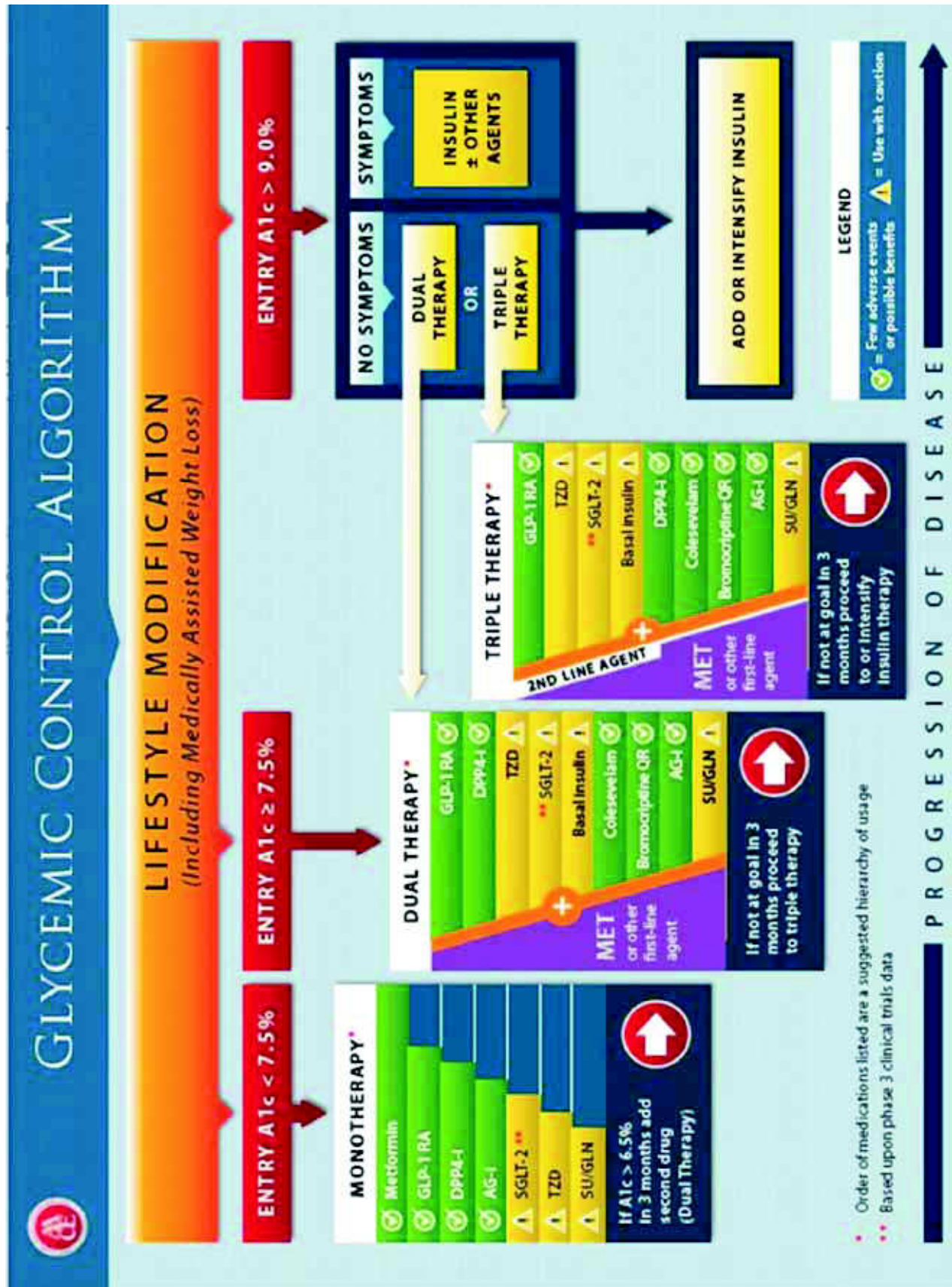


Recent AACE Guidelines For Glycemic Control



LEGEND

- ✓ = Few adverse events or possible benefits
- ⚠ = Use with caution

PROGRESSION OF DISEASE ↑

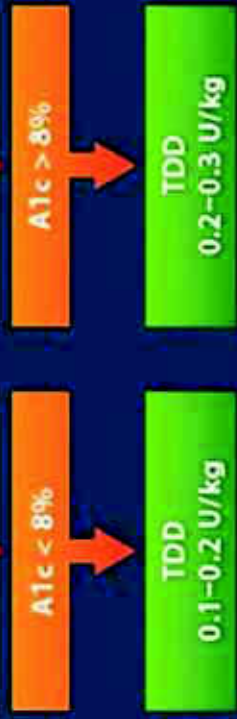
* Order of medications listed are a suggested hierarchy of usage

** Based upon phase 3 clinical trials data



ALGORITHM FOR ADDING/INTENSIFYING INSULIN

START BASAL (long-acting insulin)



Insulin titration every 2-3 days to reach glycemic goal:

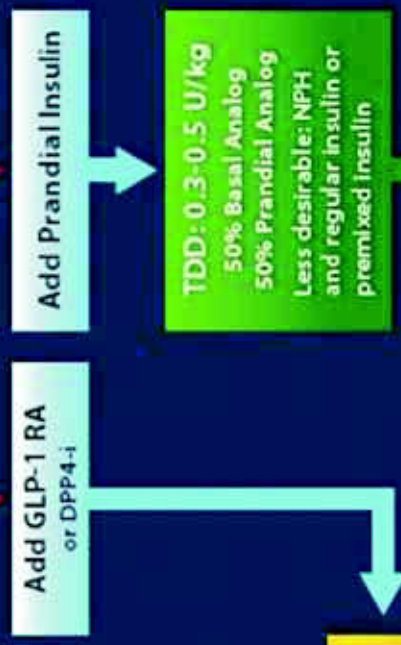
- Fixed regimen: Increase TDD by 2 U
- Adjustable regimen:
 - FBG > 180 mg/dL: add 4 U
 - FBG 140-180 mg/dL: add 2 U
 - FBG 110-139 mg/dL: add 1 U
- If hypoglycemia, reduce TDD by:
 - BG < 70 mg/dL: 10% - 20%
 - BG < 40 mg/dL: 20% - 40%

Consider discontinuing or reducing sulfonylurea after basal insulin started (basal analogs preferred to NPH)

**** Glycemic Goal:**

- For most patients with T2D, an A1c < 7%, fasting and premeal BG < 110 mg/dL in the absence of hypoglycemia.
- A1c and FBG targets may be adjusted based on patient's age, duration of diabetes, presence of comorbidities, diabetic complications, and hypoglycemia risk.

INTENSIFY (prandial control)



Insulin titration every 2-3 days to reach glycemic goal:

- Increase basal TDD as follows:
 - Fixed regimen: Increase TDD by 2 U
 - Adjustable regimen:
 - FBG > 180 mg/dL: add 4 U
 - FBG 140-180 mg/dL: add 2 U
 - FBG 100-139 mg/dL: add 1 U
- Increase prandial dose by 10% for any meal if the 2-hr postprandial or next premeal glucose is > 180 mg/dL
- Premixed: Increase TDD by 10% if fasting/premeal BG > 180 mg/dL
- If fasting AM hypoglycemia, reduce basal insulin
- If nighttime hypoglycemia, reduce basal and/or pre-supper or pre-evening snack short/rapid-acting insulin
- If between meal daytime hypoglycemia, reduce previous premeal short/rapid-acting insulin