Diabetes Medical Management Plan (DMMP)

Adapted from Helping the Student with Diabetes Succeed: A Guide for School Personnel (2016)

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

Date of plan:	<u> </u>
This plan is valid for the curre	nt school year:
Student information	
Student's name:	Date of birth:
Date of diabetes diagnosis:	
Type 1Type 2 Other: _	
School:	School phone number:
Grade:Homeroom t	teacher:
School nurse:	Phone:
Bus number: OR P	arent Transport
Telephone: Home:	
Telephone: Home:	
Work:	
Cell:	
Email address:	

DMMP - Page 2 Student's physician/health care provider: _____ Address: _____ Telephone: Work: Emergency number: Email address: _____ Other emergency contacts: Name: ______Relationship: _____ Telephone: Home: ______ Work: ____ **Checking blood glucose** Brand/model of blood glucose meter: Target range of blood glucose: **Before meals:** ___ 90-130 mg/dL Other: _____ **Check blood glucose level:** Before breakfast After breakfast Hours after breakfast Before lunch 2 hours after a correction dose __After lunch ___Before dismissal ___Hours after lunch __ After PE __Mid-morning ___Before PE ___After recess Before recess Other: ____ ___As needed for signs/symptoms of low or high blood glucose As needed for signs/symptoms of illness **Preferred site of testing:** Side of fingertip Other: Note: The side of the fingertip should always be used to check blood glucose level if hypoglycemia is suspected. Student's self-care blood glucose checking skills: __Independently checks own blood glucose ___May check blood glucose with supervision Requires a school nurse or trained diabetes personnel to check

Uses a smartphone or other monitoring technology to track blood

blood glucose

glucose values

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Brand/model: Low: Low:		
	High:	
Predictive alarm: Low: High		
Rate of change: Low: High:		
Threshold suspend setting:		
The control of outperful detailing.		
Additional information for student with CGM		
 taking action on the sensor blood glucose level has signs or symptoms of hypoglycemia, che glucose level regardless of the CGM. Insulin injections should be given at least thr from the CGM insertion site. Do not disconnect from the CGM for sports a If the adhesive is peeling, reinforce it with aptape. If the CGM becomes dislodged, return everyt parents/guardians. Do not throw any part aw 	eck fingertip bloomee inches aware ctivities. Oproved medications to the way.	ood
 Refer to the manufacturer's instructions on h student's device. 		
student's device.	Independ	lant?
student's device. Student's Self-care CGM Skills	Independ	
student's device.	Yes	□No
Student's device. Student's Self-care CGM Skills The student troubleshoots alarms and malfunctions.		
Student's device. Student's Self-care CGM Skills The student troubleshoots alarms and malfunctions. The student knows what to do and is able to deal with a HIGH alarm.	☐ Yes	□ No
Student's device. Student's Self-care CGM Skills The student troubleshoots alarms and malfunctions. The student knows what to do and is able to deal with a HIGH alarm. The student knows what to do and is able to deal with a LOW alarm.	Yes Yes	□ No □ No □ No

Hypoglycemia treatment Student's usual symptoms of hypoglycemia (list below):				
If exhibiting symptoms of hypoglycemia, OR if blood glucose level is less than mg/dL, give a quick-acting glucose product equal to grams of carbohydrate.				
Notify parents/guardian if blood glucose is undermg/dL.				
Recheck blood glucose in 15 minutes and repeat treatment if blood				
glucose level is less than mg/dL.				
Additional treatment:				
If the student is unable to eat or drink, is unconscious or unresponsive, or is having seizure activity or convulsions				
(jerking movement):				
Position the student on his or her side to prevent choking. Give glucagon:1 mg ½ mg Other (dose) Route:Subcutaneous (SC)Intramuscular (IM)				
Site for glucagon injection:ButtocksArmThigh Other:				
If student has an insulin pump, disconnect or suspend.				
Call 911 (Emergency Medical Services) and the student's				
parents/guardians.				
Contact the student's health care provider.				

