

# TYPE 1 DIABETES ACTION PLAN 2022 EARLY CHILDHOOD SETTING **Multiple daily injections**

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

CHILD'S NAME \_\_\_\_\_

DATE OF BIRTH \_\_\_\_\_ AGE \_\_\_\_\_

NAME OF CENTRE \_\_\_\_\_

**INSULIN** is given 4 or more times per day. An injection will be needed at the Centre before  
 breakfast  lunch  evening meal  other  
 Ensure 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** 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. \_\_\_\_\_

**Step 3a:**  
If insulin is due & BGL greater than 4.0, give usual insulin dose & then immediately eat meal.

**Step 4: Resume normal activity when BGL 4.0 or higher**

### 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

Staff who have voluntarily agreed to undertake training and provide support with diabetes care to the child. The responsible staff needs to be in the child's room and available when the child attends the early childhood setting.

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 four or more injections of insulin per day.

The child requires an injection of insulin **at the Centre**:

- Before breakfast
- Before lunch
- Before evening meal
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Insulin injection \_\_\_\_\_ minutes before meal.

**Carbohydrate food must always be eaten after a mealtime insulin injection.**

Type of injection device:  Pen  Syringe

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): 4.0 – 7.0 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 breakfast
- Before snack
- Before lunch
- Before evening meal
- 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 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)**  
Model: \_\_\_\_\_

**Flash Glucose Monitor (FGM)**  
Model: \_\_\_\_\_

- 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 finger prick blood glucose result.**

## ALARMS

- Alarms will be  **ON**  **OFF**
- If "on" the device will alarm if sensor glucose is low or high.

**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

SLOW ACTING CARBOHYDRATE FOOD	AMOUNT

- 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 will need to have an insulin bolus injection **before** carbohydrate foods are eaten. The insulin dose for meals/snacks will be determined by:

Set dose                       Flexible dosing guide \_\_\_\_\_

All carbohydrate foods should be clearly labelled by the parent/carer with carbohydrate amounts in  grams /  serves

Meals/snacks provided by the Centre. Provide a copy of the menu to the parent/carer so they can determine carbohydrate amounts for meals/snacks.

- 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.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

DATE PLAN CREATED \_\_\_\_\_

# EXTRA PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND SWIMMING

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

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

■ ACTIVITY FOOD REQUIRED. LOCATED: \_\_\_\_\_

## ACTIVITY FOOD

GLUCOSE LEVEL RANGE	CARBOHYDRATE FOOD	AMOUNT

- 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 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, insulin device and needle, hypo and activity food are readily accessible.
- Plan for meal and snack breaks.
- Always have hypo treatment available.
- Know location of toilets.

## EQUIPMENT CHECKLIST

### EQUIPMENT THAT COMES TO EARLY CHILDHOOD SETTING DAILY

#### Supplied by the parent/carer

- Insulin pens and pen needles (or syringe and insulin)
- Finger prick device
- Blood glucose monitor used by child at the Centre and at home
- Blood glucose strips
- Blood ketone strips
- Urine ketone strips
- Hypo food
- Activity food

### BACKUP EQUIPMENT TO STAY AT EARLY CHILDHOOD SETTING

#### Supplied by the parent/carer

- Insulin pens and pen needles (or syringes and insulin).  
Stored according to the Early Childhood Setting's Medication Policy.
- Finger prick device
- Blood glucose monitor
- Spare batteries for blood glucose monitor
- Charging cable for glucose monitoring devices (if required)
- Blood glucose strips
- Blood ketone strips
- Urine ketone strips
- Sharps container
- Hypo food

## DISPOSAL OF MEDICAL WASTE

Dispose of any used pen needles or syringes in Sharps container provided.  
Dispose of blood glucose strips, blood ketone strips, or urinary ketone strips  
as per the Early Childhood Setting's medical waste policy.



# AGREEMENTS

## PARENT/CARER

Organise a meeting with the Centre's representatives to discuss implementation and sign off on your child's action and management plan.

- 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