## WEARABLE DIABETES TECHNOLOGY CAN YOU TELL THE DIFFERENCE?



If a person with diabetes, particularly type 1 diabetes, is admitted to hospital - ask if they use any wearable diabetes technology. If they are unconscious, make sure you check them for wearable diabetes technology - usually worn on the arm or the abdomen but sometimes the thighs or buttocks.

- **1 Insulin pumps** Deliver a constant infusion of rapid acting insulin via a cannula under the skin. There are two main types:
  - Patch pumps Cannula is integral to the pump unit and controlled by a separate handset. There
    is a risk these can be confused with continuous glucose monitors.
  - Tethered pumps Pump unit is connected to the cannula via tubing.
- **Continuous glucose monitors (CGM)** Provide continuous glucose readings from measurements taken from a subcutaneous sensor. **There is a risk these can be confused with patch pumps.**

## Remember

- Check if the patient being admitted has wearable diabetes technology
- If an insulin pump is removed it must be replaced with alternative insulin ASAP
- Ensure you know the difference between a CGM and a pump.

## Removal of an insulin pump

- 1 If removing an insulin pump there is a risk of DKA, unless insulin is administered in another way.
- If the person is unconscious insulin delivery may have been interrupted and there is a risk of DKA, consider alternative insulin delivery.

Remember don't discard any devices that are removed as they are highly valuable and need to be stored in a safe place.

For further information on managing insulin pumps in people admitted to hospital scan the QR code or visit <a href="https://abcd.care/resource/current/jbds-20-using-technology-support-diabetes-care-hospital">https://abcd.care/resource/current/jbds-20-using-technology-support-diabetes-care-hospital</a>



This document was originally a March 2022 Safety Flash by:





Supported by:





July 1 to 7 #thinkinsulin

