Insulin Pump DKA Prevention

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Project Initiation & Current State Analysis

Problem Statement

Insulin pump use among people with diabetes is increasing. Device failure can quickly lead to Diabetic Ketoacidosis which is potentially life threatening and requires hospitalization. The vast majority of admissions due to insulin pump failure can be prevented with proper device management and monitoring at home.

SMART Aim Statement

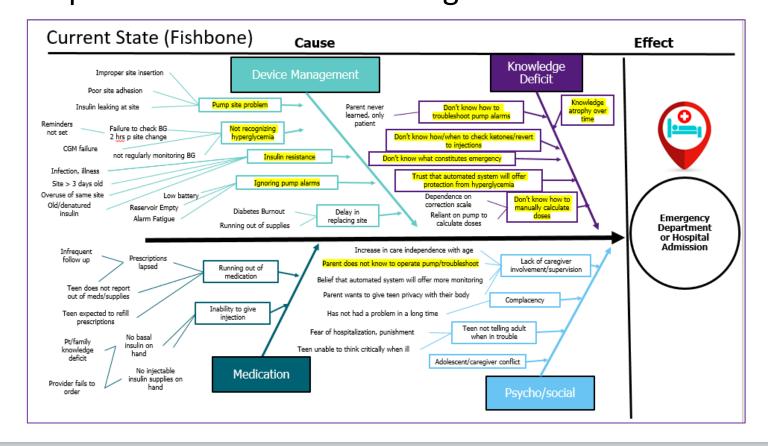
Decrease the average monthly number of emergency department and hospital admissions among patients on insulin pump by 20% within one year of introduction of a printed patient teaching tool.

Project Scope

Lurie diabetes clinic patients on insulin pump admitted to Lurie ED or hospital.

Current State Analysis

Collaborated with Lurie diabetes clinicians on potential root causes of pump failure and subsequent admissions. Knowledge deficit was a recurrent theme.

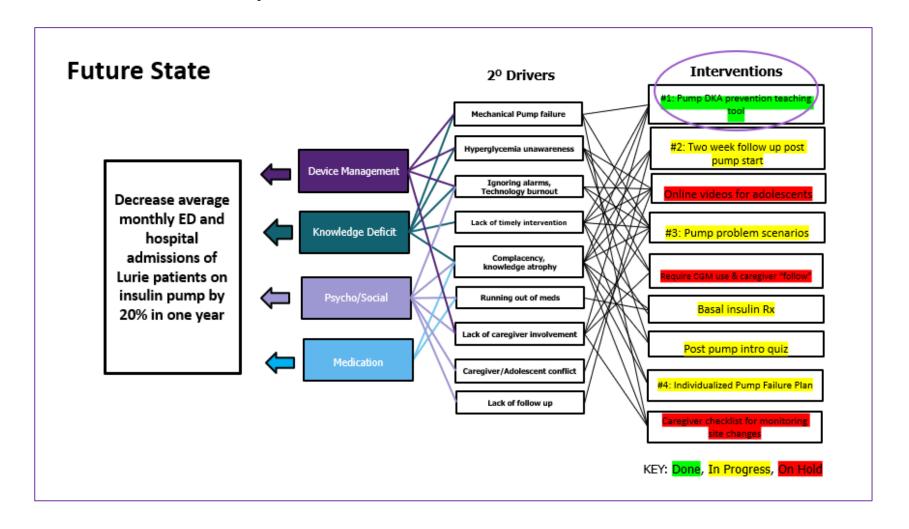


Measurement

	Туре	Measure	Baseline	Target	Frequency	Source
0	utcome	Average number of pump patient admissions per month for DKA or hyperglycemia due to pump failure	6/mo	<=4/mo	Monthly	EPIC, Power BI
P	Process	 Number of patients educated with new teaching tool Percent of staff using new tool 	0	80%	In prog Working to e hardwire too	lectronically
Ва	alancing	 RN assessment of patient/family knowledge Patient/family troubleshooting confidence 	 Neutral Confident 	 Very confident Very confident 	Annually	Survey, Likert Scale

