

INSULIN NEUTRAL AND ISOPHANE

in-sue-lin new-tral and eye-so-fane

What does it do?

Insulin neutral and *isophane* is a mixture of short-acting and intermediate-acting insulins used to treat diabetes.

How should you use it?

Insulin neutral and *isophane* should be injected into the fatty tissue under the skin (subcutaneously). The abdomen (belly) is usually the best place to inject. Change the injection site regularly so that lumpiness under the skin does not develop.

Insulin neutral and *isophane* is cloudy and should be mixed before using. To do this, gently roll the vial between the palms of your hands or turn the pen upside down 20 times.

What if you forget a dose?

If you miss a dose of *insulin neutral* and *isophane* and have already eaten, check your blood sugar. If it is high, follow the instructions for high blood sugar (hyperglycemia). Otherwise, skip the dose and continue as directed. If you are unsure, contact your health professional.

Can you take other medicines?

Tell your pharmacist or doctor about all medicines or treatments that you may be taking, including vitamins, herbal products or recreational drugs.

What side effects might you notice?

Side Effects	Recommended action
Symptoms of allergy including: skin rash, itching, swelling, trouble breathing	Tell your doctor immediately
Low blood sugars (hypos). symptoms may include: hunger, warmth, sweating, headache, dizziness, drowsiness, tremor, irritability, confusion, changes in behaviour or vision, weakness, tingling around the mouth and tongue	Drink or eat something sweet. Tell your health professional if this is severe or occurs frequently.
Pain, tenderness or redness at injection site	Tell your health professional if troublesome

If you notice any other effects, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist.

Other information:

- If you become ill, change your diet or change your exercise routine your insulin needs will also change, discuss this with your health professional.
- Alcohol may alter your blood sugar and insulin needs. Changes in your sugar testing and insulin treatment are needed if drinking alcohol.
- Tell your doctor if you have liver, kidney or thyroid problems.
- Tell your doctor if you are pregnant, planning to become pregnant, or breastfeeding.
- Test your blood sugar before meals, 2 hours after meals and at bedtime, or as directed.
- Insulin cartridges or vials you are using can be kept at room temperature for up to 4 weeks (cartridges) or 6 weeks (vials). After this, take any leftover insulin back to your pharmacy. Keep unopened insulin in the fridge.
- Wear medical identification (e.g. MedicAlert bracelet) indicating that you have diabetes. Keep extra insulin, needles and something sweet with you at all times.