



**TRAVELLING**

**AND  
TYPE 1  
DIABETES**



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# Travelling and type 1 diabetes

**Whether you are planning a short day trip or a journey of several weeks, changes to your exercise regime, eating away from home and differences in time zones as you travel can have an impact on your diabetes. Planning ahead will help to prevent many potential problems, not to mention a lot of stress. If you are a young person with diabetes there will be some extra preparation involved in travelling, but you will find that virtually anything is possible. So plan ahead and enjoy a fabulous holiday.**

## **Planning: Where do I begin?**

### **Travel Insurance**

Travel Insurance is highly recommended for all people but especially for people living with type 1 diabetes. It's best to read the terms and conditions before booking travel insurance to make sure the accident and health cover applies to each of the following:

- a pre-existing condition (e.g. type 1 diabetes)
- the places you will visit
- the activities you may undertake (e.g. bungee jumping, skiing)

Some companies charge an extra fee for a person with type 1 diabetes and loss of insulin/ diabetes supplies are treated differently by various insurers, so it's best to check this out when booking insurance.

### **Plan ahead**

If you plan on travelling internationally, check the regional information about the rules and regulations as well as the safety of your destination [www.dfat.gov.au/geo/](http://www.dfat.gov.au/geo/) and be sure to register with Smart Traveller in the event of an emergency [www.smartraveller.gov.au/](http://www.smartraveller.gov.au/).

The Australian Government has arrangements with a range of countries providing travellers with benefits similar to Medicare if needed, but only for acute or emergency care. In this event, you would need to produce your Medicare card. For more information, call Medicare Australia on 13 20 11 or visit their website [www.humanservices.gov.au/customer/services/medicare/reciprocal-health-care-agreements](http://www.humanservices.gov.au/customer/services/medicare/reciprocal-health-care-agreements)

### **Travel vaccinations and medications**

Speak to your general practitioner or a doctor at a specialist travel clinic to work out what specific vaccines (e.g. Hepatitis A) or special medicine (e.g. against Malaria) you will need. This will vary according to the countries you plan to visit. Allow at least 3 months prior to your travel date as sometimes a series of injections is required.

**Print off a list of hospitals or contact the embassy in the area you're travelling to so that you can find out about the health system there.**

## See your diabetes health professional

Make sure you see your diabetes doctor or educator four to six weeks before you travel.

- **Ask your doctor for a typed letter proving your medical condition.** The letter should state your full name, address, date of birth and that you have type 1 diabetes. The letter should also list the medications, insulin delivery devices (syringes, insulin pens or pumps) that you use, blood glucose measurement equipment you use, and should state that you must be allowed to carry these items with you at all times. If you are currently on an insulin pump, make sure to outline that at no time is your insulin pump to be removed from your body. You should also ask your doctor to state that you need to carry sharps such as insulin needles and lancets for fingerprick measurement on board a plane. Make several copies of this letter before you travel.
- **Get extra prescriptions for any of your current medications,** including glucagon. Ask your doctor for prescriptions to purchase all necessary medications you will need while you are away as it can be hard to access the required medication in some countries. If you are on a pump make sure that you carry back up pens.
- **Develop an action plan** for managing your diabetes and insulin dosages during the flight. If the journey involves a long flight and/or travelling to a different time zone, you may need to adjust your insulin schedule.
- **Discuss meals** and foods available in the region you're travelling to.
- **Develop an emergency plan if diabetes complications occur while travelling.** This includes a list of all emergency contacts including your doctor, diabetes nurse educator, general practitioner and family members.
- **Give a copy of ALL your documentation to someone at home.** This way if you need extra copies while travelling they can be emailed or faxed to you. If you are taking an iPad with you, make sure to keep a copy of all documents on it as well.

## Before boarding

**Have all syringes and insulin supplies clearly marked with the pharmaceutical pre-printed label.** It is recommended that people with type 1 diabetes travel with their original pharmacy labelled packaging. All prescription medications need to be carried by the person they are prescribed for. Your insulin will not be damaged if X-rayed when you pass through security checkpoints.

**Carry all of your diabetes supplies in your carry-on luggage.** This is not only to prevent loss from bags being misplaced, but also because luggage stored in cargo holds can be subjected to extreme temperature changes which may inactivate your insulin.

