

Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2 (Evaluation and Management)

Developed by	Society of General Internal Medicine (SGIM)
How developed	Literature was reviewed and recommendations were established by consensus within SGIM's working group in cooperation with the diabetes community and the Endocrine Society (ES).
Additional essential patient information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representative home and office blood sugar measurements • Evidence or history of diabetes • Recent blood glucose, creatinine, and hemoglobinA_{1c} • History of previous treatment, if any
Additional patient information, if available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinical evidence of vascular disease, renal disease, retinopathy or neuropathy • Recent complete blood count, electrolytes, blood urea nitrogen, and creatinine levels • Urinalysis and urine chemistry (i.e. urine micro albumin, creatinine) • Recent ophthalmological examination • Electrocardiogram • The patient should bring their glucometer to the consultation if they have one
Alarm symptoms/conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pregnancy • Significant blood sugar elevations over baseline, such as 250 mg/dl or hemoglobin A_{1c} over 10% • Severe or frequent hypoglycemia • Evidence of end organ damage, such as early renal failure or chest pain • Patients with evidence of dehydration or acidosis should be directed to the emergency department
Tests/procedures to avoid prior to consult	None provided
Common rule-outs to consider prior to consult	None provided
Relevant "Choosing Wisely" elements	None provided
Healthcare professional and/or patient resources	<p>Healthcare Professional Information:</p> <p>Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes 2013 http://care.diabetesjournals.org/content/36/Supplement_1/S11.full.pdf+htm</p> <p>American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists' Comprehensive Diabetes Management Algorithm 2013 Consensus Statement https://www.aace.com/files/consensus-statement.pdf</p> <p>International Expert Committee report on the role of the A1C assay in the diagnosis of diabetes. Diabetes Care. 2009;32 (7):1327.</p> <p>Patient Information:</p> <p>DPP-4 Inhibitors http://www.hormone.org/~media/Hormone/Files/Questions%20and%20Answers/Diabetes/FS_DIA_DPP4_Inhibitors_ENweb.pdf</p> <p>GLP-1 Receptor Agonists http://www.hormone.org/questions-and-answers/2012/diabetes-and-glp-1</p> <p>National Diabetes Education Program Resources http://ndep.nih.gov/i-have-diabetes/index.aspx</p> <p>Fact Sheets on Mealtime Insulin: http://www.accurateinsulin.org/for-patients/</p>