# Identifying signs and symptoms of Diabetes 



Peeing more than usual
particularly at night


Feeling very tired


Thrush
that keeps comings back or itching around genitals


Cuts or wounds taking longer to heal



Feeling thirsty


Fruitysmelling
breath


## TYPE 1 DIABETES <br> INCLUDE:

Feeling very thirsty
$\bigcirc$ Peeing more than usual, particularly at night
Feeling very tiredLosing weight without trying
Thrush that keeps coming back
Blurred visionCuts + grazes that are not healing
Fruity-smelling breath

## TYPE 2 DIABETES*

include:

Peeing more than usual, particularly at night

$\bigcirc$Feeling thirsty all the time Feeling very tired

$\bigcirc$Losing weight without trying
Itching around genitals, or repeatedly getting thrushCuts or wounds taking longer to healBlurred vision

## WHAT SHOULD I DO IF I AM WORRIED?

The best step to take is to contact your GP. Your GP will do a urine test and might check your blood glucose (sugar) level. If they think you might have diabetes, they'll advise you to go to hospital straight away for an assessment.
You'll stay in hospital until you get the blood test results. This is usually the same day. If you're diagnosed with type 1 diabetes, a diabetes nurse will show you the things you need to do to start managing it, such as testing your own blood glucose and how to inject insulin.


HYPOGLYCAEMIA
(LOW BLOOD SUGAR LEVELS)
SYMPTOMS


## SWEATING

IRRITABILITY
PALLOR
OHUNGER
SLEEPINESS
LACK OF COORDINATION

HYPERGLYCAEMIA (HIGH BLOOD SUGAR LEVELS) SYMPTOMS

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O DRY MOUTH
OWEAKNESSINCREASED THIRST
OHEADACHE
○FREQUENT URINATIONBLURRED VISION
"YOU'RE MORE AT RISK OF DEVELOPING TYPE 2 DIABETES IF YOU:

- are over 40 (or 25 for south Asian people)
- have a close relative with diabetes (such as a parent, brother or sister)
- are overweight or obese
- are of Asian, African-Caribbean or black African origin (even if you were born in the UK)

