

Pediatric Hyperglycemia

For patients with primary concern for hyperglycemia and/or associated symptoms (e.g., blurred vision, frequent urination or thirst) without more specific primary impression and those requiring field treatment. DO NOT list for incidental finding of hyperglycemia related to another illness

History

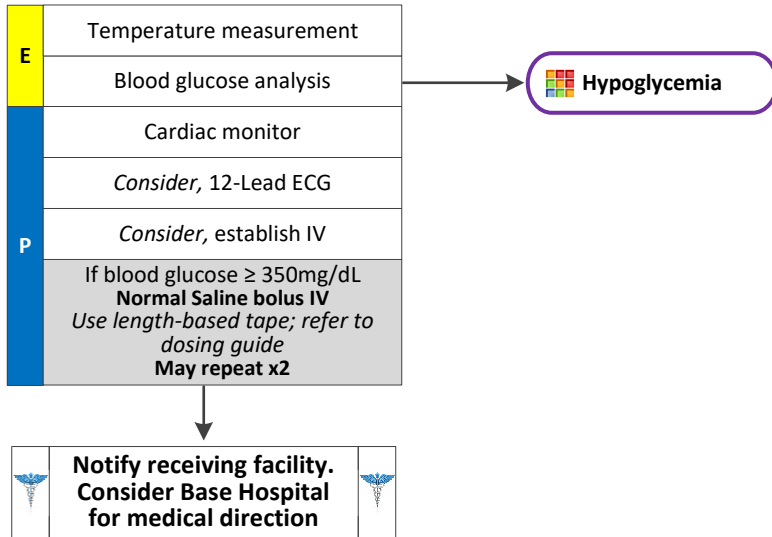
- Past medical history
- Medications
- Recent blood glucose check
- Last meal
- Compliance with diet/meds
- Blood sugar log
- Insulin pump

Signs and Symptoms

- Altered mental status
- Combative or irritable
- Diaphoresis
- Seizure
- Abdominal pain
- Nausea or vomiting
- Weakness
- Dehydration
- Deep or rapid breathing

Differential

- Alcohol or drug use
- Toxic ingestion
- Trauma or head injury
- Seizure
- Stroke
- Altered mental status



Pearls

- It is safer to assume hypoglycemia than hyperglycemia if doubt exists.
- Quality control checks should be maintained per manufacturer’s recommendation for all glucometers.