Diabetes: How to Create a Sick-Day Plan

What should you do if you get sick?

Take diabetes medicines as usual

- If you cannot eat or drink, or are having trouble eating or drinking, talk to your doctor.
- Your blood sugar may go up because of your illness. If you are vomiting and cannot take your medicine, call your doctor. You may need to adjust your medicines.
- Write down the diabetes medicines you have been taking and whether you have changed the dose based on your sick-day plan. You can give this information to your doctor if you need to call.

Eat and drink

- Eat your normal types and amounts of food. Drink extra fluids to prevent dehydration. Ask your doctor about how much and how often you should eat and drink when you are sick.
  - If your blood sugar level is higher than the blood sugar level your doctor recommends (for example, 240 milligrams per deciliter [mg/dL]), drink extra liquids that do not contain sugar, such as water or sugar-free cola.
  - If you cannot eat your usual foods, drink extra liquids, such as soup, sports drinks, or milk. You may also eat food that is gentle on your stomach, such as bananas, rice, crackers, gelatin, or applesauce. A general guideline is to try to eat or drink 50 grams of carbohydrate every 3 to 4 hours. For example, 6 saltine crackers, 1...
cup (8 ounces) of milk, and ½ cup (4 ounces) of orange juice each have about 15 grams of carbohydrate. Your doctor may suggest more or less carbohydrate.

**Check blood sugar**
- Check your blood sugar every 3 to 4 hours. Check it more often, even through the night, if it goes up fast. Take insulin if your doctor told you to do so. If you and your doctor did not have a sick-day plan for taking extra insulin, call him or her for advice.

**Ketone testing**
- If you are taking insulin, do a test for ketones, especially when your blood sugar is high.

**Medicines without a prescription**
- Do not take any nonprescription medicines, such as pain relievers, decongestants, or herbal products or other natural medicines, without talking with your doctor first.

---

**When to call a doctor**

**Call 911** anytime you think you may need emergency care. For example, call if:
- You have symptoms of diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA), such as abdominal (belly) pain, vomiting, rapid breathing, fruity-smelling breath, or severe drowsiness.
- You have symptoms of dehydration, such as a dry mouth and very yellow or dark urine.
- You have trouble breathing.
- You have a feeling of pressure in your chest.

**Call your doctor now** or seek immediate medical care if:
- You have a blood sugar level that stays higher than the level the doctor has set for you (for example, 240 mg/dL for two or more readings).
- You have moderate or large amounts of ketones in the urine or a high level of blood ketones (for example, more than 0.6 mmol/L).
- You are sick with a fever and are not feeling better after a few days.
- You vomit or have diarrhea for more than 6 hours.
- You think you are having a problem with your medicine.