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#### YOUR COMMUNITY CONNECTION FOR BETTER HEALTH

#### **NOVEMBER 2022**









### **HEALTHY BLOOD SUGARS FOR LIFE**

Blood sugar, also known as glucose, comes from the foods we eat and is the body's primary source of energy. When blood sugar is in the normal range, most people generally have the energy needed to go about their daily lives. However, when it's high, it can cause serious health complications, especially over time.

#### WHAT IS DIABETES?

Diabetes is a chronic (long-lasting) health condition that affects how your body turns food into energy. A healthy body turns food into sugar and releases it through the bloodstream. When blood sugar is high, the pancreas is signaled to release insulin. Diabetes occurs when blood sugars are too high and the body either can't make enough insulin or can't use it properly, resulting in excess sugar in the bloodstream. Over time, this can result in conditions like heart disease, kidney disease and vision loss.

In minutes, your healthcare provider can test your blood sugar level in the office with a glucose meter. It only requires a small sample of blood from your finger.



Normal Blood Glucose Range for Healthy Adults (fasting) 70 – 99 mg/dL

# WHAT'S NEW AT YOUR HOSPITAL

- We are pleased to welcome June Dumaguet, R.N., as our new Chief Nursing Officer. Her nursing career spans 14 years. June is qualitydriven and patient-focused – qualities that are essential to the care of our patients and the success of our hospital. She has expertise in the areas of acute care, staff development, patient and family advocacy, leadership and management.
- Whenever you need care from our hospital, our staff and physicians are committed to serving you. We want you to have a positive experience during your stay as you heal. Please let your nurse know if there is anything we can do to make you more comfortable.



When a patient's blood sugar is high, healthcare providers typically conduct an additional test to measure the A1C, or hemoglobin A1C. This provides information about the average blood sugar levels over the past 3 months, and is commonly used to diagnose prediabetes and diabetes.

#### **A1C RANGES**

NORMAL	<b>BELOW 5.7%</b>
PREDIABETES	5.7% TO 6.4%
DIABETES	6.5% OR ABOVE

#### **RISK FACTORS FOR DIABETES**

The following groups of people are among those at increased risk of developing diabetes.

- Individuals who are overweight or obese
- People 45-years-old and above
- Those who have first-degree relatives with diabetes (parents, children or siblings)
- Mothers who developed diabetes during pregnancy (gestational diabetes) or gave birth to large babies (9 pounds or more)
- Black, Alaska Native, American Indian, Asian American, Hispanic/Latino, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders
- Those with high blood pressure (140/90 or higher)
- People who are physically inactive (exercise less than three times a week)

#### **SURPRISING SPIKES**



There are obvious causes for blood sugar spikes, from high-carb foods to illnesses. According to the CDC, however, there are a few surprises like the ones listed below.

- Artificial Sweeteners
- Coffee
- Dehydration
- Nose Spray
- Skipping Breakfast
- Sleep Loss
- Gum Disease Sunburns

#### LOWER BLOOD SUGAR NATURALLY

Maintaining a healthy weight by eating a balanced, low-carb diet and getting regular exercise are often the first steps

toward achieving normal blood sugar levels. Below are a few lesser-known tips.

## **STAY HYDRATED**

#### **MANAGE STRESS**

#### **SNACK SMART**

#### **GO TO SLEEP**



Water prompts the kidneys to flush out excess sugar through urine



Relaxation minimizes the body's secretion of hormones that spike blood sugar



Smaller, more frequent meals and/or snacks helps maintain even blood sugar levels



7-8 hours of sleep reduces weight gain and the chances of developing diabetes

#### **NOVEMBER IS NATIONAL DIABETES MONTH**

It's the perfect time get to know your blood sugar! If you haven't had your level checked recently, make an appointment with your healthcare provider today. When detected early, diabetes can be managed and sometimes even reversed with the right medications and lifestyle modifications.