Hypoglycemia Emergency Care Plan (For Low Blood Glucose)

tudent's Name:	
rade/Teacher:	
ate of Plan:	

Emergency Contact Information

Parent 1/Guardian:				
	Home Phone:			
Work Phone:	Mobile:			
Parent 2/Guardian:				
Email Address:				
Work Phone:	Mobile:			
Health Care Provider:				
Phone Number:				
School Nurse:				
Contact Number(s):				
Trained Diabetes Personnel:				
Contact Number(s):				

The student should never be left alone, or sent anywhere alone or with another student, when experiencing hypoglycemia.

Causes of Hypoglycemia	Onset of Hypoglycemia
 Too much insulin Missing or delaying meals or snacks Not eating enough food (carbohydrates) Getting extra, intense, or unplanned physical activity Being ill, particularly with gastrointestinal illness 	 Sudden — symptoms may progress rapidly



Hypoglycemia Symptoms

Circle student's usual symptoms.

Mild to Moderate Symptoms	Severe Symptoms
Shaky or jittery	Inability to eat or drink
Sweaty	Unconscious
Hungry	Unresponsive
• Pale	 Seizure activity or convulsions (jerking movements)
Headache	
Blurry vision	
• Sleepy	
• Dizzy	
Lightheaded	
Confused	
Disoriented	
Uncoordinated	
Irritable or nervous	
Argumentative	
Combative	
Changed personality	
Changed behavior	
Inability to concentrate	
• Weak	
Lethargic	
• Other:	

Actions for Treating Hypoglycemia

Notify school nurse or trained diabetes personnel as soon as you observe symptoms. If possible, check blood glucose (sugar) at side of finger. Treat for hypoglycemia if blood glucose level is less than _____ mg/dL.

WHEN IN DOUBT, ALWAYS TREAT FOR HYPOGLYCEMIA AS SPECIFIED BELOW.

	Treatment for Mild to Moderate Hypoglycemia	Treatment for Severe Hypoglycemia
gran 15 g Wai Rect Repuless Con Onc the sour crac	 vide quick-acting glucose (sugar) product equal to ms of carbohydrates. Examples of grams of carbohydrates are listed below: 4 glucose tablets 1 tube of glucose gel 4 ounces of fruit juice (not low-calorie or reduced sugar) 4-6 ounces (½ can) of soda (not low-calorie or reduced sugar) 4-6 ounces (½ can) of soda (not low-calorie or reduced sugar) it 15 minutes. heck blood glucose level. beat quick-acting glucose product if blood glucose level is than mg/dL. tact the student's parents/guardians. te the student's blood glucose returns to normal, check blood glucose level 1 hour later. Provide an additional rce of carbohydrate (e.g., whole grain crackers, graham ckers, granola bar, yogurt, or fruit) if a meal or snack is planned. 	Position the student on his or her side. Do not attempt to give anything by mouth. Administer glucagon:mg atsite. While treating, have another person call 911 (Emergency Medical Services). Contact the student's parents/guardians. Stay with the student until Emergency Medical Services arrive. Notify student's health care provider.

