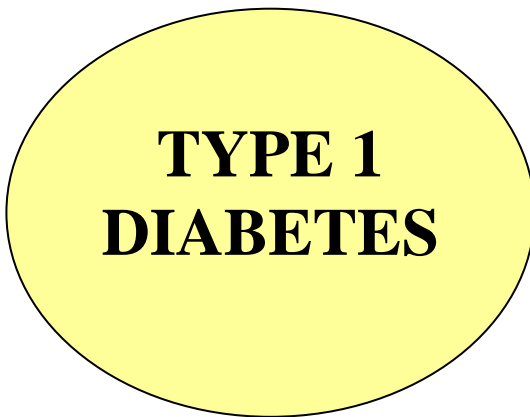


NURSERY SCHOOL (not Argyll & Bute)

ESSENTIAL INFORMATION ALL STAFF NEED TO KNOW

What is Type 1 Diabetes?

- Body attacks its own insulin producing cells. Cause unknown
- Insulin allows sugar to enter the body's cells – essential for life
- Requires daily insulin injections/pump therapy, regular blood sugar testing, a healthy diet & regular exercise
- Risk of health complications with prolonged high blood sugars
- A life long condition – once diagnosed you have it for life.



What support will the child need during the nursery/playgroup session?

- Help with checking blood sugars
Target range 4-8 mmols/L
- Ensuring regular meals and snacks
- Some children will need an insulin injection/insulin pump bolus at snack and or lunchtime
- When the blood sugar is high the child will need the toilet more frequently and if on insulin pump additional interventions will be required (see plan)
- Close observation for signs of a hypo (see below)

HYPO?

A blood sugar less than 4.0 mmol/L requiring immediate treatment

POSSIBLE SIGNS OF A HYPO?

Pale Headache Shaking Sweating Stomach ache
 Dizzy Hungry Glazed Eyes Poor concentration Sleepy
 Change in behaviour e.g. obstreperous, tearful, very quiet

Be aware some families may be using DEXCOM, Libre or some other technology which measures the sugar level in the body's tissues rather than the blood.

Unless explicitly advised by the specialist diabetes team in a health care plan please continue to use finger prick blood tests if assisting a child to manage their diabetes.

ACTION REQUIRED

CONSCIOUS & COOPERATIVE

The child may recognise signs of a hypo themselves but not always

1. NEVER send the child to the office/sick bay if you suspect a hypo. Further activity/exercise will worsen the situation.
2. Assist with blood sugar testing if available but don't delay treatment
3. Sugary drink or snack e.g.
20 mls Lift Shot
OR 100 mls Fresh fruit juice
OR 3-4 Fruit pastilles
4. Reassess in 15 minutes. Still hypo go back to step 3. Otherwise give a starchy snack e.g. plain biscuit if the next meal/snack is more than 1 hr away. On a pump – starchy snack not required
5. Encourage return to normal activities

CONSCIOUS & UNCOOPERATIVE

If the blood sugar is too low the child may become disorientated and drowsy

1. BRING HELP TO THE CHILD. NEVER try to send the child to the office or sick bay
2. Administer GLUCOSE GEL if available. Squeeze a little of the tube at a time into the cheek pocket of the child's mouth, allowing them time to swallow it. Try to give ½ whole tube of Glucose Gel.

If Glucose Gel is not available **DIAL 999** for an ambulance informing them the child has Type 1 Diabetes.
3. Phone Parents/Caregivers urgently

UNCONSCIOUS AND/OR SEIZURE

Left untreated a hypo can result in collapse, unconsciousness and seizure.

1. **DIAL 999** for an ambulance informing the operator the child has Type 1 Diabetes
2. Place the child in the recovery position (on their side)
3. Give NOTHING BY MOUTH
4. If on an insulin pump inform the ambulance crew of this when they arrive
5. Contact Parents/Caregivers urgently

WHAT ABOUT OCCASIONAL HIGH BLOOD SUGAR READINGS i.e. above 8 mmols/L

Child appears well - on a pump (see child specific plan), otherwise no immediate concern. Appears unwell -contact the parents/carers immediately

GOING ON A TRIP/OUTING?

Be prepared! Speak to Parents/Caregivers well in advance and always ensure you have hypo treatments and extra snacks with you.

NEED MORE INFORMATION OR TRAINING?

Please contact the Paediatric Diabetes Team
 Tel. 01463 701321 or 01463 704000 [ask for Bleep 2052]

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