Education/specialist, etc.							
		Vaccinations: <input type="checkbox"/> Pneumococcal (once lifetime) <input type="checkbox"/> Annual influenza vaccine							

Reproduced with permission from the Canadian Diabetes Association 2003 Clinical Practice Guidelines for the Prevention and Management of Diabetes in Canada, Canadian Journal of Diabetes. 2003; 27 (suppl 2):S1-S152.



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**THERAPEUTIC NOTES****Key adverse effects***Gastrointestinal upset, loose bowels*

biguanide

Hypoglycemia

insulin, insulin secretagogues (less with gliclazide, glimepiride, nateglinide and repaglinide than with glyburide)

Edema, fluid retention

insulin sensitizers, rarely with insulin

Moderate weight gain

insulin, insulin secretagogues, insulin sensitizers

Key precautions/contraindications*Hepatic disease*

glyburide, biguanide, insulin sensitizers

Significant renal insufficiency

biguanide, sulfonylureas

Significant cardiac failure

biguanide, insulin sensitizers

Sulfa allergy

sulfonylureas

* When used in combination with insulin, insulin sensitizers may increase the risk of edema or CHF. The combination of an insulin sensitizer and insulin is currently not an approved indication in Canada.

**If using preprandial insulin, do not add an insulin secretagogue.

†May be given as a combined formulation: rosiglitazone and metformin (Avandamet™).

Physicians should refer to the most current *Compendium of Pharmaceuticals and Specialties* (Canadian Pharmacists Association, Ottawa, ON) and product monographs for detailed prescribing information.

A1C = glycosylated hemoglobin

BMI = Body Mass Index

CHF = Chronic Heart Failure