

DRIVING AND DIABETES

For anyone who is planning to get their driver's licence, it is important to remember that *driving is not a right, but a privilege*. All people who intend to drive must prove that they will be responsible behind the wheel. When you have diabetes, you have to make sure that your diabetes is well managed and take certain precautions when you drive.

Getting Your Licence

Once you pass your learner's (Class 7L) driver's licence written exam, you need to obtain a blue [Driver's Medical Examination Report](#) (form MV2011D, sample copy [here](#)) from your local ICBC Driver Licensing Office. The form needs to be completed and signed by your endocrinologist, before you are able to get your novice (Class 7N) licence. **Don't leave the ICBC office without the form!** Your endocrinologist will request a follow-up medical examination form in the mail 1-2 years later, to re-assess your diabetes and to establish a baseline for future medical examinations. At that time, your endocrinologist will determine when the next follow up needs to be. If your doctor feels that everything is OK, you will then be asked to submit a medical examination form every 5 years with your driver's renewal letter, as long as your diabetes remains stable. Each time, you must show that your diabetes is under control by doing the following:

- Check your blood sugars at least 2-3 times per day and record the results in a logbook.
- Be aware of hypoglycemic reactions (low blood sugars) and always carry some form of fast-acting sugar on your person to quickly treat a low.
- Take your insulin as directed by your endocrinologist.
- Wear ID that says DIABETES on it.
- Ensure that you have not had a severe hypoglycemic reaction (i.e. a low resulting in a seizure, use of glucagon, or requiring assistance from another person) within the past year.
- Notify the Office of the Superintendent of Motor Vehicles (OSMV) of any severe hypoglycemic episodes or worsening of your medical condition.
- Although there isn't a set A1C requirement, our diabetes team requires that you have a recent A1C result that is below 9% (which means that your average blood sugars over the past 2-3 months have been averaging less than 11.7 mmol/L).
- If at a regular routine diabetes clinic visit your doctor feels that you are not meeting these criteria, they may request a further review by the OSMV using their [Report of a Condition Affecting Fitness and Ability to Drive](#).

If you want to mail your [Driver's Medical Examination Report](#) form to the clinic for your physician to fill out, please make sure that you have signed and dated the form at the bottom left corner; otherwise, we will have to return it to you. Do NOT fax us the form, it doesn't transmit well.

Online Resources:

- RoadSafetyBC's webpage on *Driver Medical Fitness*, which is available at: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/transportation/driving-and-cycling/roadsafetybc/medical-fitness>
- The *Canadian Council of Motor Transport Administrators Medical Standards with B.C. Specific Guidelines* for drivers with diabetes can be viewed at: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/transportation/driving-and-cycling/roadsafetybc/medical-fitness/medical-prof/med-standards/7-diabetes>
- Diabetes Canada's *2018 Clinical Practice Guidelines: Diabetes and Driving*, available at: <https://www.diabetes.ca/health-care-providers/clinical-practice-guidelines/chapter-21>

Precautions While Driving

Diabetes is a condition that has the potential to make driving unsafe. High blood sugars (above 17 mmol/L) can make you feel tired and unwell, so you should not drive until your blood sugars are under control. Hypoglycemia is your greatest risk when driving, because low blood sugars can impair your judgement and driving skills **for up to 45-60 minutes**. Take the following precautions when driving:

- Check your blood sugar prior to driving and (if on a long trip) every two hours thereafter.
- **If you're under 5, don't drive!** The act of driving can actually lower your blood sugars. If your blood sugars are below 5 mmol/L treat with fast-acting glucose (glucose tablets or juice) followed by a snack prior to driving.
- Always have a source of rapid-acting glucose **within easy reach** (e.g. attached to the visor) while driving. In addition, keep your blood glucose monitor with you in the car, along with plenty of snacks in the glove compartment.
- If you feel like you're having a low blood sugar while driving, **immediately** stop driving and treat with fast-acting glucose followed by a snack. Resume driving only when your blood sugars have returned to normal (above 5 mmol/L) and you have waited 45-60 minutes.
- Always wear your diabetes ID when driving.

Please note that the criteria for obtaining a commercial driver's license are even stricter. For further information, go to the RoadSafetyBC's webpage at:

<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/transportation/driving-and-cycling/roadsafetybc/medical-fitness/commercial-driver>.