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Wyoming Healthy Together Program
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Hypoglycemia (Low Blood Sugar)

Too little glucose (sugar) in your blood is called **hypoglycemia** or **low blood sugar**. Diabetes itself doesn't cause low blood sugar. But some of the treatments for diabetes, such as pills or insulin, may increase your risk for it. Low blood sugar may cause you to lose consciousness or have a seizure. So always treat low blood sugar right away.

Special note: Always carry a source of fast-acting sugar and a snack in case of hypoglycemia.

What You May Notice

If you have low blood sugar, you may have these symptoms:

- Shakiness or dizziness
- Cold, clammy skin or sweating
- Feelings of hunger
- Headache
- Nervousness
- A hard, fast heartbeat
- Weakness
- Confusion or irritability
- Blurred vision



What You Should Do

- First, check your blood sugar. If it is too low (out of your target range), eat or drink 15 grams of fast-acting sugar. This may be 3-4 glucose tablets, 4 oz (half a cup) fruit juice or regular (non-diet) soda, 8 oz (one cup) fat-free milk, or 1 tbsp of sugar. Don't take more than this, or your blood sugar may go too high.
- Wait 15 minutes. Then recheck your blood sugar if you can.
- If your blood sugar is still too low, repeat the steps above and check your blood sugar again. If your blood sugar still has not returned to your target range, contact your healthcare provider or seek emergency care.
- Once your blood sugar returns to target range, eat. If your next meal is less than 1 hour away, eat that meal now. If it's more than 1 hour, eat a snack, such as half a sandwich, or crackers and cheese.



Preventing Low Blood Sugar

- Eat your meals and snacks at the same times each day. Don't skip meals!
- Ask your healthcare provider if it is safe for you to drink alcohol. Never drink on an empty stomach.
- Take your medication at the prescribed times.
- Always carry a source of fast-acting sugar and a snack when you're away from home.