



### Remission Strategy

Remission is the ideal goal, but not possible or appropriate for all patients. The ISFM Guidelines on Diabetes Mellitus state: “If negative glucosuria and/or euglycaemia are maintained for 2–4 weeks without insulin, the cat has likely achieved remission.”

- Need to establish goals with owner based on each client’s circumstances
- Insulin administration with the goal to keep BG <220 mg/dl (12.3 mmol/L)
- More likely achieved with intensive regulation utilizing insulins shown to have a longer duration of action in the cat (i.e., detemir, glargine, PZI)

#### Home BG Monitoring

- Adjust dose based on pre-insulin and nadir values

#### Dietary Recommendations

- Restricted carb diet <3g/100 kcal
- Carbs <12% of ME
- Regularly monitoring weight and BCS

#### Management of Obesity

- Target loss of 0.5-2% of body weight per week

#### Mitigation of Insulin Resistance

- Management of other diseases (i.e., endocrinopathies, dental disease, UTI, pancreatitis, etc.)
- Withdrawal of corticosteroids and progestins
- Management of obesity (see above)

#### In the Clinic

- If remission seems likely, more frequent clinic appointments may be necessary

#### Remission Frequently Asked Questions

See Remission FAQs for answers to questions such as, “Is it worthwhile to try for remission?” “What is the chance a patient will go into remission?” “Which patient is most likely to go into remission?” and “What else should I consider about remission?”

