

Hyperglycemia Level II

HYPERGLYCEMIA (Normal Mental Status)

Level II
(No Level I)

SKILL LEVEL: RN

DEFINITION: Increase in blood sugar level **without** symptoms of mental confusion, dehydration, hyperventilation, fever, or abdominal pain. Hyperglycemia with these symptoms can represent a medical emergency.

<p>Subjective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• "I'm thirsty a lot, I'm urinating a lot." Appetite ok.• May complain of fatigue, weakness headache, blurred vision, hunger or weight loss.	<p>Assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Alteration in comfort: Possible Hyperglycemia.
<p>Objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vitals similar to previous checks.• Glucose detected in their urine (glycosuria)• Moist mucous membranes (patient is hydrated).• Normal mental state. No alteration in usual mental status.• No tachycardia or tachypnea.• Not dehydrated.• No nausea and vomiting.• No abdominal pain.• May have a fruity, sweet or acetone smell.• If taking insulin or oral Diabetes medications, note:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Amount- Type- Time last taken	<p>Plan: If signs of mental confusion, dehydration, hyperventilation, or abdominal pain with increase CBG, initiate emergency protocol for Diabetic Ketoacidosis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Obtain capillary glucose test (finger stick).• If Patient not previously diagnosed as diabetic and if normal mental status.<ul style="list-style-type: none">- If glucose more than 300 mg/dl, call practitioner for orders.- If glucose less than 300 mg/dl, obtain T1D finger stick glucose for a week.• Obtain fasting lipid panel CMP, CBC, Hemoglobin A1c within one week.• Schedule with provider within 7 days.• If Patient is a known diabetic and has normal mental status.<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Glucose more than 500 mg/dl, call practitioner for orders.• If insulin given, the nurse must recheck Capillary Blood Glucose (CBG) in 2-4 hours.

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Nursing education:

When a patient has an elevated blood sugar and symptoms of Diabetic Ketoacidosis (nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, tachycardia, tachypnea, dehydration, or mental confusion), treat this as a medical emergency. See Emergency protocol for Diabetic Ketoacidosis.

APPROVED:

Medical Services Manager

Date

Chief Medical Officer

Date

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Date

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