

**HYPERGlycemia-
HIGH Blood Glucose**

HYPERglycemia=HIGH blood glucose



Above target range

- HIGH blood glucose possible causes:

Not enough insulin



Too much food

Not enough activity



Illness, infection or stress

HYPERglycemia=**HIGH** blood glucose



Above target range

Onset:

- Usually slow onset-not an emergency
- More rapid with:
 - Pump failure/malfunction
 - Illness
 - Infection
- Can mimic flu-like symptoms
- Medical orders will specify signs and action to take

Greatest danger: may lead to Diabetic Ketoacidosis (DKA) if not treated

HYPERglycemia=**HIGH** blood glucose



Above target range

- HYP
- ERglycemia alone is not an emergency
- When accompanied with nausea, vomiting and/or ketones, it becomes an emergency. Call:
 - School nurse
 - Parent/ guardian
- If unable to reach a parent or guardian, the school personnel should initiate contact with the prescriber or Emergency Medical Services (EMS or 9-1-1)

HYPERGlycemia=HIGH blood glucose



Common Symptoms:

Above target range



Thirsty



Blurred Vision



Hunger

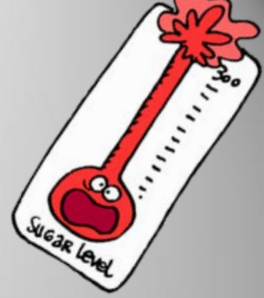


Tired



Frequent restroom breaks

HYPERGlycemia=HIGH blood glucose



Above target range

Other Symptoms:

Headache
Stomach pains
Weight Loss
Irritable
Flushed Face
Sleepiness/Fatigue
Dry Mouth
Nausea
Confusion
Labored breathing
Profound weakness
Unconscious

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Above target range

Treatment:

Goal is to lower the blood glucose to target range by following the medical orders

- Verify by blood glucose check
- Check ketones
- Allow free use of restroom and access to drinking water
- Contact school nurse to discuss plan of action
- Administer insulin based on school nurse consult and medical orders
- Contact parent/guardian
- Recheck blood sugar per medical orders
- Document, noting any patterns or irregularities

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Risks and Complications of HYPERglycemia:

- Interferes with student's ability to learn and participate in activities
- Serious, long-term complications develop when blood glucose levels remain above the target range over time
- Untreated hyperglycemia and ketones can lead to diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA) and potentially to coma or death

GO TO THE AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION
SAFE AT SCHOOLS VIDEO-CHAPTER 4
HYPERGLYCEMIA

at:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i26P860R1AU&list=PL3DE9DDE8EB2A2E56&index=5>