

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary Figure 2. Sample wallet card. (A) front of card, (B) back of card.

A

S

T Stop SGLT inhibitor

I inject bolus **Insulin**

C consume 30 g **Carbohydrates**

H **Hydrate** (drink water)

Please carry this card if you are using a SGLT inhibitor with insulin to treat diabetes

B

Diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA) is always preceded by ketosis. It is possible that in patients taking SGLT inhibitors, ketosis or DKA may present with nonspecific or vague symptoms, and normal blood glucose levels, rather than high blood glucose, which is traditionally associated with DKA. Symptoms may include abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, fatigue, and/or dyspnea. When DKA is suspected, β -hydroxybutyrate measurements (preferred) or urine ketones should be performed.

To correct ketosis or acidosis, it is vital to ensure that rapid acting insulin is administered frequently regardless of blood sugar levels (even if blood sugar is not elevated). Glucose-containing foods or liquids should be given when this extra insulin is administered.

Patient name: _____

If any problems occur, please contact:

Emergency contact: _____ Phone: _____

Physician name: _____ Phone: _____

(Reference: Garg et al. Diabetes Technol Ther. 2018 Sep;20(9):571-575.)