### Before boarding (while on an insulin pump)

**Notify security screeners that you have diabetes,** that you are wearing an insulin pump and are carrying supplies with you.

**You can continue to wear your insulin pump or continuous glucose monitor (CGM) while going through airport security systems** as it will not harm the device or trigger an alarm.

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**Do not send your pump through the X-Ray machine as an alternative.**

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**Don't disconnect your pump from your body if requested by security.** In Australia, a visual screening of the device can be undertaken but a screening officer must not ask the person to remove the device. If required, show your medical letter proving you are a person living with diabetes and that your pump must remain connected at all times.

If travelling internationally, your insulin pump may be swabbed for explosives while still attached to your body.

## Flying

**Keep your insulin supplies and hypo/emergency snacks close to you** and not in the overhead compartment during the flight. This ensures that you have snacks on hand in the event of hypoglycaemia or delayed meals or snacks.

**Leave your wrist watch or pump clock unadjusted during the flight** so you can continue to judge the timing of injections and meals during the flight according to 'Australian time' (or the time zone of place you are leaving).

**Avoid ordering the 'diabetic friendly' meal option as these are too often low in carbohydrates.** It is best to order the standard meal option and hold off from injecting insulin until your meal is served and in front of you. You may need to carry your own artificial sweeteners if you use them.

**Check your blood glucose levels often** to make sure you are in target range.

## On arrival

**Adjust your wristwatch or pump clock to the time of your destination. This may also require calculating when your next meal or injection may be. You can formulate a plan with your diabetes team using your flight itinerary.**

**Take care with food and drink choices, particularly in developing countries** where food and hygiene may not be optimal and where the risk of gastroenteritis from contaminated food and drinks is more common.

REMEMBER: Difference in activities, foods and routines may require adjustments to your insulin doses or pump settings.

## What if problems occur while I'm travelling?

With all of this planning it is unlikely that something will go wrong! However, if a problem arises, don't panic. The first thing to realise is that medical assistance will be available.

## Replacing lost supplies

Remember to keep insulin, delivery devices (pens/syringes) and testing equipment on your person at all times when you are in transit. After you have passed through security, it is a good idea to split your diabetes supplies between your bags or give some to your travel partner if not travelling alone. If you happen to lose your luggage or diabetes supplies during transit, it is best to attend a major hospital's emergency room which should be able to supply you with enough to get you through. You may also wish to contact the diabetes organisation in the country in which you are travelling (if applicable) to explain how to obtain supplies in their country. You can find contact details for the local organisation in advance by visiting the International Diabetes Federation's website: [www.idf.org](http://www.idf.org)

## Emergency assistance

In a worst case scenario where you are admitted to hospital, you should contact your emergency contacts outlined in your emergency plan, with advice from your travel insurer. Most costs can be recovered through health benefits or through your own medical insurance when you get home.

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**On your return (if you are on a pump):  
REMEMBER to reset your pump times to your home time zone**

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## Further resources

### Travel and Diabetes Facts Sheet

<http://www.ndss.com.au/en/Diabetes-Information-Sheets/Travel/>

### Medicare Australia Website: Medical insurance

<http://www.medicareaustralia.gov.au/public/migrants/travelling/index.jsp>

### Smart Traveller Website

<http://www.smartraveller.gov.au/>

### Department of Foreign Affairs & Trade

[www.dfat.gov.au/geo/](http://www.dfat.gov.au/geo/)

## Checklist

The following is a printable checklist to assist with your travel plans.

Tick them off before you head off on your travels.

