

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

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

IF UNWELL (e.g. VOMITING), CONTACT
PARENT/CARER TO COLLECT CHILD/STUDENT

BLOOD GLUCOSE LEVELS (BGL) TO BE CHECKED (tick all those that apply)

- Anytime hypo suspected
- Before snack
- Before lunch
- Before activity
- Before exams/tests
- When feeling unwell
- Beginning of a after-school care session
-

LOW BLOOD GLUCOSE LEVELS (Hypoglycaemia / Hypo) FOLLOW ACTION PLAN

- If the child/student requires more than 2 consecutive fast acting carbohydrate treatments, as per their Diabetes Action Plan, call their parent/carer. Continue hypo treatment if needed while awaiting further advice.
- All hypo treatment foods should be provided by the parent/carer.

SEVERE HYPOGLYCAEMIA (HYPO) MANAGEMENT FOLLOW ACTION PLAN

Is NOT common.

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

If the early childhood setting/school is located more than 30 minutes from a reliable ambulance service, then staff should discuss Glucagon injection training with the child/student's Diabetes Treating Team.

HIGH BLOOD GLUCOSE LEVELS (Hyperglycaemia / Hyper)

MORE THAN 15 mmol/L FOLLOW THE ACTION PLAN

KETONES FOLLOW THE ACTION PLAN

- Ketones occur most commonly in response to high glucose level and

NAME _____

HOSPITAL UR NO. _____

DATE PLAN CREATED

EXCURSIONS / INCURSIONS

EXCURSIONS

SCHOOL CAMPS

EXAMS

NAME _____

HOSPITAL UR NO. _____

DATE PLAN CREATED _____

