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Across

3. This vaccine should be given annually to all diabetic patients over the age of 6 months.

6. JY is a 60 yo patient newly diagnosed with type 2 DM. He weighs 120kg, his IBW is 65kg. His height is 5'7". His serum creatinine is 1.0 and LFTs are WNL. His PMH includes rheumatoid arthritis and HTN. What is the best anti-diabetes drug to start in this patient? (generic name)

8. Patients with this type of diabetes have insulin resistance.

Down

1. RT is an 80 yo BF with newly diagnosed type 2 diabetes. Her PMH includes CHF with peripheral edema and HTN. Serum creatinine is 0.8 and LFT's are WNL. What anti-DM drug should NOT be given to this patient? (generic name)

2. Goal A1C should be < __________%.

4. Aspirin is recommended for primary prevention of type 1 and 2 diabetics including those over _______ years of age or who have additional risk factors (FH of CVD, HTN, smoking, dyslipidemia, albuminuria).

5. The A1C test can measure a patient's glycemic control over the past _______ months.

7. The goal is < 150 mg/dl
Across
9. The combination of a statin and a_____________can be effective in treating elevated LDL, TG and low HDL, but may increase the risk of abnormal LFTs, myositis, or rhabdomyolysis.
10. Which of the following drugs should NOT be used if a patient has albuminuria and cannot tolerate and ACEI or ARB?
11. Patients > 64 yo should also receive this vaccine.
12. Which drug can increase HDL but can also significantly increase blood glucose levels at high dose?
13. The UKPDS trial provided strong evidence that the control of bp (<130/80mmHg) can reduce the development of ____________in diabetic patients.
15. This drug should be given to Type 2 DM pts who also have HTN because it is renal protective.

Down
8. This type of diabetes is defined by the absolute deficiency of insulin.
14. The goal is < 100mg/dl.