

At least 1 in every 300 school-aged children in Canada has diabetes.

If the signs of type 1 and 2 diabetes are not recognized or diabetes is not treated promptly, children can develop diabetic ketoacidosis.

BE ALERT TO CHILDREN PRESENTING
WITH ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:

Polyuria

(excessive urination or
new onset of bedwetting)

Polydipsia

(excessive drinking/thirst)

Unexplained weight loss

Decreased energy

TAKE IMMEDIATE ACTION

- Perform a urine dipstick OR point-of-care capillary glucose test **in your office.**
- If the urine is positive for glucose (with or without ketones) or the blood glucose level is elevated, this child should be discussed **immediately with the closest hospital with a pediatrician on call.**
- If you are unable to contact **a pediatrician on-call immediately,** send this child directly to the nearest emergency department so they can be assessed and treated.

DO NOT DELAY!

Do **not** send the symptomatic child to the laboratory for tests – some will develop ketoacidosis before they can get this done and results are reviewed!



linktr.ee/signsofdiabetesinchildren

Scan this QR code for more information.