

DIABETES ACTION PLAN 2021 EARLY CHILDHOOD SETTING

Use in conjunction with Diabetes Management Plan. This plan should be reviewed every year.

Twice daily injections

CHILD'S NAME _____

DATE OF BIRTH _____ AGE _____

NAME OF CENTRE _____

INSULIN will be given before breakfast, at

Home Centre

Please make sure **all** carbohydrate food is eaten at snack and main meal times.

THIS CHILD IS WEARING

Continuous Glucose Monitoring (CGM)
 Flash Glucose Monitoring (FGM)

BLOOD GLUCOSE LEVEL (BGL) CHECKING TIMES

BGL checks should occur where the child is at the time it is required

Before main meal
 Anytime hypo is suspected
 Confirm low or high sensor glucose reading
 Before planned activity

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

- Some children MAY require a BGL check before planned physical activity.
- Some children MAY require slow acting carbohydrate food before planned activity.
- Vigorous activity **should not** be undertaken if BGL is greater than or equal to 15.0 **and/or** the child is unwell.

PARENT / CARER NAME _____

CONTACT NO. _____

DIABETES TREATING TEAM _____

CONTACT NO. _____

DATE PLAN CREATED _____

LOW Hypoglycaemia (Hypo)

Blood Glucose Level (BGL) less than **4.0 mmol/L**

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS Pale, headache, shaky, sweaty, dizzy, drowsy, changes in behaviour

Note: Check BGL if hypo suspected

Symptoms may not always be obvious

**DO NOT LEAVE CHILD ALONE
DO NOT DELAY TREATMENT**

MILD

Child conscious
(Able to eat hypo food)

Step 1: Give fast acting carbohydrate
e.g. _____

Step 2: Recheck BGL in 15 mins

- If BGL less than 4.0, repeat **Step 1**
- If BGL greater than or equal to 4.0, go to **Step 3**

Step 3: Give slow acting carbohydrate
e.g. _____

SEVERE

Child drowsy / unconscious
(Risk of choking / unable to swallow)

First Aid DRABCD
Stay with child

**CALL AN AMBULANCE
DIAL 000**

Contact parent/carer
when safe to do so

HIGH Hyperglycaemia (Hyper)

Blood Glucose Level (BGL) greater than or equal to **15.0 mmol/L** is well above target and requires additional action

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS Increased thirst, extra toilet visits, poor concentration, irritability, tiredness

Note: Symptoms may not always be obvious

Child well

- Encourage oral fluids
- 1-2 glasses water per hour
- Return to activity
- Extra toilet visits may be required
- Re-check BGL in 2 hours

In 2 hours, if BGL still greater than or equal to 15.0,
CALL PARENT/CARER FOR ADVICE

Child unwell (e.g. vomiting)

- Contact parent/carer to collect child ASAP
- Check ketones (if able)

KETONES

If unable to contact parent/carer **and** blood ketones greater than or equal to 1.0 mmol/L or dark purple on urine strip

**CALL AN AMBULANCE
DIAL 000**

Use in conjunction with Diabetes Action Plan. This plan should be reviewed every year.

CHILD'S NAME _____

AGE _____

RESPONSIBLE STAFF

Centre staff who have voluntarily agreed to undertake training and provide support with diabetes care to the child.

STAFF MEMBER	GLUCOSE CHECKING	INSULIN ADMINISTRATION

Responsible staff will need to receive training on how to check glucose levels and administer insulin injections (if required).

INSULIN ADMINISTRATION

This child is on two injections of insulin per day. Therefore, ALL carbohydrate food must be eaten at regular times throughout the day.

- Insulin injection is not required at the centre
- Insulin injection is required at the centre
 - Before breakfast Before evening meal

Type of injection device: Pen Syringe

The location in the centre where the injection is to be given:

Centre director/manager will need to ensure that the parent/carer has completed the relevant documentation, authorising responsible staff to administer insulin to the child.

