

# Am I at risk for stroke?





# Type 2 Diabetes and

# **Stroke**



The way the body manages blood glucose (blood sugar) connects stroke and heart disease with diabetes. In people living with type 2 diabetes, the pancreas does not make enough insulin or the body does not use it the right way. These things can cause too much glucose to build up in the blood. Over time, high blood glucose levels may cause a build-up of fatty deposits or clots in your blood vessels. This can lead to stroke and heart disease.

A stroke happens when one of the many blood

cannot get the blood and oxygen it needs, brain

cells can die. There are two main types of stroke.

vessels that supply your brain with oxygen

becomes damaged or blocked. If the brain

#### Who is at risk?

People living with type 2 diabetes are more likely to have a stroke than people without diabetes. You may have more risk if you:

- Are over 55 years of age Have heart disease
- Your family background
  Have high blood is African-American, Hispanic/Latino, or Native American
- Had a stroke or a mini-stroke (TIA)
- Have a family history of stroke or mini stroke

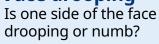
- pressure
- Are overweight and not physically active
- Have high LDL (bad) cholesterol and low HDL (good) cholesterol levels
- Smoke

## What are the warning signs for stroke?

Use the letters in "F.A.S.T." to help you quickly spot the signs of stroke.



# **Face drooping**



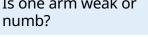


**Novo**Care

DIABETES



## **Arm** weakness Is one arm weak or







#### Speech

Is speech slurred or hard to understand?





#### Time to call 9-1-1, even if the symptoms

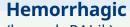
go away.



Other sudden symptoms of stroke may be:

- Numbness
- Trouble walking
- Confusion
- Severe
- Trouble seeing

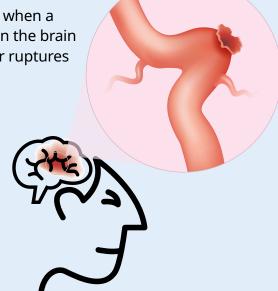
headache



(hem-ah-RAJ-ik)

This happens when a blood vessel in the brain leaks blood or ruptures (breaks open).

What is a stroke?



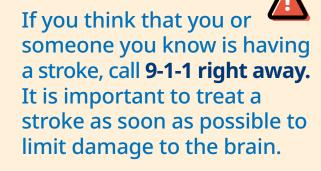
#### **Ischemic**

for a short time.

(is-KE-mik)

This happens when a blood vessel that brings blood to the brain is blocked. A blood clot is often the cause.

A transient ischemic attack, also called a TIA or mini stroke, is when the blood flow is blocked only







# How can I lower my risk of stroke?

You can lower your chance of having a stroke by keeping your blood glucose, blood pressure, and cholesterol on target by making healthy choices that help manage stroke risk:

- ✓ Take your prescribed medicines
- Stop smoking
- ✓ Maintain a heart-healthy diet
- ✓ Limit how much alcohol you drink
- ✓ Be physically active every day
- Maintain a healthy weight

Talk to your diabetes care team to make sure you are doing all you can to make healthy choices.

#### **Know the ABCs**



A1C (your average blood glucose level over the past 3 months)

My A1C now:	
My A1C goal:	



#### **Blood Pressure**

My blood pressure goal: \_\_\_/\_\_ mm Hg

I will check my blood pressure \_\_\_\_\_times each day/week/month (Circle one)



**Cholesterol** (a waxy, fat-like substance in the cells in your body)

My cholesterol goals:

my enorester or godisi
HDL (good cholesterol):
LDL (bad cholesterol):
Triglycerides (a type of fat in your blood):

## What medicines do you take?

It is important to keep track of your diabetes medicines and any other prescribed medicines and supplements you take. Write them down below. Be sure to ask your diabetes care team if you have any questions about the medicines you take.




## Do you have questions?

Talk to your health care team to learn more about what you can do to help lessen your chances of having a stroke.

Ask your health care team any questions you may have, such as:

- ? What is my risk for stroke?
- ? Are there any medicines I can take to help lower my risk?

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Bring this list to your next appointment.



