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2025

# Diabetes Patient Oriented Discharge Summary (PODS)

$\mid$ Came to the hospital on $\_$		and left	on		
<ul> <li>□ I know why I was in the hospital.</li> <li>□ My essential care partner has a copy of this PODS.</li> <li>□ I have a copy of my Patient Priorities and Goals of Care form.</li> </ul>					
• Medications	Medications				
<ul> <li>□ My list of medications was reviewed with me.</li> <li>□ My approval forms for medication coverage have been submitted.</li> <li>□ My prescriptions were faxed to my pharmacy at:</li></ul>					
Before discharge, I received:					
<b>≝</b> □ My morning medications		Notes:			
- ☐ My midday medications					
While I was in the hospital I received:					
Flu vaccine □ Yes □ Not applicable	COVID vacc □ Yes □ Not app		Pneumonia vaccine □ Yes □ Not applicable		
☐ After I go home, I will talk to my primary health care provider or to my pharmacist about keeping my vaccines up to date.					
I have:					
☐ Type 1 diabetes	☐ Type 2 d	iabetes	☐ Diabetes not specified		

### Diahetes management skills

( learned or reviewed how to:				
Check my blood sugar  ☐ Yes ☐ No, I do not have to check my blood sugar at home.	Identify and treat low blood sugar  ☐ Yes ☐ No, I am at low risk for having low blood sugar.	Give myself an injection  ☐ Yes ☐ No, I do not take medication by injection.		
Check my ketones (for type 1 d	liabetes only)			
☐ Yes	☐ No, I do not have to check my ketones at home.			
Care at home				

Care at nome
<ul> <li>□ I know my blood sugar targets.</li> <li>□ I know when to check my blood sugar.</li> <li>• See the Diabetes Zone Tool on page 6 for symptoms of high and low blood sugars and when to see your health care provider.</li> </ul>
If you need help with your diabetes care, contact:  → Your primary health care provider or VirtualCareNS (see page 4)  → Your Diabetes Centre (or ask for a referral)  □ I have been referred to a Diabetes Centre.

## **Feet**

- ☐ I check my feet every day for sores.
- ☐ I wear shoes or slippers with closed toes and heels.

### Healthy eating tips

- Eat regularly. Try to eat something every 4 to 6 hours.
- Fill your plate with ½ vegetables, ¼ protein, and ¼ grains or starches.
- Limit pop, juice, sweets, and other high sugar foods.
- For more healthy eating tips, scan the QR code or visit:
  - > https://library.nshealth.ca/HealthyLiving/healthyeating



### **Activity**

• Being physically active is good for your health. If you are newly diagnosed with diabetes or have not been active for some time, talk to your health care team before starting any exercise program that is more strenuous (harder) than walking.

## [நி Home care

- ☐ I have Continuing Care set up for when I go home.
- For more information:
  - > Phone (toll-free): 1-800-225-7225
- Scan the QR code or visit:
  - > www.nshealth.ca/continuing-care



### Equipment

- ☐ I have been approved for equipment funding.
- ☐ I have been given a prescription for equipment from the occupational therapist.



- > Phone: 902-423-3680
- > www.redcross.ca/in-your-community/nova-scotia/health-equipment-loans



## Prevent infection

- The best way to prevent the spread of infection is to wash your hands often with soap and water or use alcohol-based hand rub.
- Stay home until you are well.
- Wear a face mask in public places.
- Try to avoid others who are sick.
- Keep your vaccines up to date.



### **Smoking**

- The best thing you can do for your health is to stop smoking and/or vaping.
- When you are ready to guit, call 811 for information about resources to help you guit.



• If you have questions about going back to having sex, talk with your health care provider.

### Mental health

- Practice habits to help your mental health (like lowering anxiety and stress) during and after your recovery. For ideas, scan the QR code or visit:
  - https://mha.nshealth.ca

If you are having trouble with your mental health, or alcohol or drug use:

- Mental Health and Addictions Services Intake Service
  - > Phone (toll-free): 1-855-922-1122
- If it is an emergency, call 911 or go to the nearest Emergency Department right away.



