

SIP requirements		Tests/Targets	Level at which action required
Every Visit	Medication review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check compliance – appropriate choice of drug and dosage eg. patients should be on aspirin unless contra-indications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiate treatment according to best practice guidelines eg. Or as other outlines, such as Metformin – start slow on low dosage 250mg (with meals) & adjust as required
	Smoking & Alcohol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If smoking, offer counselling program Limit alcohol intake – Men (2 x serves) & Women (1 x serve) of standard drinks per day, and two alcohol-free days per week 	
	Lifestyle modifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage moderate physical activity – ½ hour exercise every day (even if it is done 10 minutes at a time) will be of benefit Advise about dietary guidelines & supply support literature 	
	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing education essential for long-term health benefits. Use patient held record & information sheets Consider referral to Diabetes Educator/Dietician 	
3 Monthly	Blood pressure Measure at Diagnosis & every visit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Systolic 125-30mmHg Diastolic 80-85mmHg If proteinuria >1g/24hrs aim for <125/75mmHg Creatinine <0.14 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If BP > 130/85 Non-pharmacological interventions If pharmacology required ACE inhibitors (first line treatment) unless contraindicated
	Weight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BMI ≤25 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set realistic goals Aim to loose 10% of Body weight Note: Weight loss of 5% is sufficient to improve insulin sensitivity
	HbA1C Measure at diagnosis & every: 3-6mths for IDDM 6-12mths for NIDDM once adequately controlled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aim for ≤7% Fasting glucose <6 & postprandial glucose 4-8 mmol/L 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If ≥8% (improve diabetes control) If unstable or modifying treatment, conduct more regular tests (to a maximum of 4 per year) Review medication (add insulin) referral to diabetes educator
6 Monthly	Foot Care At Diagnosis & then examine feet every 6mths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of foot pulses (Dorsalis & Post. Tibial) Check for Rest Pain, Claudication & Paresthesia Assess for neuropathy with 10g monofilament Look for active foot problems or foot deformity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foot ulceration or significant infection – refer for urgent multidisciplinary treatment If “high risk foot” or active foot problem, abnormality or deformity refer to podiatrist Significant peripheral vascular disease – refer to vascular surgeon & diabetes specialist Peripheral neuropathy – refer to diabetes specialist
Annually	Eye examination At diagnosis & annually Children start at 5yrs after diagnosis or at puberty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimal non-proliferative diabetic retinopathy – annual r/v by ophthalmologist or optometrist All other abnormalities – refer to ophthalmologist 	
	Blood lipids Measure at diagnosis & annually once adequately controlled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total cholesterol <4mmol/L Triglycerides < 1.5mmol/L HDL cholesterol ≥1mmol/L LDL cholesterol <2.5mmol/L 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treat if total cholesterol >5, trig >2.5, HDL <1.0 Repeat test every 3-6mths Start with non-pharmacological interventions, if unsuccessful after 6mths, treat
	Renal Health Measure micro-albuminuria at diagnosis & every year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Micro-albuminuria: Normal <20 µg/min timed o/night or <20mg/L spot collection Target BP: 125/75 	<p>If micro-albuminuria is diagnosed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirm 2 to 3 abnormal measurements in 6 to 12 week period Consider treatment with ACE inhibitor Consider referral to renal physician If hypertension coexists treat as per BP guidelines <p>Confirmed or established micro-albuminuria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total proteinuria (>0.54/24hrs) Measure renal function (GFR) Treat with ACE inhibitor Consider treatment with (ACE I/AT2) Consider referral to renal physician
	Please note: This information has been collated in accordance with the latest recommendations as described in RACGP “Diabetes Management in General Practice: Guidelines fro Type 2 Diabetes 2007/8” thirteenth ed.		

