

# Stick or twist? A stepwise approach to insulin dose adjustment

Liesl Richardson

National DAFNE trainer and quality assessor



#### Aims of the session

- To explore current approaches to insulin dose adjustment.
- To see the DAFNE stepwise approach in action for type 1 diabetes.
- To hear from a DAFNE graduate.
- To be interactive.



#### slido

www.sli.do



#### What is your profession?

- Diabetes specialist dietitian
- Diabetes specialist nurse
- Practice nurse
- Staff nurse
- Dietitian
- GP / GPSI
- Consultant diabetologist
- Junior doctor / specialist registrar
- Other



### How often do you advise people about insulin dose adjustment?

- Every day
- Once or twice a week
- Once or twice a month
- Rarely / never



### Do you advise people about insulin dose adjustment with:

- Type 1 diabetes
- Type 2 diabetes
- Both



#### The DAFNE insulin regimen

#### What?

- basal insulin (BI) twice daily (on getting up and on going to bed)
- NPH or analogue basal insulin
- quick acting insulin (QA) 15 minutes before carbohydrate foods eaten (when possible)
- soluble or analogue QA
- minimum 4 blood glucose checks per day.



### The DAFNE insulin regimen

#### Why?

- Berger trial used twice daily NPH to show reduced HbA1c with no increase in SH.
- Lower HbA1c maintained with twice daily BI as opposed to once daily
- Improved glycaemic control with QA taken
   15 minutes before meals containing carbohydrate

#### The role of BI

- To provide 24-hour coverage insulin.
- To maintain BG within target range independently of any carbohydrate eaten.
- To ensure that if a person misses a meal their BG will not rise or fall by more than 1.0 or 2.0 mmol/L.

#### The role of QA

- 1. To prevent a sustained rise in blood glucose following the ingestion of carbohydrate.
- 2. To correct a blood glucose that is above or below target at mealtime or at bedtime by increasing or decreasing the dose of QA.
- 3. To prevent or to switch off ketone production when used in line with DAFNE sick day rules.

#### QA: CP ratios

- DAFNE works in carbohydrate portions (CP).
   10g carbohydrate = 1 CP
- Ratios are the amount of QA needed to process 1 CP.
- Ratios written as 1:1
- Ratios can be
  - $\frac{1}{2}$ : 1 1:1 1  $\frac{1}{2}$ : 1 up to 3:1
- Start at 1:1
- Adjust up or down by half a ratio as required.

#### Case study 1 - Merryn

Date	Before breakfast	Before lunch	Before evening meal	Bedtime	Comments
Day 1	12.5	6.9	5.4	12.2	
Day 2	13.8	5.7	6.1	11.7	
Day 3	11.4	4.3	7.6	13.0	
Day 4	13.6	8.1	7.3	12.5	

#### Will you STICK or TWIST?

Please choose option...

- Increase BI on getting up.
- Increase BI on going to bed.
- Increase QA at evening meal.
- None of the above.



#### Case study 2 - Johan

Date	Before breakfast	Before lunch	Before evening meal	Bedtime	Comments
Day 1	7.1	6.9	3.4	9.2	
Day 2	6.3	5.7	2.9	9.7	
Day 3	6.4				

#### Will you STICK or TWIST?

Please choose option...

- Increase QA at evening meal.
- Reduce QA at lunch.
- Reduce BI on getting up.
- None of the above.



## What does the DAFNE stepwise approach suggest? Stick or twist?



None of the above...yet!



#### The stepwise approach

- Which BG is out of target?
- Exclude other causes
- Is there a pattern?
- Which insulin may be responsible?
- Adjust the relevant dose



#### Which BG is out of target?

- Before breakfast
- Before other meals
- Bedtime

5-7 mmol/L

4-7 mmol/L

5 - 9 mmol/L



#### **Exclude other causes**

- CP counting error
- Snacks
- Exercise
- Injection sites
- Over-treated a hypo
- Incorrect ratio of QA: CP used
- Under / over corrected previous BG
- alcohol
- Forgotten QA or BI



#### Is there a pattern?

- Insulin dose adjustment is not recommended for a one-off BG that is out of target.
- Wait for a pattern over 2 3 days
- Exception to the rule is for an overnight hypo.



### Which insulin may be responsible?

- Consider timing of QA
- Consider duration of QA and BI
- Assessment strategies for QA and BI



#### Adjust the relevant dose

- Adjust BI by 10 20 %
- Adjust QA by half a ratio



#### The stepwise approach

- Which BG is out of target?
- Exclude other causes
- Is there a pattern?
- Which insulin may be responsible?
- Adjust the relevant dose



Day 1	Time	07:00	12:30	18:00	22:30	Comments
	СР					
	BG	12.5	6.9	5.4	12.2	
	QA					
	BI	12			12	
Day 2	Time	06:45	12:00	18:30	23:00	Comments
	СР					
	BG	13.8	5.7	6.1	11.7	
	QA					
	BI	12			12	
Day 3	Time	07:10	13:00	18:15	22:45	Comments
	СР					
	BG	11.4	4.3	7.6	13.0	
	QA					
	BI	12			12	

Day 1	Time	07:00	12:30	18:00	22:30	Comments
	СР	6	3	7		
	BG	12.5	6.9	5.4	12.2	
	QA	6+2	3	7		
	BI	12			12	
Day 2	Time	06:45	12:00	18:30	23:00	Comments
	СР	6	4	5		
	BG	13.8	5.7	6.1	11.7	
	QA	6+2	4	5		
	BI	12			12	
Day 3	Time	07:10	13:00	18:15	22:45	Comments
	СР	6	3	6		
	BG	11.4	4.3	7.6	13.0	
	QA	6+2	3	6		
	BI	12			12	

#### Will Merryn STICK or TWIST?

Please choose an option...

