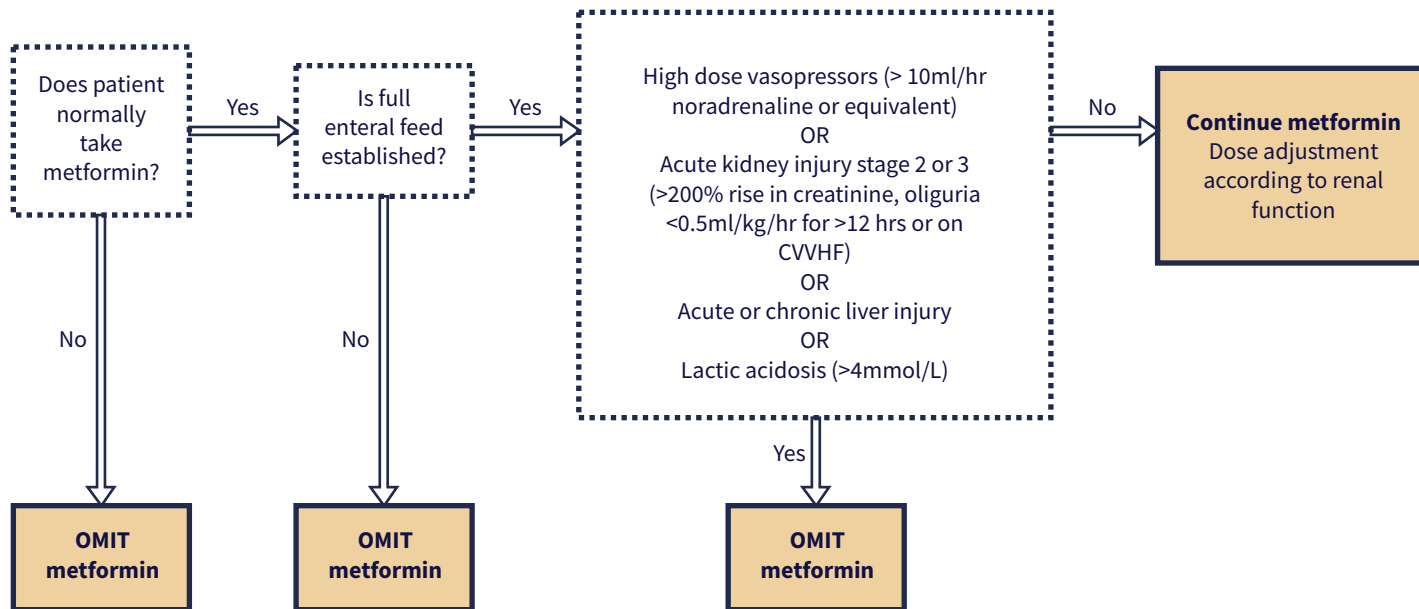




Metformin is a biguanide which decreases hepatic glucose production and increases peripheral glucose uptake



May be associated with a lactic acidosis in patients with shock, renal impairment or in liver injury: omit in these circumstances.

Unlikely to be a cause of hypoglycaemia. May reduce the need for intravenous insulin and therefore decrease glucose variability.

Early reintroduction may be beneficial in critically ill patients already taking metformin. If enteral feed is established and no surgical contraindications consider restart early.

Monitor lactate - if rising above 4mmol/L omit metformin.