

Insulin Subcutaneous Order and Blood Glucose Record - Adult

(Affix identification label here)

URN: _____

Family name: _____

Given name(s): _____

Address: _____

Date of birth: _____ Sex: M F I

NOT A VALID PRESCRIPTION UNLESS IDENTIFIERS PRESENT

Guidelines for Managing Hyperglycaemia Alerts

- Assess**
- Hydration and dietary status: is hyperglycaemia easily explained by dietary indiscretion?
 - Ketones: if ketone test is positive consider diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA). Seek expert advice
 - Concurrent medications: if on oral corticosteroids or Total Parenteral Nutrition (TPN) seek expert advice
 - Missed doses of insulin or oral hypoglycaemic agent
 - If not eating normally or markedly labile BGLs consider insulin infusion
 - Are alterations to insulin regimen or initiation of insulin required? Consider:
 - Is it likely that insulin will be continued after discharge? If not, is it necessary to start it currently?
 - What was the pre-morbid BGL control like? What is current HbA1c?
 - Does the patient want long term insulin treatment? If so, what is their preferred regimen?
 - Was hyperglycaemia secondary to treated hypoglycaemia?

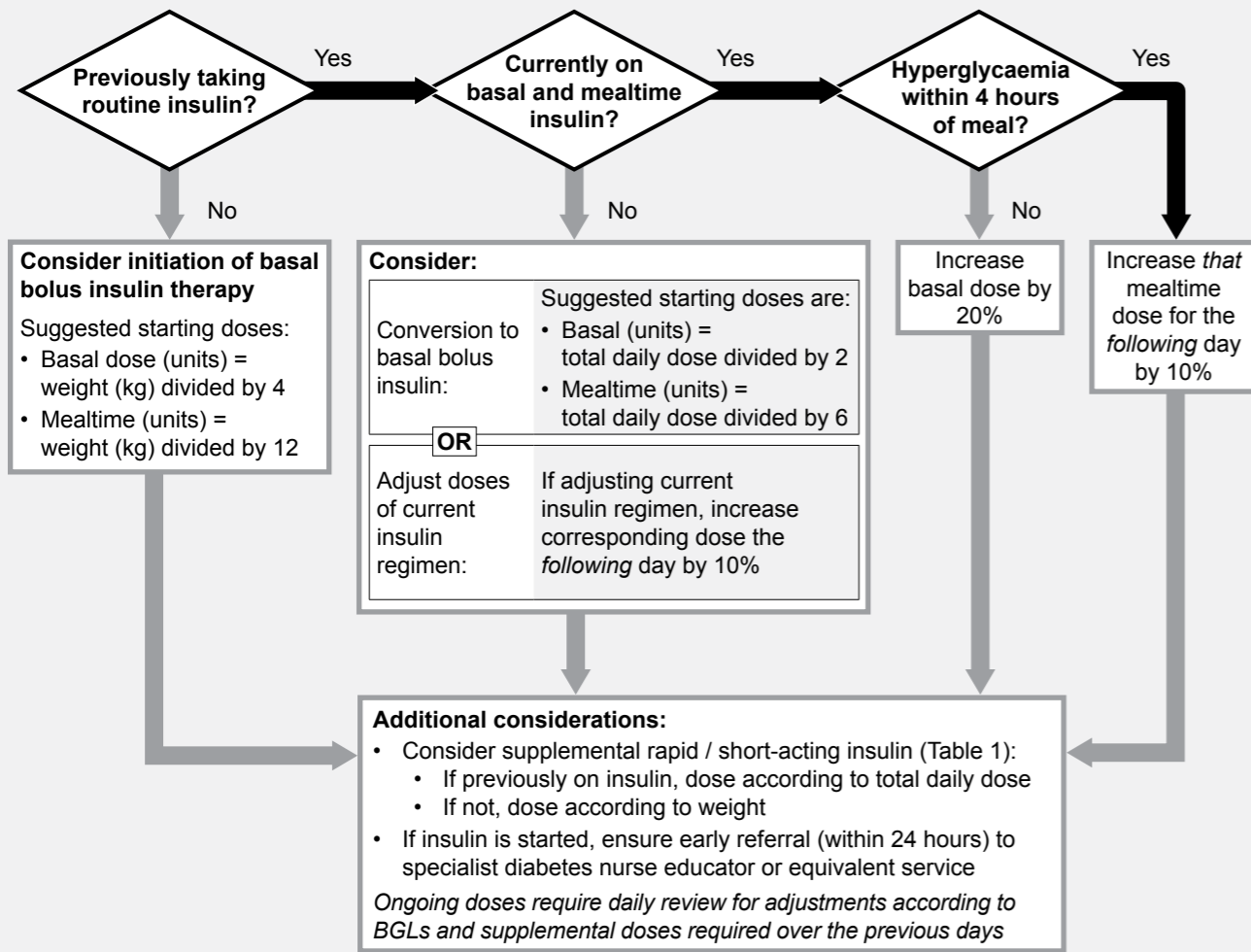
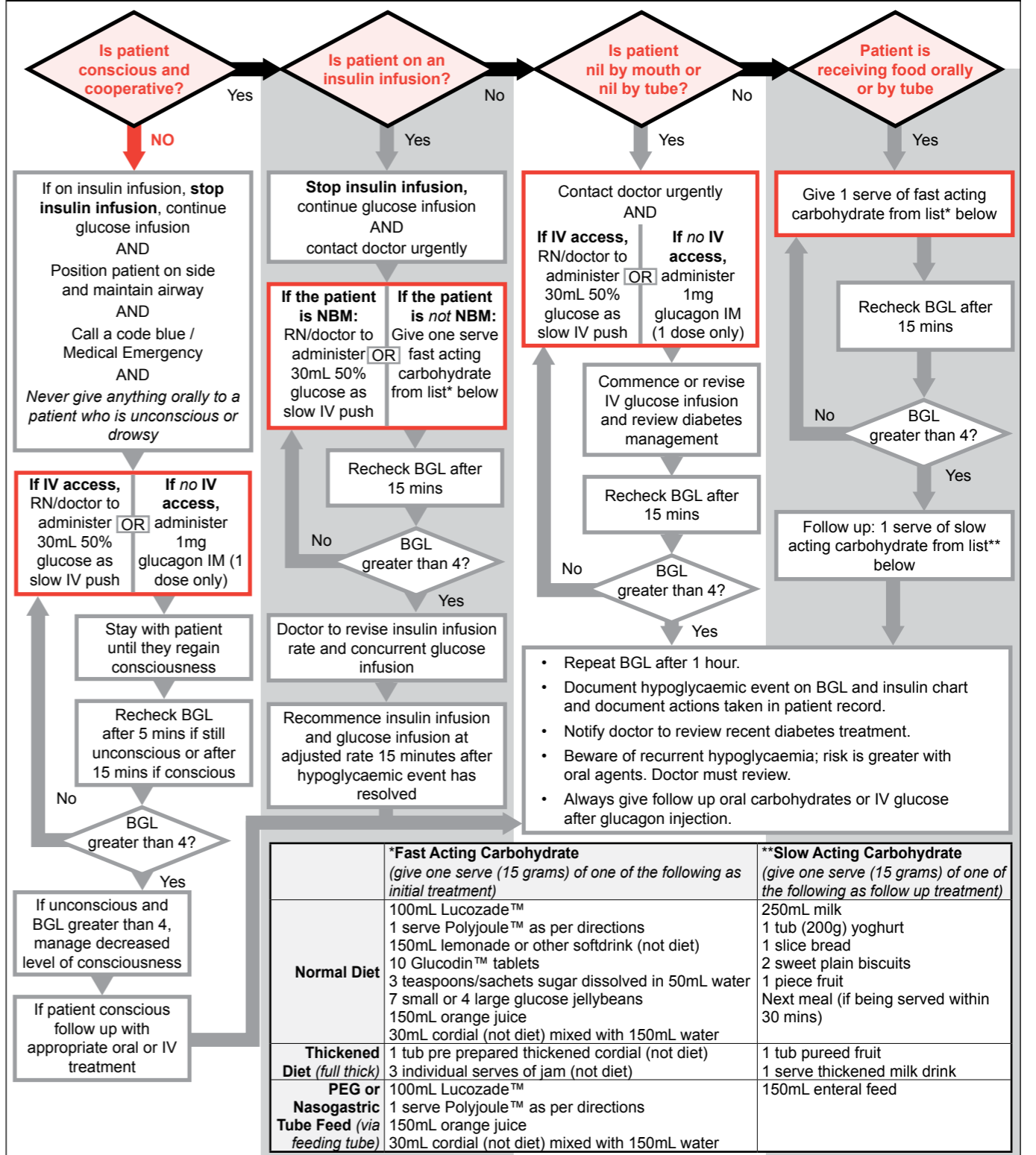


