

# Getting back on the insulin pump



## When do I need to restart my child's insulin pump?

You should only restart your child's insulin pump if the doctor says it is okay to restart it.

**Your child should not go without insulin for more than 2 hours.**

You will need to restart your child's insulin pump as soon as possible.

## What do I need to know before I leave the hospital?

**Review your child's After Visit Summary before you leave the hospital.** You will need to know:

- When the last dose of short-acting insulin was given to your child. This information is on your After Visit Summary (AVS).
- If long acting insulin like Lantus was given to your child, know the time and day of the last injection. This information is on your AVS.

Make sure your child's AVS shows when the last dose of short acting and the last dose of long acting insulin was given. If you do not see the information ask your care team.

## How should I restart my child's insulin pump?

1. Make sure the insulin pump is working. If your child was treated for diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA), you must call the insulin pump support line to see if your pump is safe to use. The insulin pump support line phone number is on the back of your child's insulin pump.
2. Insert a new pump set in a lump free place on the skin. Refill the insulin pump with fresh insulin.
3. If your child was given a long-acting insulin like Lantus, set a temporary basal rate on your child's insulin pump. Run the temporary basal rate for a full 24 hours from the time the long-acting insulin was given. For example, if your child received a long-acting insulin at 5:00 pm, a temporary basal rate will be used until 5:00 pm the next day. See your child's AVS for more instructions.
4. Start the pump to begin giving insulin.
5. Test the blood sugar or check the Continuous Glucose Monitoring (CGM) device for a current blood sugar level as soon as you start the pump.
6. Your child's pump settings may need to be changed. This will be based on your child's blood sugar. See your child's AVS for more instructions.
7. If your child's blood sugar stays above 200 mg/dL after 2 hours on the insulin pump, you will need to follow your child's sick day guidelines. The sick day chart is on the Children's website diabetes specialty page. <https://chw.org/medical-care/diabetes-program>. You can ask your care team for one.

**ALERT:** Call the Diabetes Urgent Line at 414-266-2000, if your child:

- Has large urine or blood ketones.
- Is vomiting.
- Has an insulin pump that is not working.
- Has blood sugars above 250 mg/dL for longer than 4 to 6 hours.
- Has special health care needs that were not covered by this information.