Diabetes and Diving

Historically, DAN has advised divers with insulin-dependent diabetes against diving because of the threat of a hypoglycemic episode underwater. However, in a 1996 survey, DAN discovered that approximately 177 of its members were diabetic and scuba diving. Of these, approximately 74% were insulin-dependent.

As a result of these findings, DAN Medical Research launched an observational study in 1997 to analyse current guidelines for divers with diabetes.

The objectives of the study were:

- To measure blood glucose levels during scuba diving while following study guidelines
- To develop a workable protocol for blood glucose analysis
- To access compliance and study guidelines.
- For this study, all participants:
  - visited a personal doctor and had medical verification form signed
  - had a Hemoglobin A1c (glycosylated hemoglobin) test before dive trip (within two weeks of the study date)
  - kept a daily log of diet, exercise, insulin doses, and blood glucose levels as described
  - administered a minimum of three blood glucose tests within one hour of each dive activity and one post-dive test (DAN supplied diabetic equipment and supplies.)
  - had a Hemoglobin A1c test after study within two weeks of completion of study (DAN covered both test costs.)
To participate, the diver must have:

- insulin-dependent diabetes
- a scuba diver certification
- been between the ages of 18 and 65
- not been pregnant
- been a DAN Member with DAN Master or Preferred Plan dive insurance
- been willing to follow the protocols for DAN's study
- had a medical release form signed by a diabetologist or personal primary care physician

To participate, the diver must have had:

- a pretrip HbA1c test in range of < 9%
- no history of any episode of severe insulin reactions (loss of consciousness or seizure) in past 12 months
- no advanced secondary complications, coronary artery disease, cardiovascular disease
- no advanced peripheral vascular disease, proliferative retinopathy, neuropathy or renal disease
- no hospitalisation within the previous 12 months for insulin shock or diabetic ketoacidosis
- hypoglycemic awareness as well as a good understanding of the relationship between exercise and blood glucose levels
- good control of his or her diabetes
- the ability to accurately check blood glucose without supervision
• the ability to detect and treat hypoglycemia without assistance
• no hospitalisation or surgery in past 12 months for other conditions

Blood Glucose Monitoring
Blood glucose monitoring occurred one hour, 30 minutes and 10 minutes prior to the dive and again immediately after the dive.

What Are Hypoglycemic or Hyperglycemic Episodes?
Researchers assumed a hypoglycemic episode if the diver's blood glucose level was 70 mg/dl or less, or the diver experienced symptomatic hypoglycemia before, during or after diving.

Signs and Symptoms of Hypoglycemia
• Sweating
• Nervousness
• Faintness
• Palpitations
• Confusion
• Visual disturbances
• Stupor
• Seizures
• Loss of consciousness
Prior to the Dive
Blood glucose levels below 100 mg/dl on predive measurements or falling levels during subsequent tests were treated with an oral glucose gel and a fourth measurement obtained one hour later. The subject was not allowed to dive and was kept under medical supervision until blood glucose level was rising or stable and above 100 mg/dl.

During the Dive
Volunteers who experienced hypoglycemic events (symptoms of hypoglycemia) during the dive signalled their buddies with a pre-established hand signal – an L-shape with their thumb and index finger – and the buddies ascended to the surface. On the surface, the buddy helped the diabetic diver become positively buoyant and ingest a tube of glucose gel (each diabetic diver carried a tube). The buddy team then terminated the dive, returned to the boat and rechecked the diabetic's blood glucose level. An event occurring after the dive required a diabetic diver to eat a carbohydrate snack and recheck his or her blood glucose level until it rose above 80 mg/dl. The diabetic remained under medical supervision during this time.

Results
From 1997 through 1999, DAN collected data on nine trips, 561 dives by 41 insulin-requiring divers and 504 control dives by 43 divers without diabetes. Diving created no adverse effects on the diver with diabetes. There were 18 hypoglycemic episodes outside of the diving.
Resources

- List of publications related to this study
- "DAN and UHMS Publish Guidelines for Recreational Diving with Diabetes"
- Table of Contents for Diabetes and Recreational Diving with Diabetes

Project Supporters

This project was supported by DAN Members, DAN donors and the following businesses and organisations:

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- AquaWorld, Cozumel
- Albatros Charters, Cozumel
- Blue Bubble Divers, Cozumel
- Caribbean Divers, Cozumel
- Cozumel Equalizer SA, Cozumel
- Dive Paradise, Cozumel
- Mako Tours, Cozumel
Ongoing Research

The Lung function study.

All welcome!
Contribute to DAN research and make a difference in the diving community. We’re inviting anyone who wants to participate to join us on 16 November at Miracle Waters.

- Scuba Club Cozumel, Cozumel
- Sand Dollar, Cozumel
- Cha Cha Cha Divers, Cozumel
- Scuba Du, Cozumel
- Dive Palancar, Cozumel
- Aldora Divers, Cozumel