Future State Design

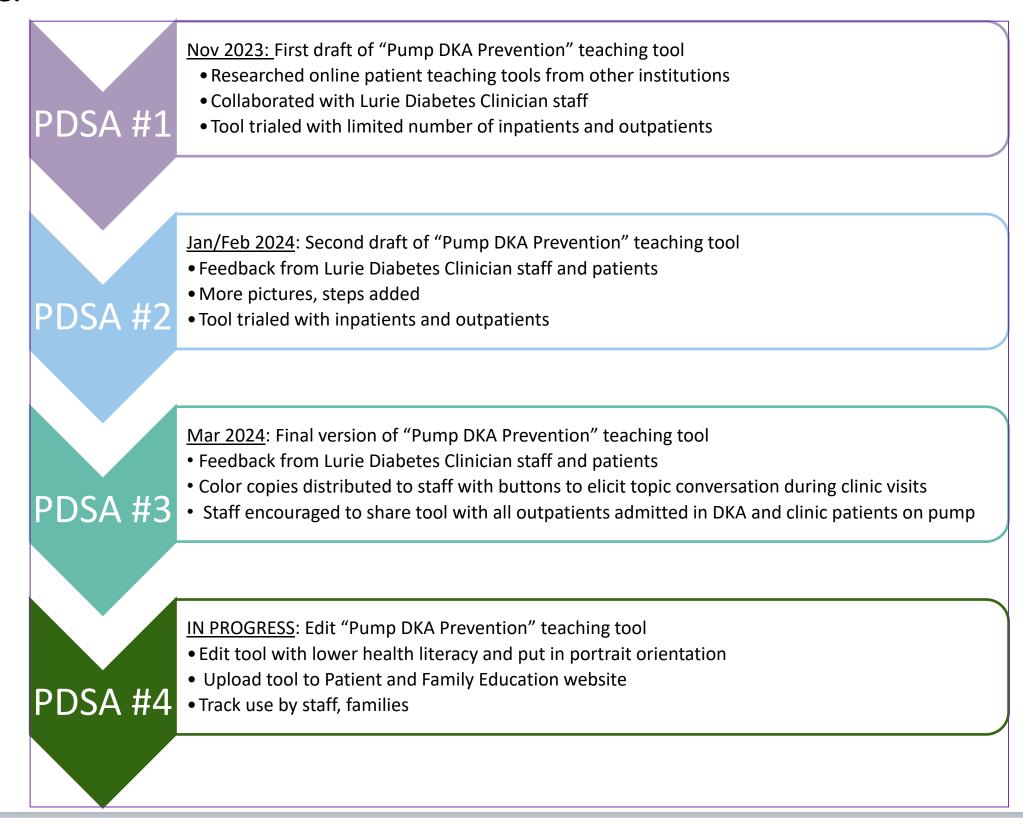
Team members collaborated on the most common causes or "drivers" of pump failure admissions and recommended several interventions. We ultimately chose to pursue FOUR INTERVENTIONS that were the most feasible to implement as well as addressed the most secondary drivers.



Testing and Implementation

Development of a Pump Patient Teaching Tool

The primary intervention was the development of a "PUMP DKA PREVENTION TEACHING TOOL". This intervention was chosen due to the feasibility to implement quickly and addresses knowledge deficit which was a recurrent root cause of device failure.



Results

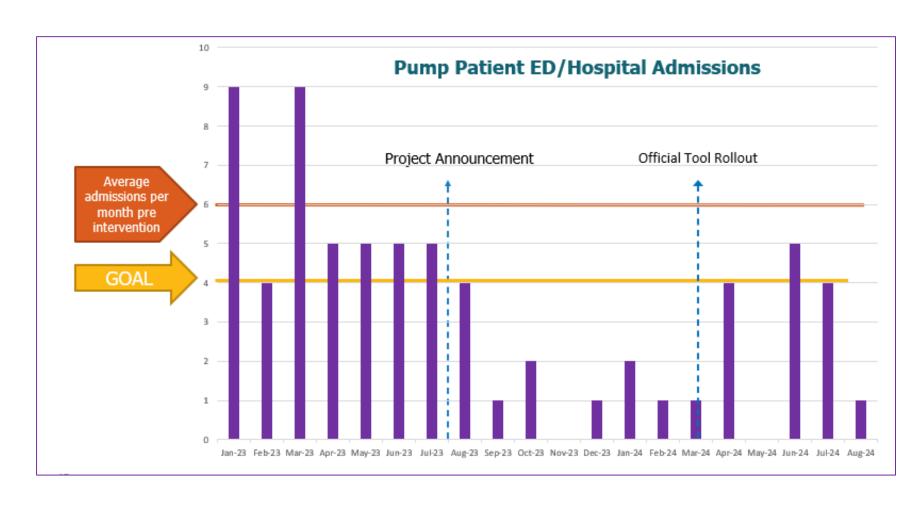
Monthly Average of Pump Patient Admissions

Baseline = 6 per month

Goal =< 4 per month

Since project announcement = 2 per month

Since official tool rollout = 2.5 per month



Next Steps

Things Learned

Simply announcing/discussing the project to the clinical team may have had the biggest impact in reducing admissions. We found that the tool can be equally helpful for providers as well as patients. The same pump brand noted on 66% of admissions.

Next Steps

Finish tool edit and upload to patient and family education website. Remind staff of tool existence at regular intervals. Evaluate admission data and balancing metrics March 2025.

References

Sherr JL, Heinemann L, Fleming GA, et al. Automated insulin delivery: benefits, challenges, and recommendations. A Consensus Report of the Joint Diabetes Technology Working Group of the European Association for the Study of Diabetes and the American Diabetes Association. Diabetologia 2023; 66:3.

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