Guidelines for Managing Hyperglycemia

Signs and Symptoms of Hyperglycemia (High Blood Glucose)	
Onset	Gradual (hours to days)
Usual Causes	 Illness, infection, surgery, injury Stress: emotional or physical Too little insulin Increased food Exercise (in type 1) with blood glucose over 14 mmol/L
Signs and Symptoms	 Thirst Excessive urination Fatigue Abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting Blurred vision Change in appetite Dry/itchy skin Slow healing cuts Hard to breathe / acetone breath
Troubleshooting	Infusion Set: Is the tubing primed? Is the cannula dislodged or kinked? Has the set been in longer than 2-3 days? Is the set connected to the cartridge? Are there any leaks or can you smell insulin? Is there discomfort, blood or redness at the site? Is there air in the tubing? Insulin Pump: Did you forget to bolus? Check Bolus History Any recent alarms? Is the cartridge empty? Did you forget to stop your temporary basal rate? Insulin Is the insulin cloudy or clumped? Has the insulin expired? Has the insulin been at room temperature for longer than one month? Did you leave the insulin in a warm place? For technical problems with your pump, call the 24-hour Helpline

REMEMBER

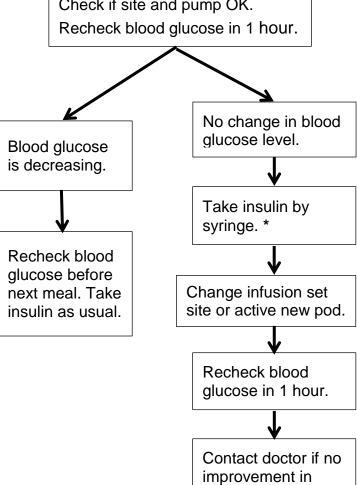
- Insulin should always be taken!
- Drink plenty of extra carbohydrate-free fluids.
- Check blood glucose and urine ketones before every meal and/or every four hours.

Flow Chart: Hyperglycemia Protocol for **Insulin Pumps**

If your blood glucose reading is above 14 mmol/L, follow these steps:

High Blood Glucose Level No Ketones

Take correction dose with pump. Check if site and pump OK.



* Your pump cannot track active insulin given via syringe. If you would like to track active insulin, disconnect pump or remove pod and use pump to calculate correction dose and deliver dose (discard in sink).

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High Blood Glucose Level With Ketones

Use insulin from new vial and take by syringe using correction factor. *

Change infusion set and site or active new pod. Check pump.

Drink 1 cup of water or sugar free beverages every hour.

Recheck blood glucose and ketones every 2 hours.

Continue to take correction dose through the pump.

Contact doctor if no improvement in blood glucose and ketones.

Go to the hospital if blood glucose is >20mmol/L and you are experiencing abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea.



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blood glucose.