Resources Scan the QR code

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	Personal Directives in Nova Scotia Have you created and discussed your personal directives and/or advanced care planning for your health goals? Learn more:  https://novascotia.ca/just/pda/	
Y,	Need a Family Practice Registry If you do not have a primary health care provider, you can register to be added to the registry:  https://needafamilypractice.nshealth.ca/ Phone: 811	
	Being on the Need a Family Practice Registry gives you access to VirtualCareNS. They can prescribe medications, order tests, and refer you to a specialist or in-person care as needed:  > www.nshealth.ca/clinics-programs-and-services/virtual-care-ns	
<b>211</b> <sub>®</sub>	211 Nova Scotia is a free, confidential information and referral service that can connect you to programs and services, nonprofits, and government departments across Nova Scotia, 24/7:  > Phone: 211 > https://211.ca	
NS	YourHealthNS YourHealthNS is a new app that helps you navigate health information, book services, and discover care options, right from your phone or computer:  > https://yourhealthns.ca	
nova scotia health	Where to Go for Healthcare Find information about health care services in your area:  > www.nshealth.ca/wheretogoforhealthcare	
nova scotia health	HealthyNS Healthy NS provides free online health and wellness classes for people who live in Nova Scotia. To register for a class, use your Nova Scotia health card at:  > www.healthyns.ca	
	Patient Education Find easy to understand and trustworthy health information:  > https://library.nshealth.ca/patienteducation	

## My appointments:

Who?	Why?	When?	Contact information
Primary health care provider			
Specialist			

### Every day:

- It is important to know the symptoms of low blood sugar, like:
  - > Feeling shaky or lightheaded
  - Nausea (upset stomach)
  - > Faster heart rate
  - > Feeling nervous, irritable, or anxious
  - > Sweating, headache

- > Confusion, not able to concentrate
- > Weak, drowsy
- > Hungry
- Numbness or tingling of your tongue or lips
- It is important to know the symptoms of high blood sugar, like:
  - More thirst
  - > Blurred vision
  - More urination (peeing)
  - > Feeling lightheaded
  - > Weight loss

- > Flushed, hot, dry skin
- > Fatigue (tiredness)
- Feeling restless or drowsy
- > Having trouble waking up
- For more information on lows and highs of blood sugar, scan the QR code or visit:
  - > https://diabetes.ca/resources/tools---resources/lows-and-highs-of-blood-sugar



### What diabetes zone are you in today?

✓ Green Zone: All clear — This is your goal.	What to do:
<ul> <li>Blood sugar between 4.0 and 10.0 mmol/L most of the time, or in your recommended target range or</li> <li>No symptoms of low or high blood sugar, if you do not check your blood sugar (see below)</li> <li>No open sores, cuts, or scratches on your feet</li> <li>Usual energy and activity levels</li> <li>Low or moderate stress levels</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Keep: <ul> <li>taking your prescribed medications.</li> <li>following the healthy eating tips on page 2.</li> <li>being as physically active as you can.</li> <li>checking your feet every day.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Yellow Zone: Caution — This zone is a warning.	What to do:
<ul> <li>Average blood sugar levels above 10.0 mmol/L for more than 7 days (1 week) or low blood sugar levels that you cannot explain</li> <li>Or</li> <li>Ongoing symptoms of low or high blood sugar, if you do not check your blood sugar (see below)</li> <li>New numbness, tingling, pain, or cuts/sores in or on your feet</li> <li>High levels of stress or depression and feeling overwhelmed</li> </ul>	Call your primary health care provider, Diabetes Centre, or Chronic Disease Management team.
Red Zone: Emergency — This means act fast!	What to do:
<ul> <li>Signs of possible diabetic ketoacidosis, like: <ul> <li>Blurred vision</li> <li>Fruity-smelling breath</li> <li>Stomach pain</li> <li>Fast, deep breathing</li> <li>This is a medical emergency.</li> </ul> </li> <li>If you have type 1 diabetes: <ul> <li>Blood sugar level above 14 mmol/L and ketones: <ul> <li>In the urine: "medium" to "high" level</li> <li>In the blood: above 1.5 mmol/L</li> </ul> </li> <li>Blood sugar above 20 mmol/L with nausea, vomiting, and/or stomach pain</li> <li>If you have type 2 diabetes: <ul> <li>Blood sugar level above 25 mmol/L with severe (very bad) drowsiness</li> </ul> </li> <li>Blood sugar level below 4 mmol/L after treating it 3 times</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Call 911 or go to the nearest Emergency Department right away.

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This pamphlet is for educational purposes only. It is not intended to replace the advice or professional judgment of a health care provider. The information may not apply to all situations. If you have any questions, please ask your health care provider.

Find all patient education resources here: www.nshealth.ca/patient-education-resources

Connect with a registered nurse in Nova Scotia any time: Call 811 or visit: https://811.novascotia.ca

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