

Your personal guide book for





HEALTHY WITH DIABETES DURING COVID-19 OUTBREAK

Based on COVID-19 guidance for diabetes patients from American Diabetes Association*. In accordance with CHC, WHO guidelines, March 2020.

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This guidebook only contains common tips, which may vary for each person. Consult your doctor before you follow any advice.

DON'T PANIC

Simple measures can help you stay healthy with diabetes during this COVID-19 outbreak



Here are few things you need to know about diabetes and the related risks with COVID-19 and how to take care of yourself during these times

BASED ON THE GUIDELINES FROM ADA, CHC, WHO.

BASICS FIRST

DOES DIABETES INCREASE MY RISK WITH COVID-19 ?

People with diabetes do not have a greater chance of contracting the virus.

However, people with diabetes are more likely to experience severe symptoms and complications when infected with a virus.

More important is that people with diabetes vary in their age, complications and how well they have been managing their diabetes. People who already have diabetes-related health problems are likely to have worse outcomes if they contract COVID-19 than people with diabetes who are otherwise healthy, whichever type of diabetes they have.

So it's best to take simple everyday measures to stay healthy and manage your diabetes well during the COVID-19 outbreak.

BASED ON THE GUIDELINES FROM ADA, CHC, WHO.





SYMPTOMS TO WATCH

IF YOU HAVE DIABETES, WATCH OUT FOR ...



NEW CONTINUOUS COUGH



COLD OR SORE THROAT



HIGH TEMPERATURE

BASED ON THE GUIDELINES FROM ADA, CHC, WHO.

If COVID-19 is spreading in your community, take extra measures to put distance between yourself and other people to further reduce risk of being exposed to this new virus.



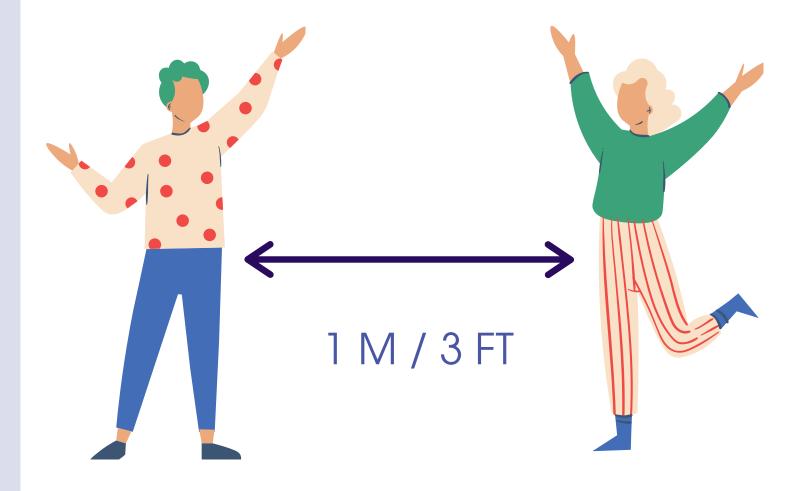
STAY AT HOME AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE

No matter what, try to stay safe and follow guidance from your physician and local authorities

BASED ON THE GUIDELINES FROM ADA, CHC, WHO.

STAY SAFE





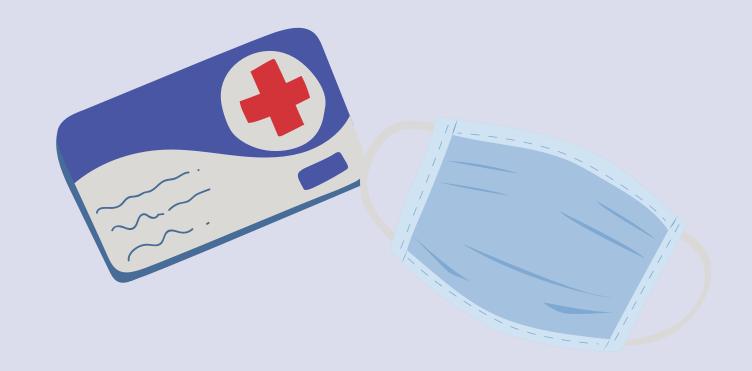
WASH YOUR HANDS FREQUENTLY

Regularly and thoroughly clean your hands with an alcohol-based hand rub or wash them with soap and water.

