

## INSULIN PUMP QUIZ

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1) The insulin needed for glucose management even when a person is not eating is called:

- Bolus
- Basal rate
- Insulin pump

2) The insulin **Sensitivity** or **Correction** factor is used to calculate:

- How much insulin to take for a meal
- How much insulin to take to reduce a high blood sugar

3) The insulin-to-carb **Ratio** is used to calculate:

- How much insulin to take for a meal
- How much insulin to take to correct a high blood sugar.

4) People on an insulin pump should test their blood sugar before every meal and snack.

- True
- False

5) People with an insulin pump usually take insulin before every meal and snack.

- True
- False

6) You are an insulin pump. Calculate an insulin bolus with the following information:

Blood sugar = 14

Carb ratio = 1u/12g

Sensitivity = 2.0 mmol and glucose target = 6.0

Lunch carbs are 60g

Bolus = \_\_\_\_\_ units

7) Changing the catheter often can cause skin or site irritation.

- True
- False

8) Hypoglycemia occurs when the blood glucose drops to:

- 4.5
- 3.9
- 3.5
- When you feel symptoms

9) Hypoglycemia should be treated with \_\_\_\_\_ g of rapid carbohydrate, and then rechecked in \_\_\_\_\_ minutes.

- 10) If a person is vomiting and can't eat, the pump should be removed (for example during a "stomach 'flu"):
- True
  - False
- 11) Some activities/exercise can cause the blood sugar to drop. To avoid hypoglycemia, a pumper may:
- Reduce the basal rate for a few hours
  - Reduce the the bolus for a meal or snack taken before the activity
  - Eat extra carbs
  - All of the above
- 12) Changing a carb ratio from 1u/10g to 1u/12g will cause the pump to calculate more insulin for that meal.
- True
  - False
- 13) Eating too much can cause ketones.
- True
  - False
- 14) Typical symptoms of high ketone levels are nausea and vomiting and can be confused with "stomach flu".
- True
  - False
- 15) If you have ketones, you should:
- Give a correction bolus with your pump immediately.
  - Give an injection of insulin immediately (pen or syringe).
  - Call the nurse or doctor on-call for instructions.
- 16) Lisa has a hypoglycemia before supper if she doesn't eat an afternoon snack. Lisa needs to adjust her:
- Afternoon basal rate
  - Lunch bolus
  - Morning basal rate
  - Sensitivity
- 17) Marc checks his blood sugar 2 hours after his breakfast and finds it is at 5.8 mmol. He should:
- Take 2 glucose tablets.
  - Recheck in an hour.
  - Nothing, it's perfect!