

MANAGING HI AT SCHOOL

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Lobby  Kids

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CHI Family Conference Vienna

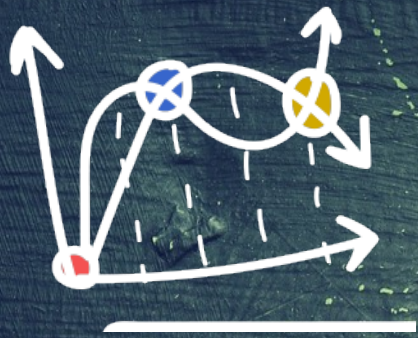
FAMILY FEARS

*Who will take care of
my son/daughter at
school?*

*Who will know how to
correct a low
blood sugar?*

WILL MY CHILD
BE SAFE DURING
SCHOOL TIME?

NOTHING STRIKES FEAR IN
OUR HEARTS LIKE SENDING A
CHILD WITH HI TO SCHOOL



SOME FACTS

HI can be life-threatening

Parents are the people who know more about their child and his/her hyperinsulinism

Your school care options depend on where you live

**MAKE SURE TO EDUCATE THE STAFF
ABOUT CONGENITAL
HYPERINSULINISM**

SOME TIPS

Make it easy

Approach meetings with a sense of teamwork

Keep communication open

Learn to be OK with *differences*

Be willing to give ground



SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT

Schools are responsible for children's safety while at school

FEAR OF THE UNKNOWN

School is a critical environment for children with Congenital Hyperinsulinism



SOME FACTS

Barriers to effective management of HI
in the school can lead to:

POOR ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

DEPRESSION / STRESS

ABSENTEEISM

POOR QUALITY OF LIFE



IT IS ESSENTIAL TO UNDERSTAND
THE NATURE OF THE DISEASE SO
PEOPLE CAN BE COGNIZANT OF HOW
CHILDREN WITH HI MAY FEEL

EDUCATING ON HI

“Normal” VS Congenital Hyperinsulinism

Blood glucose monitoring

Hypoglycemia

Glucagon emergency kit

General considerations and non-urgent situations



YOUR CHILD'S PLAN

Blood glucose monitoring

Treatment administration

Hypoglycemia symptoms

Feeding patterns

Physical activity

Contact information



WHAT ARE WE DOING?

Online trainings for schools coming soon!

Informative posters

Personalized care plan

Presential school trainings

LAS HIPOGLUCEMIAS

Se originan ante la falta de glucosa en el organismo

Constituyen una situación de urgencia / emergencia

Es esencial aprender a identificarlas y corregirlas con rapidez, de manera efectiva

Pueden causar daño neurológico irreversible

En el pronóstico influyen la frecuencia, la intensidad y la severidad de la hipoglucemia

Los daños causados por las hipoglucemias incluyen dificultades en el aprendizaje, trastornos convulsivos, problemas de visión, etc

Síntomas

Temblores	Hambre
Palpitaciones	Sudoración
Ansiedad	Debilidad
Palidez	Irritabilidad
Taquicardia	Sueño
Náuseas	Hormigueos
Confusión	Habla incoherente
Alteración conducta	Agresividad
Lapsus conciencia	Dolor de cabeza
Mareo	Falta concentración
Visión alterada	Convulsiones
Marcha inestable	Falta coordinación

CÓMO CORREGIRLAS

En hipoglucemias leves aplicar la regla del 15

ADMINISTRAR 15 GRAMOS DE CARBOHIDRATOS Y ESPERAR EN REPOSO 15 MINUTOS

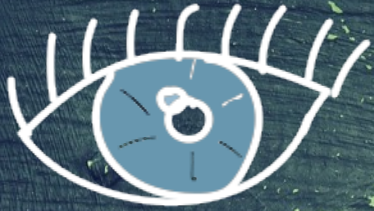
En hipoglucemias graves hay que administrar **GLUCAGÓN**

Es recomendable aprender a utilizarlo con anterioridad para mantener la calma ante una eventual emergencia

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En hipoglucemias graves o severas es recomendable avisar a los servicios sanitarios de emergencias

Las familias deben ser avisadas si se producen en el centro educativo

AFHICO
Asociación de Afectados por Hipoglucemias Congénitas



THANK YOU!!



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