

Care of the Patient presenting with complications from Diabetes

Last Reviewed: 4/8/2024

Owner: ED CNS

ED: High-Risk Low Volume Checklist

Note: This checklist <u>DOES NOT</u> take the place of EPIC orders or EPIC documentation. It is strictly a reference to facilitate safe care within the ED environment.

Key Components of Care

Safety and Goals of Care:

- Maintain or facilitate the return of mental status, hydration status, respiratory status, and pertinent abnormal lab values.
- Prevent complications: progression of illness, hypoglycemia, cerebral edema

Nursing Orders:

- Vital Signs: A full set of vital signs should be completed every 15 minutes until stable and then hourly once stable
- Nursing Assessment: Utilize Doc Flowsheets to best monitor trends
 - Visual (with mental status) and respiratory assessments should be completed every 15 minutes until stable and then every hour once stable
 - Additional systems assessments as per patient symptoms, diagnoses, and order (Neurological, Abdominal, etc.) should be completed hourly or as ordered.

	Diabetic Ketoacidosis (DKA)	Diabetic Ketosis without Acidosis (DK no A)— "Sick Day Rules"					
Criteria	Blood Sugar > 200, BHOB > 3, and pH < 7.3 or HCO3 < 15	Acute illness/inadequate insulin dosing and Ketosis without acidosis					
Monitoring	Admit patient to central monitor for continuous CR monitoring	Utilize central monitor as needed based on patient condition and policy					
Vascular Access	• 2 PIVs required: 1 blood drawing and 1 fluids + medications	• Site assessment / documentation Q1 hour for infusing PIVs, Q8 hours for					
	• Site assessment / documentation Q1 hour for infusing PIVs, Q8 hours for	infusing central lines					
	infusing central lines						
	Hourly pump checks for all continuous infusions						
Nutrition	• NPO	Review appropriate nutrition with MD and count carbohydrate intake correction					
Hydration	• Glucose: hourly checks → goal to decrease 50-100 mg/dL per hour.	Glucose checks via same route <u>q2 hours</u>					
Monitoring	 Begin dextrose containing fluids (D10) only when glucose is <300 or 	BHOB checks via same route <u>q2 hours</u>					
	decrease in POC glucose >100 per hour	Rehydration:					
	BHOB checks <u>q2 hours</u>	 Encourage PO hydration. Patient to drink 1 ounce per age in years every 					
	• Rehydration: After bolus, begin 1.5x MIVF with 2 bag system with floor	hour to help clear ketones					
	stock. Once available, replace floor stock with pharmacy-provided fluids	 Blood Sugar ≥ 200: sugar-free fluids 					
	containing electrolytes.	Blood Sugar < 200: sugar-containing fluids					
	Blood Sugar ≥ 300: Blood Sugar 200-300: Blood Sugar < 200:	o For patients with BOHB > 2: Give NS bolus 10 mL/kg, repeat as clinically					
	ALL Normal Saline half D10 ± half NSS ALL D10	indicated, and add glucose to IVF if blood glucose < 200					
	Consider Zofran if patient is nauseous or vomiting	Consider Zofran if patient is nauseous or vomiting					
	Intake and output documentation hourly.	Intake and output documentation hourly.					
Insulin (Double Check with	• Start insulin infusion 1 hour after fluid resuscitation begins at 0.1	• 1st Dose: Use SubQ rapid-acting insulin only (Aspart) 0.15 unit/kg					
Endocrine notes for	units/kg/hour. Ask for insulin to be ordered ASAP to allow Pharmacy time	2 nd Dose: Discuss 2nd insulin dose with Endocrine Fellow					
patient-specific	to prepare medication.	Carb Correction insulin should be given in addition to insulin correction factor					
considerations)	Remove any continuous insulin pumps when roomed	Insulin Pump: Continue insulin basal rate after verifying recent infusion site					
0 1 (T. W. A. C. LOL. III	change					
Goal of	Transition to SubQ Insulin:	Discharge can occur once BHOB < 1 and patient is tolerating POs with reassuring					
treatment (Refer to Endocrine	 Criteria: normal Mental Status, Tolerating Small POs, HCO₃ ≥ 15 or HCO₃ 	vital signs and physical examination.					
recommendations	≤ 15 and BHOB < 2, and anion gap < 10-12						
for patient-specific	IV regular insulin is very short-acting, give 1st SubQ dose before stanning infusion						
care)	stopping infusion.						



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	on must be alertea t	Start:	Time:	Time:	Time:	Time:	Time:	Time:	Time:	Time:	Time:	Time:
		NOW	@ 1 hour	@ 2 hour	@ 3 hour	@ 4 hour	@ 5 hour	@ 6 hour	@ 7 hour	@ 8 hour	@ 9 hour	@ 10 hour
Nursing Assessments & Care	Vital Signs											
	Assessment & Mental Status											
	Intake/Output											
	PIV assessments											
	. – . – . – . – . – .		. – . – . – . – . –	– . – . – . –	→ <u>AND</u> ·	- · - · - ·						
DKA	POC Glucose		Recheck before starting insulin									
	POC Ketones											
	Blood Gas Repeat Q2Hr until pH is >7											
	BMP/Mag/Phos.											
	IVF	20mL/kg bolus (infuse for 1 hour)	CONTINUE NSS fluids @ 1.5x maintenance	Transition to electrolyte- containing IVF once BMP has resulted			 A	djust IVF ro	ate as order	red		
	Insulin	ORDER ASAP	Insulin Infusion should be initiated 1 hour from the start of the bolus.		DO NOT ADJUST THE INSULIN RATE							
		·	•		OR	!	•	•	•			
DK no A (Sick Day Rules)	POC Glucose											
	POC Ketones											
	Insulin		1 st dose		2 nd dose							
	Sliding Scale											
	Insulin											
•	PO Intake											

References- Policy/Procedure/Job Aid/Pathway: Diabetic Ketoacidosis (DKA) Clinical Pathway — Emergency Department & Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus (DM) and Acute Illness Clinical Pathway--Emergency Department