Date of Plan:	

Diabetes Medical Management Plan

Effective Dates: This plan should be completed by the student's personal health care team and parents/guardian. It is reviewed with relevant school staff and copies should be kept in a place that is easily accessed by the nurse, trained diabetes personnel, and other authorized personnel. 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: Address:	
Date of Birth: Date of Diabetes Diagnosis: Grade: Homeroom Teacher: Physical Condition: Diabetes type 1 Diabetes type 2 Contact Information Mother/Guardian: Address: Work Cell Father/Guardian: Address: Address:	
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Mother/Guardian: Address: Telephone: Home Work Cell Father/Guardian: Address:	
Address: Telephone: Home Work Cell Father/Guardian: Address:	
Address: Telephone: Home Work Cell Father/Guardian: Address:	
Father/Guardian:Address:	
Address:	
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 70-150 70-180 Other
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?
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.
Use of other insulin at lunch: (circle type of insulin used): intermediate/NPH/lente units or basal/Lantus/Ultralente units.
Insulin Correction Doses
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?
Can student determine correct amount of insulin? Yes No
Can student draw correct dose of insulin?
Parents are authorized to adjust the insulin dosage under the following circumstances:
For Students with Insulin Pumps
Type of pump: Basal rates: 12 am to
to
to
Type of insulin in pump:

Type of infusion set:

Student Pump Abilities/Skills:	Needs Assistance	
Count carbohydrates	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Bolus correct amount for carbohydrates consumed	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Calculate and administer corrective bolus	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Calculate and set basal profiles	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Calculate and set temporary basal rate	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Disconnect pump	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Reconnect pump at infusion set	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Prepare reservoir and tubing	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Insert infusion set	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Troubleshoot alarms and malfunctions	☐ Yes ☐ No	
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?	
Meal/Snack Time	Food content/amount	
Breakfast		
Mid-morning snack		
Lunch		
Mid-afternoon snack		
D:		
Snack before exercise?		
Snack after exercise?		
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:		not exercise
if blood glucose level is below	mg/dl or above	mø/dl or i

Hypoglycemia (Low Blood Sugar)			
Usual symptoms of hypoglycemia:			
Treatment of hypoglycemia:			
Glucagon should be given if the student is unconscious, having	ng a seizure (convi	ulsion), or unable to swa	llow.
Route, Dosage, site for glucagon injection	:arm,	thigh,othe	er.
If glucagon is required, administer it promptly. Then, call 91 parents/guardian.	1 (or other emerge	ency assistance) and the	
Hyperglycemia (High Blood Sugar)			
Usual symptoms of hyperglycemia:			
Treatment of hyperglycemia:			
Urine should be checked for ketones when blood glucose lev			
Treatment for ketones:			
Supplies to be Kept at School			
Blood glucose meter, blood glucose test strips, batte	ries for meter		
Lancet device, lancets, gloves, etc.			
Urine ketone strips			
Insulin pump and supplies			
Insulin pen, pen needles, insulin cartridges			
Fast-acting source of glucose			
Carbohydrate containing snack			
Glucagon emergency kit			
Signatures			
This Diabetes Medical Management Plan has been appro-	ved by:		
Student's Physician/Health Care Provider	Date		
I give permission to the school nurse, trained diabetes personne school to perform and car 's Diabetes Medical Manageme	rry out the diabetes	care tasks as outlined by	
information contained in this Diabetes Medical Management Ple custodial care of my child and who may need to know this infor	an to all staff memb	pers and other adults who	
Acknowledged and received by:			
Student's Parent/Guardian	Date		
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