- Increase BI on getting up.
- Increase BI on going to bed.
- Increase QA: CP ratio at evening meal.
- None of the above.

Day 1	Time	07:00	12:30	18:00	22:30	Comments
	СР	6	3	7		
	BG	12.5	6.9	5.4	12.2	
	QA	6+2	3	7		
	BI	12			12	
Day 2	Time	06:45	12:00	18:30	23:00	Comments
	СР	6	4	5		
	BG	13.8	5.7	6.1	11.7	
	QA	6+2	4	5		
	BI	12			12	
Day 3	Time	07:10	13:00	18:15	22:45	Comments
	СР	6	3	6		
	BG	11.4	4.3	7.6	13.0	
	QA	6+2	3	6		
	BI	12			12	

#### Think again...

- Which BG is out of target?
- Exclude other causes what if…?



#### Will Merryn STICK or TWIST?

Please choose an option...

- Increase QA: CP ratio at evening meal
- Keep QA: CP ratio the same but include carbs for hot chocolate in CP count.
- Inject QA for hot chocolate when she drinks it.
- Correct BG on going to bed with QA.

Day 1	Time	07:00	12:30	18:00	22:30	Comments
	СР	6	3	7+2		
	BG	12.5	6.9	5.4	12.2	
	QA	6+2	3	7		
	BI	12			12	
Day 2	Time	06:45	12:00	18:30	23:00	Comments
	СР	6	4	5+2		
	BG	13.8	5.7	6.1	11.7	
	QA	6+2	4	5		
	BI	12			12	
Day 3	Time	07:10	13:00	18:15	22:45	Comments
	СР	6	3	6+2		
	BG	11.4	4.3	7.6	13.0	
	QA	6+2	3	6		
	BI	12			12	

Day 1	Time	06:30	12:00	16:55	20:30	Comments
	СР	3	6	6+2		BG 4.3 at
	BG	7.1	6.9	3.4	9.2	17:10
	QA	9	9	6		
	BI	12			12	
Day 2	Time	08:00	13:30	17:30	22:00	Comments
	СР	3	4	4+2		BG 5.4 at 17:45
	BG	6.3	5.7	2.9	9.7	
	QA	9	6	4		
	BI	12			12	
Day 3	Time	08:00	13:30	17:30	22:00	Comments
	СР	4	0	3		
	BG	6.4	6.3	7.1	6.9	
	QA	12	0	3		
	BI	12			12	

#### Will Johan STICK or TWIST?

Please choose an option...

- Increase QA at evening meal.
- Reduce QA at lunch.
- Reduce BI on getting up.
- · None of the above.



Day 1	Time	06:30	12:00	16:55	20:30	Comments
	СР	3	6	6+2		BG 4.3 at
	BG	7.1	6.9	3.4	9.2	17:10
	QA	9	9	6		
	BI	12			12	
Day 2	Time	08:00	13:30	17:30	22:00	Comments
	СР	3	4	4+2		BG 5.4 at 17:45
	BG	6.3	5.7	2.9	9.7	
	QA	9	6	4		
	BI	12			12	
Day 3	Time	08:00	13:30	17:30	22:00	Comments
	СР	4	0	3		
	BG	6.4	6.3	7.1	6.9	
	QA	12	0	3		
	BI	12			12	

## Stop Look Listen

#### **DAFNE** philosophy

'The responsibility of DAFNE clinicians is to provide optimal, therapeutic educational care so that choices are fully informed, while recognising that ultimate responsibility and choice rests with the person with diabetes.'





## How may your approach to insulin dose adjustment differ after today?

Please choose an option...

- A lot
- A little
- Not at all



#### Thank you

If you are interested in becoming a DAFNE centre, please contact us at:

www.dafne@nhct.nhs.uk



- Mühlhauser, I. et al (1983) 'Bicentric evaluation of a teaching and treatment programme for Type 1 (insulindependent) diabetic patients: improvement of metabolic control and other measures of diabetes care for up to 22 months', Diabetologia, vol. 25, no. 6, pp. 470–6. Available online at DOI: 10.1007/ BF00284453
- Fanelli, C.G. et al (2002) 'Administration of neutral protamine Hagedorn insulin at bedtime versus with dinner in type 1 diabetes mellitus to avoid nocturnal hypoglycemia and improve control: a randomized, controlled trial', Annals of Internal Medicine, vol. 136, pp. 504–14. Available online at https://doi.org/ 10.7326/ 0003-4819-136-7-200204020-00007
- Hopkinson, H.E. et al (2015) 'Twice- rather than once-daily basal insulin is associated with better glycaemic control in Type 1 diabetes mellitus 12 months after skills-based structured education in insulin selfmanagement', Diabetic Medicine, vol. 32, no. 8, pp.1071–6 [Online]. Available online at DOI: 10.1111/ dme.12806
- Cobry, E. et al (2010) 'Timing of meal insulin boluses to achieve optimal postprandial glycemic control in patients with type 1 diabetes', *Diabetes Technology & Therapeutics*; vol.12. no. 3, pp. 173–7. Available online at http://doi.org/ 10.1089/ dia.2009.0112
- Luijf, Y.M. et al (2010) 'Premeal injection of rapid-acting insulin reduces post-prandial glycemic excursions in type 1 diabetes', *Diabetes Care*, Oct; vol. 33, no. 10, pp. 2152–5. Available online at **DOI:10.2337/dc10-0692**