

# MINIMED 670G MANAGING FOOD

Medtronic

## CONSIDERATIONS

Behaviours	A. Bolus 15 mins before eating	B. Check hypo treatment: avoid excessive carbohydrate intake
	C. Avoid fake carb entry to correct rising glucose levels	D. Work with Individual on dietary preferences

### Key Steps for Managing Challenging Meals

1	>>	2	>>	3
<b>Check Carb Counting Accuracy</b>		<b>Optimise Insulin to Carb Ratio (ICR)</b>		<b>Add insulin for high fat and high Protein meals.</b>

## CHALLENGING MEALS

### EXAMPLE: Susie



**Fat and Protein meal:** It is common to see a fall in glucose immediately post bolus followed by a sustained rise in glucose approx. >2 hour later.

### Example: Susie

- At 6am Susie bolused for breakfast- 15 grams of Carb.
- Her glucose dropped from 8.4 mmol/L to 6.7mmol/L.
- This was followed by a rise in glucose 1hour post bolus and continued to stay above 10mmol/L for several hours

## Clinical guidelines now recommend dosing for fat and protein<sup>1</sup>

### MEAL DOSING FOR CHALLENGING MEALS

Manual Mode Vs Auto Mode\*

MEAL TYPE	MANUAL MODE	AUTO MODE
High Carb	Bolus Insulin 15mins before eating <sup>2</sup>	Give 80% of Insulin dose before meal and 20% at 1hr
High Protein, without Carb	Give equivalent of 15g of Carb immediately prior to eating. Increase dose based on individual response. <sup>3</sup>	
High Protein with Carb	Add 20-30% to Carb dose. <sup>4</sup> Give in a dual wave, 70:30 over 3hrs.	Add 20% to Carb dose. Give 70% of total dose before meal and 30% at 1hr post meal
High Fat, High Protein with Carb	Add 20-40% to Carb dose <sup>5</sup> Give in a dual wave, 60:40 over 3hrs.	Add 20-30% to Carb dose. Give 60% of total dose before and 40% at 1hr

### MEAL DOSING FOR CHALLENGING MEALS

Simple adjustments for Auto Mode\*

Carbohydrate in the meal (g)	Add 20% to Carb dose			
	Fat and Protein supplement (g)	Total grams to bolus	70:30 Split Bolus (g)	60:40 Split Bolus (g)
20	5	25	20 : 5	15 : 10
30	5	35	25 : 10	20 : 15
40	10	50	35 : 15	30 : 20
50	10	60	40 : 20	35 : 25
60	15	75	55 : 20	45 : 30

**References:** 1. ISPAD Clinical Practice Consensus Guidelines 2018: Nutritional management in children and adolescents with diabetes: Smart C et al. DOI: 10.1111/pedi.12738. ADA Pharmacologic approaches to glycemic treatment: Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes 2020. Diabetes Care 2020;43(Suppl.1):S98-S110. 2. Smart et al. Diabetes Care 2020;43 :13-15. 3. Paterson et al, Diabetes Med 2015 doi:10.1111/dme.13011. 4. Paterson et al, Diabetes Med 2017 June 34 (6): 851-854. 5. Bell et al. Diabetes care 2020 43 :59-66. \*Medtronic data on file .

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This material is intended to be educational and is not a diagnostic tool. It is not intended to replace the information provided to you by your healthcare providers and does not constitute medical advice.

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