For Parents & Carers of a child with Diabetes



# Travel Pack for a child with Diabetes

# **Holiday Advice**

Consider the following

Extremes of temperature, very hot or very cold, can affect blood glucose levels because of how insulin is absorbed, usually more quickly if very hot.

If activity every day is likely to be greatly increased, e.g. swimming, skiing etc. Ensure you carry extra snacks and consider reducing the dose of your background insulin (Lantus/Levemir/Tresiba).

Give your Lantus/ Levemir/ Tresiba the evening before travel at the usual time.

**Insulin -** Remember to carry two different sets in **separate hand luggage**. <u>Never</u> put insulin in the aeroplane hold in case it freezes. This will denature the insulin and make it in-effective. Remember to take a spare pen with you, should your current one become faulty.

Don't forget NovoRapid cartridges/ pens, blood ketone meter and strips and GlucoGel® for urgent treatment of hypos during travel.

Remember to carry fast-acting carbohydrates for treatment of hypos.

You do not need to order a special meal on the plane.

Remember, many countries do not sell sugar-free squashes.

You should have all vaccinations, if advised.

Should you require replacement supplies abroad, be aware that some countries have different strengths of insulin. It is not always 100 units in a ml used by most children and young people in the UK.

Translation leaflets can be useful and are obtainable from Diabetes UK.

Diabetes UK holidays are available and the children learn a lot, become more independent and most importantly have a great time!

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#### **Travel Check List**

- Take 2 to 3 times the amount of supplies required and split into separate containers in case of loss or damage. Must be in **Hand Luggage**.
- Insulin Pen and insulin cartridges and pen needles.
- NovoRapid Insulin cartridges and pen (in case of illness while away).
- Blood Glucose meter and plenty of testing strips.
- Finger pricker and lancets.
- Blood Ketone meter and test strips.
- · GlucoGel for Hypoglycaemia.
- Glucagon Injection (for emergency use) check the expiry date.
- Plastic sharps bin.
- Cool pack, e.g. Frio in which to keep supplies.
- Letter for Customs (ask your diabetes nurse to complete/ sign this).
- Extra snacks for journey.
- European Health Insurance Card (EHIC) available online: <u>www.dh.gov.uk/en/Policyandguidance/Healthadvicefortravellers</u> or by calling 0845 606 2030 or by picking up an application form from the Post Office.
- Diabetes Identification card/bracelet etc.
- Record Book.
- Antibiotics if required for recurrent infections.
- · Tummy bug treatment, e.g. Dioralyte
- Holiday Insurance (Diabetes should be declared).

# **Insulin Management for Long Distance Travel**

## Instructions for patients on basal-bolus insulin:

- 1. Give long-acting insulin (Lantus/Levemir/ Tresiba) at the usual time before departure.
- 2. Whilst travelling, give NovoRapid with meals according to blood glucose levels and carbohydrate intake.
- 3. When you arrive in the new time zone, give Lantus at the normal time in the new time zone, e.g. if you usually have it at 8pm, continue to give it at the new 8pm (which may be 12 hours or more different from the UK). But <u>do not</u> give 2 doses of long-acting insulin within 18 hours of each other.
- 4. Delay next dose to the usual time, and cover any gap with extra NovoRapid, depending on blood glucose levels.

Be guided by blood glucose readings – you will need to do these more frequently than usual.

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# **Children's Diabetes Clinic**

Re:
To Whom It May Concern.
To Whom It May Concern:
has Insulin dependent Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus.
During the flight/journey, he/she must have his/her diabetes blood glucose testing equipment and supplies with him/her as well as insulin. The insulin should be kept in a cool bag.
INSULIN MUST NOT be placed in luggage in the hold as the pressure and temperature will de-nature it.
will also be carrying insulin pens and needles with which to inject.
They should be allowed to carry sugary drinks, glucose tablets and Glucogel, for emergencies, in case he/she should experience a Hypoglycaemic attack (low blood glucose level).
They may also need to carry an injection of glucagon in case of severe hypoglycaemia.  They will also need to carry starchy carbohydrate food such as crisps/cereal bars/biscuits.
Please do not hesitate to contact me if you require any further information.
Yours faithfully,
Paediatric Diabetes Specialist Nurses Buckinghamshire Healthcare NHS Trust

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# How can I help reduce healthcare associated infections?

Infection prevention and control is important to the well-being of our patients and for that reason we have infection prevention and control procedures in place. Keeping your hands clean is an effective way of preventing the spread of infections. We ask that you, and anyone visiting you, use the hand sanitiser available at the entrance to every ward before coming in to and after leaving the ward. In some situations hands may need to be washed at the sink using soap and water rather than using the hand sanitiser as hand sanitisers are not suitable for use when dealing with patients who have symptoms of diarrhoea.

# www.buckshealthcare.nhs.uk Follow us on Twitter @buckshealthcare

#### **Patient Advice Sheet**

If you would like a copy of this information on audiotape, in large print or translated, please call the Patient Advice Liaison Service on 01296 316042 or email bht.pals@nhs.net

## **Legal Notice**

Please remember that this leaflet is intended as general information only. We aim to make the information as up to date and accurate as possible, but please note that it is subject to change. Please therefore always check specific advice on any concerns you may have with your doctor

Approvals:

Paediatric Information and Guidelines Group – 03.09.2020

Paediatric Clinical Governance - 09.09.2020

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