MAINTAIN SOCIAL DISTANCING

Maintain at least 1 metre (3 feet) distance between yourself and anyone who is coughing or sneezing.





AVOID TOUCHING EYES, NOSE AND MOUTH

Hands touch many surfaces and can pick up viruses. Once contaminated, hands can transfer the virus to your eyes, nose or mouth. IF YOU HAVE A FEVER, COUGH AND DIFFICULTY BREATHING, SEEK MEDICAL CARE EARLY Stay home if you feel unwell. If you have a fever, cough and difficulty in breathing, cover your nose and mouth when you cough/sneeze and seek medical attention

TALK TO YOURDOCTOR

BEFORE TAKING ACTION, ASK YOUR DOCTOR ABOUT









Medications you should use for common cold, flu, viral infections etc

Any changes in your diabetes medication ?

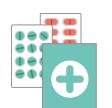
STAY PREPARED

MAKE A PLAN AND GATHER YOUR ESSENTIAL SUPPLIES

- Keep phone numbers of your doctor, your pharmacy and your insurance provider



List of your current medications and doses (including vitamins and supplements)



If a state of emergency is likely, get extra refills on your prescriptions so you do not have to leave the house

- Always have enough stock of insulin for the week ahead, in case you get sick or cannot refill
- Keep glucose test strips in stock to measure your blood glucose in case of highs and lows



If you can't get to the pharmacy, find out about having your medications delivered



Simple carbs like regular soda, honey, jam, Jell-O, hard candies or popsicles to help keep your blood sugar up if you are at risk for lows and too ill to eat

BASED ON THE GUIDELINES FROM CDC, WHO AND ADA.

Having heart disease or other complications in addition to diabetes could worsen the chance of getting seriously ill from COVID-19, like other viral infections, because your body's ability to fight off an infection is already compromised



Managing your diabetes well can help you reduce the risk of diabetes related complications

BASED ON THE GUIDELINES FROM CDC, WHO AND ADA.

MANAGING DIABETES AT HOME DURING COVID-19



Maintain a healthy diet with whole grains, fruits and vegetables. Eat in small portions and regular intervals to avoid blood sugar highs and lows



Don't let staying at home stop you from exercising regularly. Try simple exercises at home like Yoga to keep yourself active



Make sure you don't miss your insulin doses. Take the recommeded dose as per your physician's advice. Talk to your physician if you need to change your dose

TALK TO YOUR PHYSICIAN FOR RECOMMENDED DIET,
EXERCISE AND DOSE THAT IS RIGHT FOR YOUBASED ON THE GUIDELINES FROM CDC, WHO AND ADA.

KNOW WHAT TO DO IF YOU FEEL SICK

Pay attention for potential COVID-19 symptoms including fever, dry cough and shortness

of breath. If you feel like you are developing symptoms, call your doctor.

BASED ON THE GUIDELINES FROM CDC, WHO AND ADA.

IF YOU DEVELOP SYMPTOMS ...

If you develop emergency warning signs for COVID-19 get medical attention immediately. In adults, emergency warning symptoms include:

- Difficulty in breathing or shortness of breath
- Persistent pain or pressure in the chest
- New confusion or inability to arouse
- Bluish lips or face

When you call:



- Have your most recent glucose reading available
- Keep track of your fluid consumption (you can use a 1-liter water bottle) and report
- Be clear on your description of symptoms (for example: are you nauseated? Just a stuffy nose?)
- Ask your questions on how to manage your diabetes

BASED ON THE GUIDELINES FROM CDC, WHO AND ADA.

IF YOU GET SICK, KNOW WHAT TO DO..

Drink lots of fluids. If you're having trouble drinking water, have small sips every 15 minutes or so throughout the day to avoid dehydration.

Check your blood glucose extra times throughout the day and night (ask your doctor for guidance).

 If you are experiencing a low (blood sugar below 70 mg/dl or your specified low blood

glucose level), eat 15 grams of simple carbs that are easy to digest like honey, jam, Jell-O, hard candy, popsicles, juice or regular soda, and recheck your blood sugar in 15 minutes to make sure your levels are rising.

 If your blood glucose is high (BG greater than 240mg/dl) more than 2 times in a row, check with your doctor about suitable modificaton for your current medication/dose

Wash your hands and clean your injection/infusion and finger-stick sites with soap and water or rubbing alcohol

BASED ON THE GUIDELINES FROM CDC, WHO AND ADA.



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