

Name of Patient		Patient Medication Sensitivities / Allergies:									
Patient Identification e.g											
Independent Prescriber(s):		Supplementary Prescriber(s):									
Dr X Contact details		Name of dietitian Contact Details:									
Condition(s) to be treated:		Aim of Treatment:									
Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain target blood glucose levels (Fasting 4-7mmol/l & post-meal 5-9mmol/l) Prevention of acute and long-term complications of diabetes 									
Medicines that may be prescribed by SP:											
Insulin(s) for subcutaneous injection, COLECALCIFEROL											
Preparation:	Indication:	Dose Schedule:	Specific indications for referral back to the IP for review:								
Long-Acting Insulins: Levemir (Insulin Detemir) Lantus (Insulin Glargine) Tresiba (Insulin Degludec)	Long-acting insulin required to achieve target fasting blood glucose level (4-7mmol/l)	Long-Acting insulin calculated as 50% of total daily dose (TDD). TDD calculated as per Trust guidelines: <table border="1" data-bbox="619 891 1018 1043"> <thead> <tr> <th>Age</th> <th>Units/kg/day</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><5 years</td> <td>0.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5-8 years</td> <td>0.75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>≥8 years</td> <td>1.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Dose of long-acting insulin adjusted/titrated to reach target fasting blood glucose levels. Levemir is used first line within Trust and will usually be split (given 2/3 of total long-acting dose at bedtime and 1/3 dose in the morning). Lantus/Tresiba given just once daily. If moving to Tresiba from an alternative long-acting insulin then dose should be reduced by 20%. Unless very high HbA1c in which case discussion with IP is required. Adjustments to long-acting insulin may be required to prevent hypoglycaemia (blood glucose level <4mmol/l) during and after exercise.	Age	Units/kg/day	<5 years	0.5	5-8 years	0.75	≥8 years	1.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suspected or confirmed diabetic ketoacidosis TDD exceeds 2 units/kg/day Severe hypoglycaemia (requiring Glucagon injection) Diagnosis of an additional condition (e.g. hypothyroidism/coeliac disease) Pregnancy
Age	Units/kg/day										
<5 years	0.5										
5-8 years	0.75										
≥8 years	1.0										
Rapid-Acting Insulins: Fiasp (Insulin Aspart) Novorapid (Insulin Aspart) Humalog (Insulin Lispro) Apidra (Insulin Glulisine)	Rapid-acting insulin required to achieve target blood glucose levels after carbohydrate consumption (5-9mmol/l) in addition to correction of high blood glucose levels.	Insulin to carbohydrate ratios calculated as 1 unit to a set number of grams of carbohydrate. Starting carbohydrate ratios at diagnosis as per Trust guidance based on age and weight. Where weight differs significantly to average weight for that age group, clinical judgement should be used. Thereafter, adjustment based on blood glucose									

		levels post-meals Correction dose calculated as 1 unit lowers blood glucose level by a set number of mmol/l. Calculated using “rule 100” (100 divided by TDD). Only half correction dose to be given at night unless ketones (>1mmol/l) are present. Significant adjustments to bolus doses may be required for exercise.		
COLECALCIFEROL	Treatment of vitamin D deficiency	As per Pan-Mersey Guidance		
Guidelines or protocols supporting				
<ul style="list-style-type: none">ISPAD (2022). Clinical Practice Consensus Guidelines. Available at: https://www.ispad.org/page/ISPADGuidelines2022NICE (2015). Diabetes (type 1 and type 2) in children and young people: diagnosis and management: NICE Guideline [NG18]Pan-Mersey Area Prescribing Committee (2020) https://www.panmerseyapc.nhs.uk/document-store/vitamin-d-deficiency-primary-and-secondary-care-prevention-and-treatment-in-paediatrics/Local Trust Guideline				
Frequency of review and monitoring by:				
Supplementary Prescriber		Supplementary Prescriber & Independent Prescriber		
Minimum 3 monthly in multidisciplinary clinic. Additional appointments as required via: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Telephone reviewsDownload review clinicsHome visitsVirtual clinicsDietetic clinicsWard reviews		3 monthly in multidisciplinary clinic of which one will be annual diabetes review.		
Process for reporting ADRs:				
Document in shared medical record Patient to inform Supplementary Prescriber SP to Inform Independent Prescriber & GP Report via Yellow Card scheme if severe				
Shared record to be used by IP and SP:				
Twinkle Notes (Paediatric Diabetes electronic record) Patient Medical notes				
Agreed by Independent Prescriber(s)	Date	Agreed by Supplementary Prescriber(s)	Date	Date agreed with patient / carer