Hyperglycemia treatment Student's usual symptoms of hyperglycemia (list below):
CheckUrineBlood for ketones every hours when blood glucose levels are above mg/dL. For blood glucose greater than mg/dL AND at least hours
since last insulin dose, give correction dose of insulin (see correction dose orders).
Notify parents/guardians if blood glucose is over mg/dL.
Allow unrestricted access to the bathroom.
Give extra water and/or non-sugar-containing drinks (not fruit juices): ounces per hour.
Additional treatment for ketones:
Follow physical activity and sports orders.
If the student has symptoms of a hyperglycemia emergency, call 911 (Emergency Medical Services) and contact the student's
parents/guardians and health care provider. Symptoms of a
hyperglycemia emergency include: dry mouth, extreme thirst, nausea
and vomiting, severe abdominal pain, heavy breathing or shortness of
breath, chest pain, increasing sleepiness or lethargy, or depressed
level of consciousness.
Insulin therapy
Insulin delivery device:SyringeInsulin penInsulin pump
Type of insulin therapy at school:Adjustable (basal-bolus)
insulinFixed insulin therapyNo insulin

Insulin therapy *Continued*

Carbol	hydrate Co	verage:		
Ins	ulin-to-ca	bohydrate ratio:		
ı	Breakfast:	1 unit of insulin per	grams of carbohydrate	
L	.unch:	1 unit of insulin per	grams of carbohydrate	
9	Snack:	1 unit of insulin per	grams of carbohydrate	
	Carbohydrate Dose Calculation Example			
		Total Grams of Carbohydrate to Be Eat Insulin-to-Carbohydrate Ratio	en = Units of Insulin	
Correc	tion dose:	Blood glucose correction	factor (insulin sensitivity	
factor)	=	Target blood glucose =	mg/dL	
		Correction Dose Calculation	on Example	
	C	urrent Blood Glucose – Target Blood Gluc	rose = Units of Insulin	
	_	Correction Factor		

See the worksheet examples in Advanced Insulin Management: Using Insulin-to-Carb Ratios and Correction Factors for instructions on how to compute the insulin dose using a student's insulin-to-carb ratio and insulin correction factor.

Blood glucose _____ to ____ mg/dL, give ____ units
Blood glucose ____ to ___ mg/dL, give ____ units
Blood glucose ____ to ___ mg/dL, give ____ units

When to give insulin:

Breakfast
Carbohydrate coverage only
Carbohydrate coverage plus correction dose when blood glucose is
greater than mg/dL and hours since last insulin dose.
Other:
Lunch
Carbohydrate coverage only
Carbohydrate coverage plus correction dose when blood glucose is
greater than mg/dL and hours since last insulin dose.
Other:
Snack
No coverage for snack
Carbohydrate coverage only
Carbohydrate coverage plus correction dose when blood glucose is
greater than mg/dL and hours since last insulin dose.
Correction dose only: For blood glucose greater than mg/dL
AND at least hours since last insulin dose.
Other:
Fixed Insulin Therapy Name of insulin:
Units of insulin given pre-breakfast daily
Units of insulin given pre-lunch daily
Units of insulin given pre-snack daily
Other:
Student's self-care insulin administration skills:
Independently calculates and gives own injections.
May calculate/give own injections with supervision.
Requires school nurse or trained diabetes personnel to calculate
dose and student can give own injection with supervision.
Requires school nurse or trained diabetes personnel to calculate
dose and give the injection.
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Additional information for student with insulin pump				
Brand/m	odel of pump:			
Type of in	sulin in pump:		<u> </u>	
Basal rat	es during school:			
Time:	Basal rate:	Time:	Basal rate:	
Time:	Basal rate:	Time:	Basal rate:	
Time:	Basal rate:	Time:	Basal rate:	
Other pu	mp instructions:			
Type of i	nfusion set:			
Appropri	ate infusion site(s):			
For bloc	od glucose greater thar	n mg/dL ⁻	that has not	
decreased	I within hours afte	er correction, cor	nsider pump failure or	
infusion si	ite failure. Notify paren	ts/guardians.		
For infu	ısion site failure: Insert	new infusion set	t and/or replace	
reservoir,	or give insulin by syrin	ige or pen.		
For sus	pected pump failure: S	uspend or remov	e pump and give	
insulin by	syringe or pen.			
Physical	Activity			
•	nnect from pump for sp	ports activities: Y	es, for hours	
No				
	porary basal rate: Yes,	% tempor	ary basal for	
hoursN				
Suspend p	oump use: Yes, for	hoursNo		