BLOOD GLUCOSE LEVEL (BGL) CHECKING

Target range for blood glucose levels (BGLs): 4 – 7 mmol/L

- BGL results outside of this target range are common.
- **BGL check should occur where the child is at the time it is required.**
- **Always wash and dry the child's hands before doing the BGL check.**

Blood glucose levels will vary day-to-day and be dependent on several factors such as:

- Insulin Dose
- Excitement / stress
- Age
- Growth spurts
- Type/quantity of food
- Level of activity
- Illness / infection

TIMES TO CHECK BGLS (tick all those that apply)

- Anytime hypo suspected Before snack Before lunch
- Before activity When feeling unwell
- Other times – please specify _____
- _____

- Further action is required if BGL is **less than 4.0 mmol/L** or **greater than or equal to 15.0 mmol/L**. Refer to Diabetes Action Plan.
- If the monitor reads '**LO**' this means the BGL is too low to be measured by the monitor — follow the hypoglycaemia (Hypo) treatment on Diabetes Action Plan.
- If the monitor reads '**HI**' this means the BGL is too high to be measured by the monitor — follow hyperglycaemia (Hyper) treatment on Diabetes Action Plan.

SENSOR GLUCOSE (SG) MONITORING

The child is wearing

Continuous Glucose Monitor (CGM)

Flash Glucose Monitor (FGM)

Model: _____

Freestyle Libre

- CGM and FGM consist of a small sensor that sits under the skin and measures glucose levels in the fluid surrounding the cells.
- With CGM, a transmitter sends data to either a receiver or phone app.
- With FGM, the device will only give a glucose reading when the sensor disc is scanned by a reader or phone app.
- These devices are not compulsory.
- A sensor glucose (SG) reading can differ from a finger prick blood glucose reading during times of rapidly changing glucose levels e.g. eating, after insulin administration, during exercise.
- Therefore, a SG reading less than _____ or above _____ **must** be confirmed by a finger prick blood glucose check.

Hypo treatment is based on a blood glucose finger prick result.

ALARMS

- Alarms will be **ON** **OFF**
- If "on" the device will alarm if sensor glucose is low or high.
- Currently FGM does not have alarm settings

ACTION: Check finger prick blood glucose level (BGL) and follow Diabetes Action Plan for treatment.

USE AT THE CENTRE

- Staff are not expected to do more than the current routine diabetes care as per the child's Diabetes Action and Management plans.
- Staff do not need to put CGM or FGM apps on their computer, smart phone or carry receivers.
- Parents/carers are the primary contact for any questions regarding CGM/FGM use.
- Some CGM/FGM devices can be monitored remotely by family members. They should only contact the centre if they foresee an emergency.
- **If the sensor/transmitter falls out, staff to do finger prick blood glucose checks.**
- The sensor can remain on the child during water activities.

LOW BLOOD GLUCOSE LEVELS (Hypoglycaemia / Hypo)

Follow the child's Diabetes Action Plan **if BGL less than 4.0 mmol/L.**

Mild hypoglycaemia is common.

Mild hypoglycaemia can be treated by using the child's hypo supplies.

HYPO SUPPLIES LOCATED: _____

HYPO TREATMENT

FAST ACTING CARBOHYDRATE FOOD	AMOUNT TO BE GIVEN

SLOW ACTING CARBOHYDRATE FOOD	AMOUNT TO BE GIVEN

- If the child requires more than 2 consecutive fast acting carbohydrate treatments, as per their Diabetes Action Plan, call the child's parent/carer. Continue hypo treatment if needed while awaiting further advice.
- All hypo treatment foods should be provided by the parent/carer.
- Ideally, packaging should be in serve size bags or containers and labelled as **fast acting carbohydrate** food and **slow acting carbohydrate** food.

If the child is having more than 3 episodes of low BGLs at the centre in a week, make sure that the parent/carer is aware.

SEVERE HYPOGLYCAEMIA (HYPO) MANAGEMENT

Severe hypoglycaemia is not common.

