CHECKLIST TYPE 1 DIABETES AND TRAVEL



Before the trip

Medic	cal Visit
	See your doctor for a routine check-up.
	Ask for a medical certificate detailing your condition (in English),
	https://www.federationdesdiabetiques.org/public/wysiwyg/Modele certificat medical pompe.pdf
	Get a prescription for medication (in English and, if possible the language of the destination country).
	Discuss with your doctor about adjusting insulin doses if you have a time difference.
	Check that your vaccinations are up to date, including those for your destination.
	Bring other medication if necessary: anti-diarrheal, anti-vomiting, anti-malaria if indicated, plasters, etc.
Medio	cines and supplies (plan upto <u>2 times</u> the quantity needed)
	Insulins: slow and fast.
	Insulated case to keep insulin at the right temperature.
	Pen with needles and/or insulin syringes.
	Insulin pump and accessories (reservoirs, tubing, catheters, Emla, etc.).
	Disinfectant.
	Glucometer, test strips and lancing device with the lancets for blood glucose.
	Ketone strips in urine or blood.
	Extra batteries for all devices.
	Chargers and external batteries with country adapter.
	Glucagon (BAQSIMI) with explanations for accompanying persons.
	Glucose tablets or gels to treat hypoglycaemia.
	Quick and long-lasting sugar snacks (biscuits, sultanas, energy bars, etc.).
	You can order a replacement insulin pump 1 month in advance.
Docur	nents
	Diabetic card and insurance card.
	Prescriptions for all medicines and medical certificate.
	Emergency telephone number.
	Search for clinics or hospitals near your destination.
	Find out what type of insulin is available in the destination country, the concentration and size of syringes may be
	different.
	Take a list of glucose conversions from mg/dl to mmol/l.
	https://type1better.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/Table-de-conversion-glyce%CC%81mique.pdf

During the trip

Transporting Medicines

Divide medication and equipment into different pieces of **hand luggage** (in the event of a flight), that you will **always have with you in the cabin**: hold luggage may not reach the destination, and the temperature may deteriorate the insulin.





Time and Meal Management

	Monitor blood sugar more frequently and adjust your insulin doses.
	Prepare snacks to avoid hypoglycaemia on long journeys.
	Eat and hydrate regularly.
At D	estination
Stora	ge of supplies
	Store your supplies and medication in a safe and cool place.
	Inform your travelling companions of your condition and what to do in case of an emergency.
	Do not leave your insulin exposed to extreme temperatures; do not put it in the freezer.
Activi	ties and Stress Management
	Plan physical activity and monitor your blood sugar levels before, during and after exercise.
	Practice stress management techniques (breathing, meditation).
	Take good shoes and check your feet.
	Beware of climates with extreme temperatures thatcan change the speed of insulin absorption

Meals and food

Be vigilant with new foods and monitor their impact on your blood sugar levels
Stay hydrated, especially in hot climates.

(https://www.diabetes.org.uk/guide-to-diabetes/life-with-diabetes/travel#med).

By following this checklist, you can travel safely and enjoy your trip to the fullest while effectively managing your type 1 diabetes.

Altitude: check your blood sugar levels more frequently (be careful, some glucometers malfunction at altitude).

Additional information / References

- MOOC diabetes HUG:
- https://www.diabete1.ch/discover/
- https://www.federationdesdiabetiques.org/diabete/traitements/check-list-voyage
- https://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/library/features/traveling-with-diabetes.html
- https://www.diabetes.org.uk/guide-to-diabetes/life-with-diabetes/travel#med
- https://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/about/tips-for-traveling-with-diabetes.html
- International Travel With a Chronic Medical Illness Health Risks, Practical Challenges and Evidence-Based Recommendations . <u>IJTMGH 2021;9(2):44-59:</u>
- Health Risks of Young Adult Travelers With Type 1 Diabetes . JTM 2014; Vol 21 (Issue 6): 391-396
- J Travel Med 2006; 13:255- 260