

Be prepared for HYPOGLYCEMIA

One of the most dangerous complications seen in diabetic pets being treated with insulin is low blood sugar, also called “hypoglycemia”. Situations where this may occur include:

- If your pet has received their usual dose of insulin but has not eaten their normal quantity of food.
- If your pet has been abnormally active, leading to an abnormally high use of energy (glucose).
- If your pet has received too much insulin for their current needs.

If your pet’s blood sugar is too low, their brain is not receiving enough glucose. This can lead to a potentially fatal situation. It is important for you to know what to do.

Watch out for these signs, in increasing order of severity:

- Very quiet and inappetent
- Hunger
- Restlessness
- Shivering
- Unusual/uncoordinated movements
- Disorientation
- Convulsions and coma

Keep this sheet in an easily accessible location

This material is provided to veterinary professionals as educational material for owners of diabetic animals treated with Caninsulin®.



IN A HYPOGLYCEMIC EMERGENCY, remain calm and follow the below steps:

- 1 Provide food immediately.
- 2 If your pet refuses to eat or cannot eat, administer a glucose source as quickly as possible. Always keep a source of glucose, for example corn syrup or glucose powder that can be mixed with water. Give one gram of glucose per kilogram body weight. Administer the solution very carefully. If your pet is unconscious or unable to swallow, rub the glucose solution onto the gums and especially under the tongue. Watch your fingers to avoid an accidental bite.
- 3 As soon as your pet shows signs of recovery, feed them a small amount of their normal food. Watch them closely for several hours to make sure that the signs do not return and feed small amounts of food regularly.
- 4 If your pet’s condition worsens or if you are unsure, telephone your veterinarian immediately or call a 24hr Veterinary Emergency Center.

**VETERINARIAN OR
24HR EMERGENCY HOSPITAL:**