Follow the child's Diabetes Action Plan for any episode of severe hypoglycaemia.

DO NOT attempt to give anything by mouth to the child or rub anything onto the gums as this may lead to choking.

If the centre is located more than **30 minutes** from a reliable ambulance service, then staff should discuss Glucagon injection training with the child's Diabetes Treating Team.

HIGH BLOOD GLUCOSE LEVELS (Hyperglycaemia / Hyper)

- Although not ideal, BGLs above target range are common.
- **If BGL is 15.0 mmol/L or more**, follow the child's Diabetes Action Plan.
- If BGL is still greater than or equal to 15 mmol/L **after 2 hours** call parent/carer for advice.
- If the child is experiencing frequent episodes of high BGLs at the centre, notify their parent/carer.

KETONES

- Ketones occur most commonly when there is not enough insulin in the body.
- Ketones are produced when the body breaks down fat for energy.
- Ketones can be dangerous in high levels.

**If child is UNWELL check ketone level if strips provided.
Follow the child's Diabetes Action Plan.**

Blood ketone check Urine ketone check

If ketones are **more than 1.0 mmol/L, or dark purple on urine strip**, follow action for ketones on the child's Diabetes Action Plan.

EATING AND DRINKING

- The child should not go for longer than 3 hours without eating a carbohydrate meal or snack.
- The child will require supervision to ensure all food is eaten.
- No food sharing.
- Seek parent/carer advice regarding foods for parties/celebrations.
- Always allow access to drinking water and toilet (high glucose levels can cause increased thirst and extra toilet visits).

Does the child have coeliac disease? No Yes*

*Seek parent/carer advice regarding appropriate food and hypo treatments.

EXTRA PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND SWIMMING

A blood glucose monitor and hypo treatment should always be available.

- Some children may require a blood glucose level check before physical activity.
- Physical activity **may cause glucose levels to go high or low.**
- Some children MAY require slow acting carbohydrate food before every 30 minutes of planned physical activity or swimming.

■ ACTIVITY FOOD REQUIRED. LOCATED: _____

ACTIVITY FOOD

CARBOHYDRATE FOOD TO BE USED	AMOUNT TO BE GIVEN

- Physical activity should not be undertaken **if BGL less than 4.0 mmol/L.** Refer to the Diabetes Action Plan for hypo treatment.
- Vigorous activity **should not** be undertaken **if BGL is greater than or equal to 15.0 mmol/L and/or the child is unwell.**

EXCURSIONS / INCURSIONS

It is important to plan for extracurricular activities.

Consider the following:

- Ensure blood glucose monitor, blood glucose strips, ketone strips, hypo and activity food are readily accessible.
- Plan for meal and snack breaks.
- Always have hypo treatment available.

DAILY EQUIPMENT CHECKLIST

Supplied by the parent/carer

- Insulin and syringes / pens / pen needles
- Finger prick device
- Blood glucose monitor
- Spare batteries for blood glucose monitor
- Blood glucose strips
- Blood ketone strips
- Urine ketone strips
- Sharps container
- Hypo food
- Activity food

NAME _____

DATE PLAN CREATED _____

AGREEMENTS

PARENT/CARER

- I have read, understood and agree with this plan.
- I give consent to the centre to communicate with the Diabetes Treating Team about my child's diabetes management at the centre.

NAME

FIRST NAME (PLEASE PRINT)

FAMILY NAME (PLEASE PRINT)

SIGNATURE

DATE

CENTRE REPRESENTATIVE

- I have read, understood and agree with this plan.

NAME

FIRST NAME (PLEASE PRINT)

FAMILY NAME (PLEASE PRINT)

ROLE Manager Supervisor
 Other (please specify) _____

SIGNATURE

DATE

DIABETES TREATING MEDICAL TEAM

NAME

FIRST NAME (PLEASE PRINT)

FAMILY NAME (PLEASE PRINT)

SIGNATURE

DATE

HOSPITAL NAME