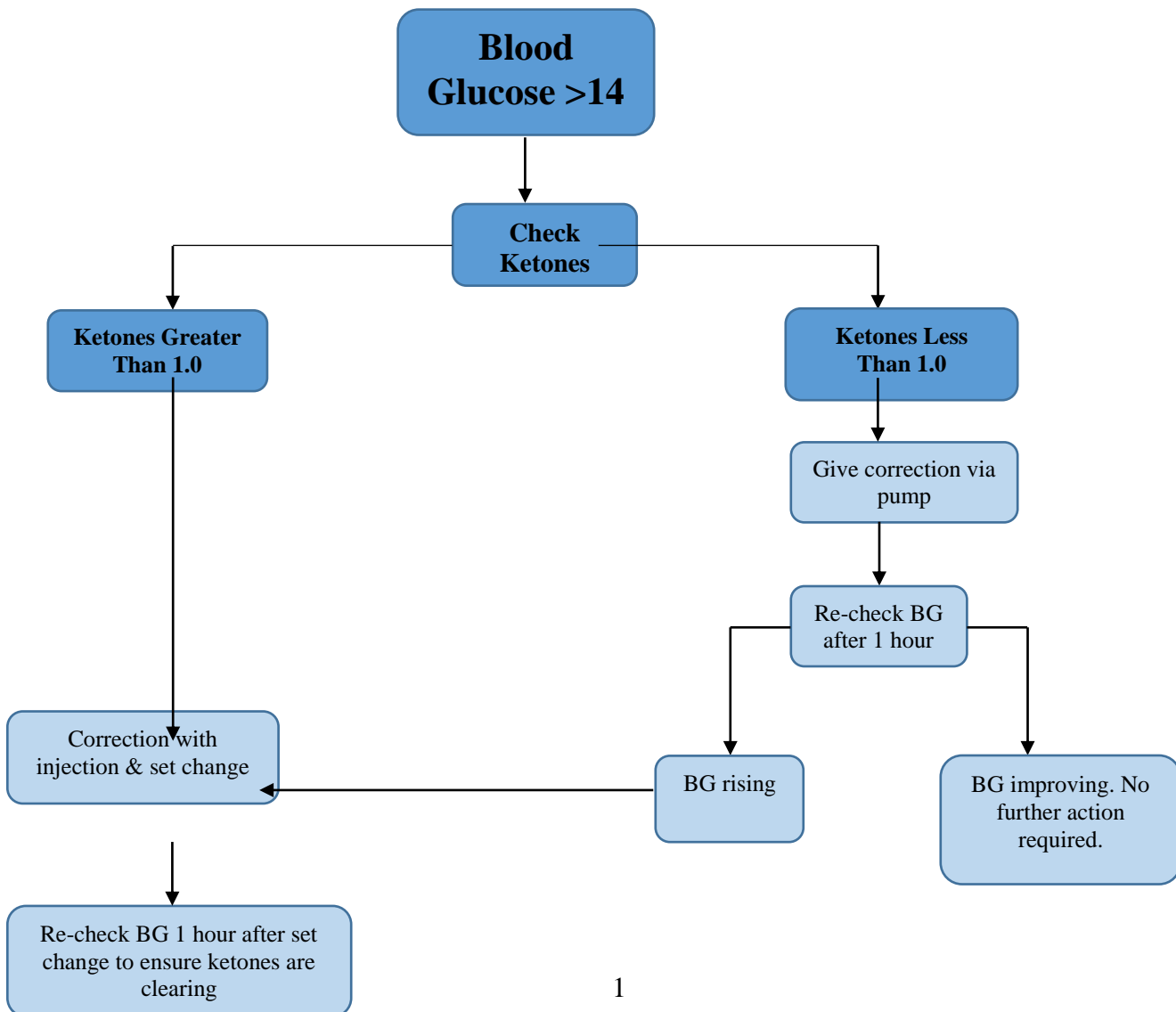


# CSII Troubleshooting

## Possible causes for high Blood Glucose levels with or without ketones:

1. **When was last set change done?**
  - Was blood glucose checked 2 hours after set change?
2. **How many days is cannula in situ?**
  - Cannula is less efficient on the 3<sup>rd</sup> day.
3. **Redness around site.**
4. **Air in the tubing.**
5. **Disconnected tubing.**
6. **Empty reservoir.**
7. **Forgotten bolus.**
8. **Illness.**



### Illness management:

Illness can be managed well by setting **TEMPORARY BASAL** rates.

When setting temp basals for illness start with +20% for 3hrs. Check blood glucose after 2hrs and re-evaluate as you may need to increase or decrease %.

**Always check ketones if sick even if blood glucose is within range.**

### Hypoglycaemia or Low blood glucose management:

Treat a low blood glucose 4.0 mmol/l or less with 10 to 15 g of fast acting CHO and suspend pump. Check blood glucose in 10-15 minutes and restart pump if blood glucose is greater than 4.0 mmol/l.

#### Consider the cause:

- If within 2 hrs. after meal bolus this could be insulin to CHO ratio **or** miscalculation of CHO intake.
- Very active days/sport can be managed by **reducing** basals using **Temporary Basal** rates. Always check blood glucose after sport as duration of temp basal may need to be extended.
- Disconnect the pump when participating in contact sports and water sports (unless you have a water-proof pump).

*Disclaimer & Copyright©2015 Our Lady's Children's Hospital Crumlin, Dublin 12. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means without the prior written permission of the copyright holder. Every effort has been made to ensure that the information provided is accurate and in accord with standards accepted at the time of printing.*