Table 1: Suggested initial stat and supplemental rapid / short-acting insulin doses

Previously on insulin: use previous total daily dose		Less than 26 units	26–50 units	51–100 units	More than 100 units
Not previously on insulin: use actual weight		Less than 50 kg	50.1–100 kg	100.1–150 kg	More than 150 kg
BGL mmol/L	8.1–12	1 unit	2 units	3 units	4 units
	12.1–16	2 units	4 units	6 units	8 units
	16.1–20	3 units	6 units	9 units	12 units
	More than 20	4 units	8 units	12 units	16 units

Hypoglycaemia Management in Diabetes: BGL Less than 4mmol/L



Diabetes treatment review following treated hypoglycaemia

- Assess patient – provide basic and advanced life support if required.
- Review diabetes management for causes of hypoglycaemia and correct avoidable causes:
 - If the cause is identified and corrected (e.g. missed, delayed or reduced intake), insulin dose adjustment is not required unless hypoglycaemia recurs.
 - If the cause is not identified or cannot be corrected and:
 - hypoglycaemia has occurred **within** 4 hours after mealtime insulin, reduce the dose of **that** mealtime insulin by 20% the following day.
 - If hypoglycaemia has occurred **outside** 4 hours after mealtime insulin reduce basal insulin dose by 20%.
- If on insulin and eating normally, **do not withhold subsequent mealtime or basal insulin** after treating hypoglycaemia:
 - If reduced oral intake consider reducing mealtime insulin dose(s).
- If on a sulphonylurea, obtain specialist advice on management** as hypoglycaemia can be recurrent or prolonged:
 - Monitor BGL hourly for 4 hours, then 4 hourly for 24 hours after last hypoglycaemic episode.
 - If recurrent hypoglycaemia, commence IV glucose titrating rate to BGL greater than 4 mmol/L.
 - Withhold oral hypoglycaemic treatment until recovered and review whether further therapy is required.

INSULIN SUBCUTANEOUS ORDER AND BGL RECORD - ADULT

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS BINDING MARGIN