Item	Description	Tick
<b>NDSS Card</b>	The card is sufficient proof that you are a person living with diabetes and can be provided as further proof when shown with your doctor's letter.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Travel insurance papers</b>	Make sure your accident and health cover applies to pre-existing conditions and the places you will visit.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Insulin, syringes and pens</b>	Both long acting and short acting insulin need to be packed when travelling, even if currently on an insulin pump. It's recommended that you take more than the required amount for the journey. Check availability of insulin you use in the countries you plan to visit. The types of insulin in Australia may have a different name and colour code overseas. Due to this it's best to purchase all of the insulin you will need before you depart.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Glucagon emergency kit</b>	Carry it in its original, pharmaceutical labelled packaging.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Emergency prescriptions</b>	This will both assist you to get more supplies if needed, and reassure security officers that the medications are your own.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Doctor's letter</b>	Make sure the letter is typed for or, if hand-written, ensure that letter is legible. Keep several copies with your travel documents and present at security checkpoints if necessary. The letter should outline your medical condition, the prescription medications you are taking and if you are on an insulin pump.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Batteries</b>	Take spare batteries for meter and insulin pump (if used).	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Ketone strips</b>	Ensure strips are in date before departure.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Blood glucose strips</b>	Always pack more than you think you will need. It may also be wise to check availability of strips in the countries you plan to visit.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Finger pricker(s)</b>	Take a spare if you have one available.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Lancets and needles</b>	Pack more than you plan to use for the entirety of your trip.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Medical alert bracelet</b>	With international medical symbol, specifying type 1 diabetes	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Medicare card</b>	The Australian government has arrangements with some countries providing benefits similar to Medicare if needed. Remember to take your Medicare card with you while travelling. To see which countries provide benefits, call Medicare Australia on 13 20 11 or visit their website <a href="http://www.humanservices.gov.au/customer/services/medicare/reciprocal-health-care-agreements">http://www.humanservices.gov.au/customer/services/medicare/reciprocal-health-care-agreements</a>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Cool pack / Frio pack*</b>	If your travels involve extreme heat it may be necessary to pack your insulin in a cool pack to keep it protected from the heat.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Sharps Disposal Container</b>	Dispose of your discarded sharps safely while you are travelling.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Simple Carbohydrate Sources</b>	This may include glucose tablets, lollies/confectionery, non-diet soft drinks to relieve hypoglycaemic symptoms.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Complex Carbohydrate Sources</b>	This may include dry biscuits, muesli bars to serve as snacks if meals are delayed.	<input type="checkbox"/>

\*Frio packs are available online or check with your state or territory Diabetes Australia office on 1300 136 588 (local call cost).

### Extra item checklist for people using an insulin pump

Item	Description	Tick
<b>Loan Insulin Pump</b>	Most companies that make insulin pumps will offer you a loan pump during your times of overseas travel. This is in case your current pump stops working. You can go to your pump manufacturer's website to download the required form. Pump companies can provide a list of their offices in the countries you are travelling to.	<input type="radio"/>
<b>Syringes/Pens</b>	In case of insulin pump failure you may need to use syringes, for temporary short acting insulin. If you are off your pump for more than 24 hours, you will need to use long acting insulin. Suggest that you take 2 or 3 disposable pens for short and long acting insulin.	<input type="radio"/>
<b>Insulin Pump Consumables</b>	This includes lines, alcohol wipes, inserter and five cent piece for changing the battery.	<input type="radio"/>

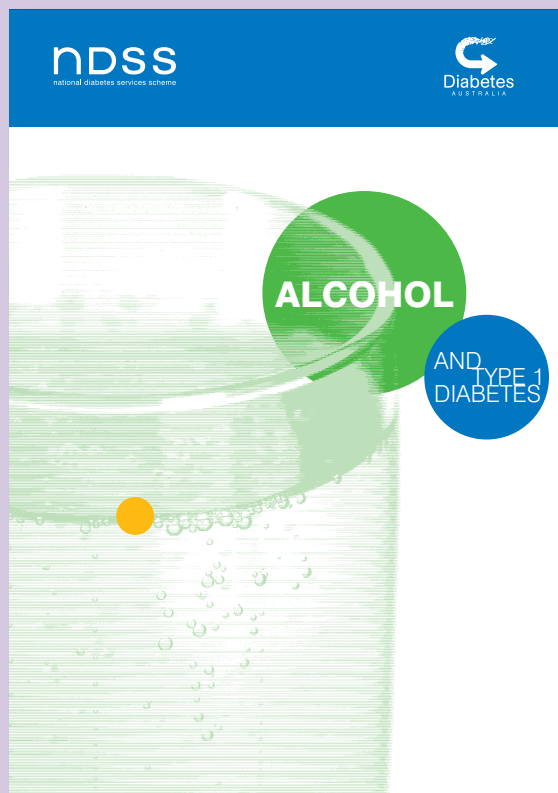




# Risk Behaviour Resource series



Drug Use



Alcohol



Travelling