

# Be prepared for HYPOGLYCEMIA

One of the most important complications seen in diabetic pets being treated with insulin is lower than normal blood sugar called “hypoglycemia”. Situations where this may occur include:

- If your pet has received its usual dose of insulin but has not eaten its 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 your pet’s current needs.

If your pet’s blood sugar is too low, your pet’s 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 important signs:

- Restlessness
- Trembling or shivering
- Unusual movements or behavior
- Loss of consciousness (coma)
- Unusual quietness or sleepiness

## 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 HYPOGLYCEMIA 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 ready source of glucose, for example glucose powder which can be mixed with water or corn syrup. 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 it a small amount of its normal food. Watch your pet 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 you are unsure, telephone your veterinarian immediately or call a 24hr Veterinary Emergency Center.

**VETERINARIAN OR  
24HR EMERGENCY HOSPITAL:**