Pattern Management with Diabetes

You can use pattern management to help figure out what is affecting your blood sugar. Pattern management means writing down your blood sugar results from different times over many days and looking for “patterns” or “trends” of times when your blood sugar is high or low. You may also be able to download blood sugar results from your blood glucose meter to do this. Make notes on your blood sugar log about food, drinks, activity, stress, medication taken, and times you have not felt well. All of these things can affect your blood sugar.

Look at blood sugar results for these times:

- when you wake up
- before each meal
- after each meal
- before activity
- after activity
- at bedtime
- middle of the night (2 to 3 am)

Use the table below to compare your blood sugar results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test time</th>
<th>Goal Blood Sugar</th>
<th>Day 1</th>
<th>Day 2</th>
<th>Day 3</th>
<th>Day 4</th>
<th>Day 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wake up</td>
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<td>Before breakfast</td>
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<td>After breakfast</td>
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<td>Before dinner</td>
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<td>After dinner</td>
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<td>After exercise</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bedtime</td>
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<tr>
<td>Middle of night</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Look at the following chart to see if you can figure out the cause of high or low blood sugar levels. Discuss the best solution with your healthcare provider.

BSWH Diabetes Education 2021

The information provided herein is considered educational and should not be used during any medical emergency or for the diagnosis or treatment of any medical condition. A licensed medical professional should be consulted for diagnosis and treatment of any and all medical conditions. Call 911 for all medical emergencies.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>Possible Cause</th>
<th>Possible Solution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| High blood sugar at wake up or before breakfast (fasting blood sugar) | • Overeating at night  
• Weight gain  
• Not enough activity  
• Not enough diabetes medication or insulin  
• Low blood sugar overnight | • Follow a meal plan  
• Increase activity  
• Ask doctor about medication changes  
• Check blood sugar in the middle of the night (2 am to 3 am) |
| High blood sugar after breakfast | • Overeating  
• Not enough insulin at breakfast | • Follow a meal plan  
• Ask about changing medication  
• Walk for 10 to 15 minutes after eating |
| Low blood sugar before lunch | • Under eating, delayed or missed meal  
• Too much diabetes medication or insulin in the morning  
• Increase in activity | • Follow a meal plan  
• Add a mid-morning snack  
• Ask about changing medication  
• Change the time of activity |
| Low blood sugar in the afternoon | • Under eating, late or missed meal  
• Too much diabetes medication or insulin  
• Increase in activity | • Follow a meal plan  
• Ask about changing medication  
• Change the time of activity |
| High blood glucose in the afternoon | • Overeating  
• Not enough diabetes medication or insulin | • Follow meal plan  
• Ask doctor about medication changes  
• Walk for 10 to 15 minutes after eating |
| High blood glucose after evening meal | • Overeating  
• Not enough diabetes medication or insulin | • Follow meal plan  
• Ask doctor about medication changes  
• Walk for 10 to 15 minutes after eating |
| Low blood glucose overnight (2-3 am) | • Too much diabetes medication or insulin at bedtime  
• Increase in activity | • Ask doctor about medication changes  
• Add a snack at bedtime if active at night  
• Check blood glucose more often |