

# Sick Day Management in Type 1 Diabetes

Management of sick days in children with type 1 diabetes is critical in preventing diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA).

## KEY POINTS:

- **DO NOT STOP INSULIN!**
- Insulin dose may need to be increased or decreased, based on blood glucose (BG) level and food intake.
- Increase BG monitoring to 3-4 hourly if test strips available.
- If unable to test BGL at home, admit to a local health facility for regular testing.
- Ensure adequate fluid intake.
- Treat fever.



## KETONES:

**Monitoring for urinary or blood ketones is very important.**

Additional insulin is usually necessary to control BG levels (unless the illness causes hypoglycaemia).

### ELEVATED BG WITH ABSENCE OR SMALL KETONES

#### GIVE:

- 5-10% of total daily dose of insulin (or 0.05 - 0.1U/kg) as short or rapid-acting insulin.
- Repeat every 2-4 hours.

### ELEVATED BG WITH MODERATE OR LARGE KETONES

#### GIVE:

- 10-20% of total daily dose of insulin (or 0.1U/kg) as short or rapid-acting insulin.
- Repeat every 2-4 hours.

**WHEN VOMITING PRESENT, CONSIDER THIS A SIGN OF INSULIN DEFICIENCY AND IMPENDING DKA.**