

a risk of hypoglycemia. Hypoglycemia usually is accompanied by clinical symptoms. Severe hypoglycemia is a medical emergency. Analysis of cases of patients with type 2 diabetes who were hospitalized due to severe hypoglycemia pointing out that it affects mostly patients above 65 years old - 96.6% (29 of 30 patients) [10]. Also those who developed severe hypoglycemia were characterized by low HbA_{1c}. This indicates chronic mean blood glucose levels below 140 mg / dl. These values were lower than those recommended by the American Diabetes

alcohol consumption may mask the symptoms of drug-induced hypoglycemia and cause significant delay in the aid.

Conclusion

Severe hypoglycemia requiring hospitalization in patients with type 2 diabetes affects mostly elderly patients. Severe hypoglycemia is mostly related to insulin or sulfonylureas. In elderly people with type 2 diabetes who are hospitalized due to severe hypoglycemia low HbA1c values below 6.5% are usually revealed. Most elderly patients do not conduct proper blood glucose self-monitoring. Inappropriate intensification of therapy is a main cause of severe hypoglycemia in elderly patients.

References

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