



Date of Plan: _____

Diabetes Medical Management Plan

This plan should be completed by the student’s personal health care team and parents/guardian. It should be reviewed with relevant school staff and copies should be kept in a place that is easily accessed by the school nurse, trained diabetes personnel, and other authorized personnel.

Effective Dates: _____

Student’s Name: _____

Date of Birth: _____ Date of Diabetes Diagnosis: _____

Grade: _____ Homeroom Teacher: _____

Physical Condition: Diabetes type 1 Diabetes type 2

Contact Information

Mother/Guardian: _____

Address: _____

Telephone: Home _____ Work _____ Cell _____

Father/Guardian: _____

Address: _____

Telephone: Home _____ Work _____ Cell _____

Student’s Doctor/Health Care Provider:

Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone: _____ Emergency Number: _____

Other Emergency Contacts:

Name: _____

Relationship: _____

Telephone: Home _____ Work _____ Cell _____

Notify parents/guardian or emergency contact in the following situations: _____

Blood Glucose Monitoring

Target range for blood glucose is _____ to _____

Usual times to check blood glucose _____

Times to do extra blood glucose checks (*check all that apply*)

before exercise

after exercise

when student exhibits symptoms of hyperglycemia

when student exhibits symptoms of hypoglycemia

other (explain): _____

Can student perform own blood glucose checks? Yes No

Exceptions: _____

Type of blood glucose meter student uses: _____

Insulin

Usual Lunchtime Dose

Base dose of Humalog/Novolog /Regular insulin at lunch (circle type of rapid-/short-acting insulin used) is _____ units or does flexible dosing using _____ units/ _____ grams carbohydrate.

Insulin Correction Doses

Please fill out even if your child has a pump so that in the event of a pump malfunction, we know how to appropriately correct high blood sugars with injected insulin.

Parental authorization should be obtained before administering a correction dose for high blood glucose levels. Yes No

_____ units if blood glucose is _____ to _____ mg/dl

_____ units if blood glucose is _____ to _____ mg/dl

_____ units if blood glucose is _____ to _____ mg/dl

_____ units if blood glucose is _____ to _____ mg/dl

_____ units if blood glucose is _____ to _____ mg/dl

Can student give own injections? Yes No

Can student determine correct amount of insulin? Yes No

Can student dial correct dose of insulin? Yes No

_____ Parents are authorized to adjust the insulin dosage under the following circumstances:

For Students with Insulin Pumps

Type of pump: _____

Type of insulin in pump: _____

Insulin/carbohydrate ratio: _____ Correction factor: _____

Student Pump Abilities/Skills:

Needs Assistance

Bolus correct amount for carbohydrates consumed	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Calculate and administer corrective bolus	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Disconnect pump *	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Reconnect pump at infusion set *	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Prepare reservoir and tubing*	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Insert infusion set *	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Troubleshoot alarms and malfunctions *	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

*These are parent/ student responsibilities. School personnel will not perform/ supervise/assume responsibility these actions.

For Students Taking Oral Diabetes Medications

Type of medication: _____ Timing: _____

Other medications: _____ Timing: _____

Meals and Snacks Eaten at School

Is student independent in carbohydrate calculations and management? Yes No

<i>Meal/Snack</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Food content/amount</i>
Breakfast	_____	_____
Mid-morning snack	_____	_____
Lunch	_____	_____
Mid-afternoon snack	_____	_____

Snack before exercise? Yes No

Snack after exercise? Yes No

Other times to give snacks and content/amount:

Preferred snack foods:

Foods to avoid, if any:

Instructions for when food is provided to the class (e.g., as part of a class party or food sampling event): _____

Exercise and Sports

A fast-acting carbohydrate such as _____ should be available at the site of exercise or sports.

Restrictions on activity, if any: _____ student should not exercise if blood glucose level is below _____ mg/dl or above _____ mg/dl or if moderate to large urine ketones are present.

Hypoglycemia (Low Blood Sugar) If below _____ do the following:

- Call parent
- Contact school nurse

Usual symptoms of hypoglycemia: _____

Treatment of hypoglycemia: _____

Glucagon should be given if the student is unconscious, having a seizure (convulsion), or unable to swallow.

Route _____, Dosage _____, site for glucagon injection: _____ arm, _____ thigh, _____ other.

If glucagon is required, administer it promptly. Then, call 911 (or other emergency assistance) and the parents/guardian.

Hyperglycemia (High Blood Sugar)

Usual symptoms of hyperglycemia: _____

Treatment of hyperglycemia: _____

Urine should be checked for ketones when blood glucose levels are above _____ mg/dl.

Treatment for ketones: _____

Supplies to be kept at school

_____ Blood glucose meter, blood glucose test strips, batteries for meter

_____ Lancet device, lancets, etc.

_____ Urine ketone strips

_____ Insulin pump supplies

_____ Insulin pen, pen needles, insulin cartridges

_____ Fast-acting source of glucose

_____ Carbohydrate containing snack

_____ Glucagon emergency kit

