

# SUGAR & SPIKE ARE HERE TO SPREAD THE WORD ABOUT CARING FOR YOUR PET'S DIABETES

  
caninsulin®  
with you for life

“Hi pal. I heard your pet has diabetes. I was shaking in my paws when I first got the news. Luckily, with the help of my vet, my human and my friend Sugar, I’m getting through it!”

– Spike



“You and your pet are going to be fine. Spike and I are here to give you some useful info about managing your pet’s diabetes.”

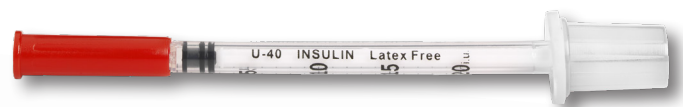
– Sugar

## Daily Insulin Injections

You can give your dog or cat their insulin with an insulin syringe.

It is important to use the right type of insulin syringe for the insulin your pet has been prescribed to avoid potentially dangerous dosing errors.

Insulin for veterinary use has a concentration of 40 IU/mL and should be administered using a U40 insulin syringe.



# Small changes can make a huge difference in managing your pet's diabetes. Here are some important practices to remember:

## Suitable diet and regular meal times

- Discuss the most suitable diet for your pet with your veterinarian. Diabetic cats are often prescribed a special diabetic diet which is low in carbohydrate.
- If your pet needs to lose weight, your veterinarian will advise you on a suitable diet as well as frequency and size of meals.
- Keep all meals, feeding times and snacks the same to avoid fluctuations in insulin requirements.

## Regular exercise

- Engage your pet through daily play and/or regular walks.
- Consider using food puzzles or puzzle feeders especially if your pet needs to lose weight.
- Make sure you have plenty of toys and somewhere for your pet to play.

## Home monitoring

A free app, **Pet Diabetes Tracker**, is available to help you to monitor and record your pet's progress:

- Insulin injection reminders (also insulin reorders reminders for repeat prescriptions)
- Water and food consumption
- Exercise
- Blood glucose
- Urine glucose and ketones
- Create charts and curves
- Share your records, charts and curves with your vet



## The most common side effect of insulin treatment is low blood sugar (hypoglycemia). Here's what to watch out for:

- Giving too much insulin
- Missing or delaying food
- Change in diet or amount fed
- Infection or illness
- Variation in amount and intensity of exercise
- Interaction with other drugs
- Presence of other chronic diseases



**Regular vet visits are a key part of managing your diabetic pet. Contact your vet if you have any questions or concerns**



Your next vet visit is on \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_.