

Managing hyperglycaemia and/or sick-days on an insulin pump

On an insulin pump, a blood glucose level (BGL) greater than 13mmol/L is considered high (hyperglycaemia) and should be managed.

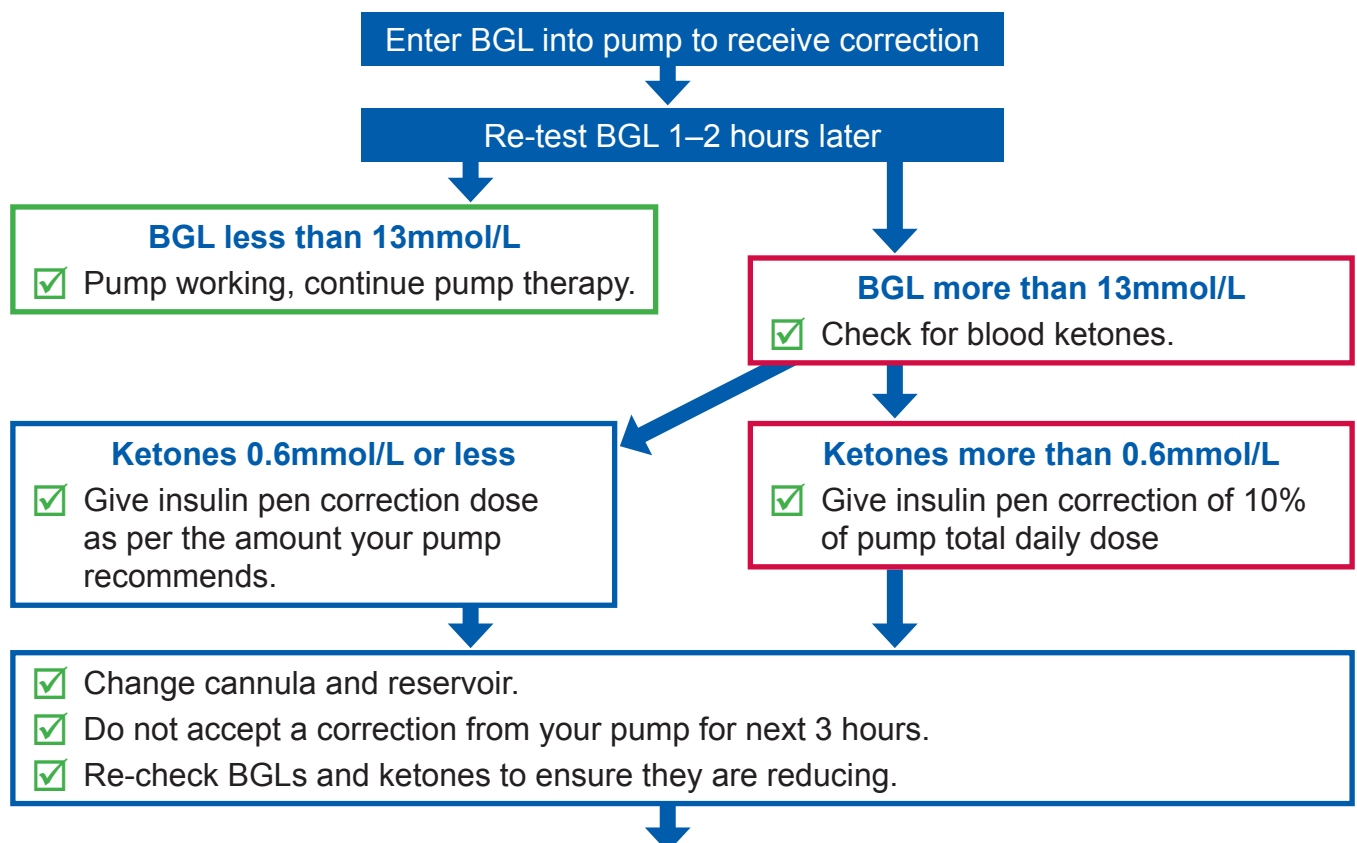
Causes of hyperglycaemia

- Interrupted insulin flow (e.g. air bubbles, cannula/line kinks, empty reservoir).
- Insufficient basal or bolus insulin.
- Exercise (high intensity).
- Stress, excitement.
- Illness, feeling unwell.
- Medications such as steroids.



Troubleshooting is important to manage any pump problems. If you are unable to find an insulin delivery problem, the steps below should be followed to manage high BGLs.

Hyperglycaemia management steps



If your BGLs and ketones are not reducing after three corrections OR you feel too unwell to manage, OR your blood ketones are 3.0 mmol/L or more, call your diabetes specialist for assistance or your nearest hospital emergency department.

Note: Remember to check for blood ketones if unwell, regardless of your **BGL**. Ketones can occur with normal BGLs during illness.

Our insulin pump service is one of the largest in Australia

What can we do for you?

Our service is here to assist you with:

- starting insulin pump therapy
- upgrading your existing insulin pump
- providing more information if you want to learn more about this exciting technology.

Who can attend?

Our services are available to everyone and no referral is necessary.

To qualify for the insulin pump service, you need to:

- have private health insurance (for a minimum of 12 months)
- be under the care of a specialist diabetes doctor
- be prepared to learn and practice carbohydrate counting
- be prepared to test your blood glucose levels up to 8 times/day (initially)
- be prepared to attend a number of pump preparation and follow up appointments.

More information

Call us on (03) 8532 1800 or visit baker.edu.au/insulin-pumps.