



Diabetes in the United States who takes Insulin or Diabetes Medications that help the Pancreas Release Insulin into the Blood

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DESCRIPTION

When your blood sugar (glucose) level is lower than the normal range, you have hypoglycemia. Your body gets most of its energy from glucose. Diabetes treatment frequently has an impact on hypoglycemia. Be that as it may, different medications and an assortment of condition numerous uncommon can cause low glucose in individuals who don't have diabetes. Treatment for hypoglycemia is needed right away. However, your numbers may differ. Make sure to ask your doctor. Taking a high-sugar food or drink or medication to quickly bring your blood sugar back within the normal range is part of the treatment. Finding and treating the underlying cause of hypoglycemia is necessary for long-term treatment. People with type 1 diabetes and people with type 2 diabetes who take insulin or other diabetes medications frequently have low blood glucose levels. 4 in 5 people with type 1 diabetes and nearly half of those with type 2 diabetes reported experiencing a low blood sugar event at least once over a 4-week period in a large global study of people with diabetes who take insulin. It is less common to have severely low blood glucose, which is when your blood glucose level drops so low that you are unable to treat it on your own. 2 out of every 100 adults with diabetes in the United States who take insulin or diabetes medications that help the pancreas release insulin into the blood may experience severe low blood glucose levels annually. When your blood sugar (glucose) level falls below what is healthy for you, you have hypoglycemia. Low blood glucose or low blood sugar are other names for it. People with diabetes, particularly Type 1 diabetes, frequently experience hypoglycemia. Low blood glucose is the point at which your blood glucose levels have fallen low enough that you really want to make a move to take them back

to your objective reach. This typically occurs when your blood glucose level is below 70 mg/dL; however, you should discuss your own blood glucose targets with your diabetes care team and what level is too low for you. An insulin reaction or insulin shock may also be used to describe low blood glucose. The "fight-or-flight" hormone epinephrine is released when blood glucose levels drop. The effects of hypoglycemia, such as a racing heart, sweating, tingling, and anxiety, can be brought on by epinephrine. The brain ceases to function normally if the level of glucose in the blood continues to decrease. This can result in slurred speech, numbness, drowsiness, difficulty concentrating, confused thinking, and blurred vision. The brain may experience seizures, a coma, or even death if blood glucose levels remain low for an extended period of time, depriving it of glucose. When blood glucose levels are too low, the pancreas produces glucagon, a hormone that causes your liver to release stored glucose into your bloodstream. When a person with diabetes has blood glucose levels that are too low to be treated using the 15-15 rule, glucagon is used to treat them. Glucagon is a prescription drug that can be injected, given or puffed into the nose. For those who are already familiar with injectable glucagon, there are currently two types of injectable glucagon products on the market: One that is pre-mixed and ready to use and one that comes in a kit.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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