

HEADSUP ON DIABETES

Diabetes distress

Diabetes can be really tough to live with. Sometimes people feel distressed, which can include feeling frustrated, guilty, sad, or worried. It is understandable if you feel this way from time to time, – but you are not alone. There are many things you that can be done to reduce your diabetes distress.



“I think the hardest thing was as soon as you start testing your sugars and you don’t watch them go down, that just becomes blow after blow every day. It’s not something you deal with every three months when you get your blood test result, it’s something you’re dealing with on a daily basis, so it’s taken me a long time to get used to doing sugar readings and accepting them.”

Marianne, 62, person with diabetes

What is diabetes distress?

Diabetes distress is the emotional burden of living with and managing diabetes. For example, you may feel:

- overwhelmed by the demands of living with diabetes
- concerned that you are ‘failing’ with your diabetes management
- worried about your risk of long-term complications
- frustrated that you can’t predict or ‘control’ diabetes from one day to the next
- guilty when your diabetes management gets ‘off track’.

Diabetes distress becomes a serious problem when these emotions start to affect daily life, including work, school, relationships and diabetes management.

If severe diabetes distress is not managed, it can get worse over time. It may lead to ‘burnout’. This is when a person feels emotionally exhausted and overwhelmed by the demands of their diabetes. They try to cope with this by giving up on taking care of their diabetes.

If you experience diabetes distress, talk to your health professional. They will assess the problem and help you work out strategies to manage your distress.

What you can do

Whether or not you are experiencing diabetes distress, it's important to look after your emotional wellbeing.

Some of the following strategies may work for you; others may not, and that's okay. They may give you ideas about other things you could try.

Stop blaming yourself

Diabetes can be hard to manage, and there is never a perfect relationship between the effort you put in and the outcome.

Sometimes, people feel like they are 'failing' with their diabetes. Remember, your glucose level is just a number, not a reflection of who you are.

- Let go of expectations that may be too high and focus instead on doing things you can achieve.
- Use phrases like 'high' or 'low' blood glucose, instead of 'good' or 'bad', to avoid thinking badly of yourself.

It's about finding the balance between managing diabetes well and living your life.

Start being kind to yourself

It's hard to take care of yourself when you are feeling down or frustrated. Being kind to yourself is a great way to improve your wellbeing. For example, take a relaxing bath, treat yourself to a massage and listen to music you enjoy.

When you feel distressed about your diabetes, you might also like to imagine what you'd say to a close friend with the same struggles. Compare this to how you usually respond to yourself in these situations. Are you being harder on yourself than you would be on a friend? Follow the advice you'd give to your friend instead.

Take a break

If you feel completely fed up with your diabetes, taking a break might help. While you can't completely ignore your diabetes, taking a break means that you spend a little less time and energy on it for a short while (maybe a week or two).

Talk with your health professional before making changes to the way you manage your diabetes. Explain why you need a break and ask them to help you plan your break safely. They will be glad you asked.

Re-assess your goals

If you feel like you are not achieving your goals with your diabetes, consider setting one or two smaller goals to help increase your confidence. Getting some 'easy wins' may help you feel better.

For example, you might consider the following goal: 'To attend four appointments (one every three months) with my diabetes health professional in the next year'. This goal is specific and measurable, which is a good thing. It also needs to be realistic for you. Keeping your appointments will mean you get the support you need.



Get connected

Talking things through with others can be a big help. You might like to talk to your family or friends about how you feel and how they can support you.

It may also help to talk to others who understand what it is like to live with diabetes. It can be reassuring to know that other people face similar challenges and to share ideas about how to cope with them.

– read on to find out where you can access ‘peer support’.

Talk with a professional

The strategies above may give you some ideas about how to prevent or reduce diabetes distress, but they can’t replace professional help. It’s always a good idea to talk about your concerns with your health professional(s).

“I think it’s that realisation that you’re not alone, that there are unfortunately quite a lot of other people around Australia who have got the same issues and face the same problems as you do day in and day out. It can give you, I guess, not a positive feeling but you know in the back of your mind, it’s okay, I’m not isolated, I’m not doing this alone.”

Jake, 41, person with diabetes

Who can help?

Your diabetes health professionals

Your diabetes health care team is there to help you with all aspects of your diabetes, including how you feel about it. If you feel comfortable, share your feelings with them – they will give you non-judgmental support and advice.

You may want to talk with your:

- general practitioner (GP)
- endocrinologist
- diabetes educator
- nurse practitioner
- dietitian
- counselor/psychologist.

Bring this fact sheet to your appointment to help get the conversation started. You will probably feel relieved after sharing your feelings, and it will help your health professional to understand how you are feeling.

Together, you can make plans to reduce your distress. For example, your health professional can help you safely make some small changes to your diabetes care plan so it feels like less of a burden.

- You might like to attend a structured diabetes education session. Learning more about diabetes can help overcome frustrations.
- There may be group education sessions in your area.
- Ask your health professional or contact the diabetes organisation in your state or territory for more information.

A psychologist

You might also like to talk to a psychologist. They will help you find ways to cope with the demands of diabetes.

Ask your diabetes health professional if they know a psychologist in your area who is familiar with diabetes. You can also find a psychologist near you by visiting the Australian Psychological Society website at psychology.org.au.

Your GP can tell you if you are eligible for a Mental Health Treatment Plan to reduce the costs involved in seeing a psychologist.



National Diabetes Services Scheme

A wide range of services and support is available through the NDSS to help you manage your diabetes. This includes information on diabetes management through the NDSS Helpline and website. The products, services and education programs available can help you stay on top of your diabetes.

Visit ndss.com.au for more information.

More information and support

Australian Diabetes Online Community (OzDOC): weekly TweetChat
twitter.com/ozdiabetesoc

To connect with other people with diabetes for online peer support. The community chats online, once a week, using Twitter. Search for @OzDiabetesOC and #OzDOC.

Peer support

• ndss.com.au

(search for 'Publications & Resources')

To find out what peer support is and how you can access it in your area, refer to the National Diabetes Services Scheme (NDSS) leaflet, Peer support for diabetes.

Diabetes Australia & NDSS

• diabetesaustralia.com.au

• ndss.com.au

NDSS Helpline **1800 637 700**

Through the NDSS, you can access a free national NDSS Helpline to obtain information about diabetes and learn about education programs, peer support groups, and other events.

* Source: National Diabetes Services Scheme factsheet. Developed in collaboration with The Australian Centre for Behavioural Research in Diabetes, a partnership for better health between Diabetes Victoria and Deakin University. It is intended as a guide only and should not replace individual medical advice. If you have any concerns about your health or further questions, you should contact your health professional.