| Starting blood glucose level (mmol/l) | Action | Amount of carbohydrate needed |
|---|---|---|
| Less than 4.0 | Do not exercise. Treat hypoglycaemia | Carbohydrate is needed as per individual hypo plan |
| 4.1 - 4.9 | Delay exercise. Do not start exercise until blood glucose level is above 5.0mmol/l Once blood glucose level is above 5.0mmol/l, follow the instructions below | 10-20g carbohydrate. Refer to snack list |
| 5.0 - 6.9 | OK to exercise. Have carbohydrate | 10-15g carbohydrate for every 30 minutes of exercise |
| 7.0 - 10.0 | OK to exercise. Have carbohydrate if exercise is longer than 30 minutes | No carbohydrate needed for first 30 minutes of exercise. Take 10-15g carbohydrate for every 30 minutes thereafter |
| 10.1 - 14.0 | OK to exercise. No carbohydrate is needed | Carbohydrate is not needed until blood glucose level drops below 10.0mmol/l |
| Above 14.0 | Exercise with caution. Monitor blood glucose levels. If blood glucose level continues to increase, stop exercise. Drink plenty of fluids | |

Always monitor blood glucose level during and after exercise Reproduced with permission from Aneurin Bevan University Health Board