DIABETES MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATES

PUMP FAILURE INSTRUCTIONS

Know your pump rates. You will need these to program the replacement pump.

- Basal- units of insulin given per hour.
- Carb ratio
- Correction ratio
- Active insulin- how long insulin bolus works
- Goals

When you receive your new pump, will need to program settings. If you need help:

- Medtronic Customer Service or your trainer can assist. OR
- Come to office for assistance in person

Long-acting insulin (such as Lantus, Levemir, Toujeo, Tresiba)

- Needs to ALWAYS be kept on hand in case of pump failure
- Give soon after pump fails. Amount will be basal rate x 24 hours.
- Do NOT resume pump for 24 hours.

Short-acting insulin that you are currently using in your pump.

- Determining how much short-acting insulin to take can be done several ways:
  1. Experience. Use same amount of insulin that you typically do for food and correction.
  2. Calculate based on pump settings. **For example,** if your:
     a. Carb ratio is 10.
        1. 1 unit of short-acting insulin is needed for every 10 grams of carbs.
        2. Example: if eating 50 grams of carbs= 5 units
     b. Correction ratio is 30.
        1. 1 unit of fast acting insulin will lower glucose by 30 mg/dl.
        2. Example: if glucose 200 and want to lower to 100, need 3 units of short-acting insulin
     c. Bolus calculator app. Can be found in your phone app store.
     d. Correction scale.Your trainer or provider will tell you which column to use**.** You will still **need** to bolus for food.

Blood Glucose Level	A	B	C	D	E
70-100	0	0	0	0	0
101-125	1	2	3	4	5
126-150	2	4	6	8	10
151-175	3	6	9	12	15
176-200	4	8	12	16	20
201-225	5	10	15	20	25
226-250	6	12	18	24	30
251-275	7	14	21	28	35
276-300	8	16	24	32	40
301-325	9	18	27	36	45
326-350	10	20	30	40	50
351-375	11	22	33	44	55
376-400	12	24	36	48	60
>400	13	26	39	52	65