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	e Pump Skills	Indepe	endent?
Counts carbohydrates		☐ Yes ☐ No	
Calculates correct amount of insulin for carbohydrates consumed		☐ Yes	□No
Administers correction bolus		☐ Yes	□ No
Calculates and sets basal profiles		☐ Yes	□No
Calculates and sets temporary basal rate		☐ Yes	□No
Changes batteries		☐ Yes	□No
Disconnects pump		☐ Yes	□ No
Reconnects pump to infusion set		☐ Yes	□ No
Prepares reservoir, pod, and/or tubing		☐ Yes	□ No
Inserts infusion set		☐ Yes	□ No
Troubleshoots alarms and malfunctions		Yes	□ No
lame: imes given:	_ Dose: Route	2:	
1eal plan			
Meal/Snack	Time	Carbohy	drate Content (gram
Meal/Snack Breakfast	Time	Carbohy	drate Content (gram
	Time	Carbohy	
Breakfast	Time	Carbohy	to
Breakfast Mid-morning snack	Time	Carbohy	to
Breakfast Mid-morning snack Lunch Mid-afternoon snack Other times to give snacks nstructions for when food	and content/amoun	t:ass (e.g., as	to to to part of a
Breakfast Mid-morning snack Lunch Mid-afternoon snack Other times to give snacks	is provided to the clang event):	t:ass (e.g., as	to to to to part of a
Breakfast Mid-morning snack Lunch Mid-afternoon snack Other times to give snacks Instructions for when food class party or food sampling	s and content/amount is provided to the clang event): permitted: Parent/ Student on skills: carbohydrates	t:ass (e.g., as	to to to to part of a

carbohydrates

Physical activity and sports
A quick-acting source of glucose such as glucose tabs and/orsugar-containing juice must be available at the site of physical education activities and sports.
Student should eat 15 grams 30 grams of carbohydrate other:
before every 30 minutes during _ every 60 minutes during _ after vigorous physical activity other:
If most recent blood glucose is less than mg/dL, student can participate in physical activity when blood glucose is corrected and above mg/dL.
Avoid physical activity when blood glucose is greater than mg/dL or if urine/blood ketones are moderate to large.
Disaster Plan
To prepare for an unplanned disaster or emergency (72 hours), obtain emergency supply kit from parents/guardians. Continue to follow orders contained in this DMMP. Additional insulin orders as follows (e.g., dinner and nighttime):
Other:
Trained Diabetes Personnel
If the school chooses to designate nonmedical school staff as trained
diabetes personnel for this student, they may administer the following
medications: Insulin
Glucagon
Other (please specify):

Signatures

This Diabetes Medical Management Plan by:	(DMMP) has been approved
Student's Physician/Health Care Provider	r Date
I (parent/guardian)school nurse or another qualified health	·
diabetes personnel of (school) and carry out the diabetes care tasks as	to perform
information contained in this DMMP to all other adults who have responsibility for need to know this information to maintain safety. I also give permission to the school student's physician/health care provider.	this student and who may in my student's health and bol nurse to contact my
Acknowledged and received by:	
Student's Parent/Guardian	Date
Student's Parent/Guardian	Date
Certified School Nurse	Date