



Diabetes Management

in the Post-Acute and Long-Term Care Setting

Teaching Slides

**A Special Presentation for the
Interdisciplinary Team**

NOTICE

- We recognize that people who reside in PA/LTC facilities are residents. Throughout these teaching slides, however, we use the term **patient(s)** because we are addressing individuals within the context of treating a medical condition.
- These teaching slides are for discussion and education **ONLY**.
- Must not be used without consulting and supervision of a qualified physician.
- No liability on usage of this teaching tool on AMDA – The Society for Post-Acute and Long-Term Care Medicine, successors, representatives or officers.
- Does not preclude compliance with State or Federal Laws.
- **NOT A SUBSTITUTE FOR EXPERIENCE & JUDGEMENT OF CLINICIANS OR CAREGIVERS.**
- Are not standards of practice, but help enhance clinicians ability to practice.

Diabetes Management

- According to the National Diabetes Information Clearinghouse, an estimated 30.3 million people in the United States have diabetes. 7.2 million of these people were undiagnosed (23.8%)*.
- Diabetes causes serious morbidity and mortality from macrovascular and microvascular complications.
- Undiagnosed diabetes is a serious condition.

*National Diabetes Statistics Report, 2017

Challenges of Managing Diabetes in the Post-Acute and Long-Term Setting

Patient and Disease

- Greater potential for adverse effects and drug interactions
- Increased risk of hypoglycemia, irregular meal consumption
- Cognitive dysfunction and depression
- Impaired vision and manual dexterity
- Terminal illness, frequent infections

Staff and Practitioner

- Knowledge
- Lack of team communication
- Failure to review glucose logs
- Failure to individualize care (A1C, BP, lipids)
- Failure of timely and stepwise rational advances in therapy

Medication Management

- Reliance on sliding scale insulin protocols
- Inappropriate dosing or timing of insulin
- Hypoglycemia management (recognition or overcorrection)
- Lack of comfort with newer insulins and injectable agents

Institution

- Restricted dietary practices (NCS, ADA diets..)
- Inadequate review of glucose logs
- Lack of facility –specific diabetes treatment algorithms
- Lack of established BG parameters for notification
- Staff turnover and lack of familiarity with patients

Resources and Educational Tools

AMDA – The Society for Post-Acute and Long-Term Care Medicine



www.paltc.org

Diabetes Management in the PA/LTC Setting Clinical Practice Guideline. AMDA 2015.

Diabetes Management in the PA/LTC Setting Pocket Guide. AMDA 2017.

Know-it-All Before You Call – Data Collection Cards. AMDA 2016.

Know-it-All When You're Call Diagnosing System. AMDA 2011.

