**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 3rd day.
3. Redness around site.
4. Air in the tubing.
5. Disconnected tubing.
6. Empty reservoir.
7. Forgotten bolus.
8. Illness.

![Diagram of CSII Troubleshooting]

**Blood Glucose >14**

- Ketones Greater Than 1.0
  - Correction with injection & set change
- Ketones Less Than 1.0
  - Give correction via pump
  - Re-check BG after 1 hour

Re-check BG 1 hour after set change to ensure ketones are clearing

Ketones Greater Than 1.0

- BG rising
- BG improving. No further action required.
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).