Section 3 TOOLS



This section contains examples of two important tools to help the school health team in managing the student with diabetes:

The Sample Diabetes Medical Management Plan is completed by the student's parents/guardian and personal health care team and can be used as the basis for developing education plans and nursing care plans for students with diabetes.

The **Sample Quick Reference Emergency Plan** addresses management of hypoglycemia and hyperglycemia emergencies. This plan should be completed for each student with diabetes and both pages should be copied and distributed to all relevant personnel, in accordance with the student's Diabetes Medical Management Plan, 504 Plan, IEP, or other education plan.

Date	of	Plan:	

Diabetes Medical Management Plan

Effective Dates:						
reviewed with relevant school st	*	re team and parents/guardian. It should be place that is easily accessed by the scho				
Student's Name:						
Date of Birth:	te of Birth:Date of Diabetes Diagnosis:					
Grade:	Homeroom Teacher:					
Physical Condition: Diabete	s type 1					
Contact Information						
Mother/Guardian:						
Telephone: Home	Work	Cell				
Father/Guardian:						
Telephone: Home	Work	Cell				
Student's Doctor/Health Care Pr	ovider:					
Name:						
Address:						
Talankana	E New le					
•	Emergency Numbe	er:				
Other Emergency Contacts:						
Telephone: Home	Work	Cell				
Notify parents/guardian or emer	gency contact in the following situ	ations:				

Diabetes Medical Management Plan Continued

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 (<i>check all that apply</i>) □ 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. 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? ☐ Yes ☐ No Can student determine correct amount of insulin? ☐ Yes ☐ No Can student draw 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: Basal rates: 12 am to
to
to
Type of insulin in pump:
Type of infusion set:
Insulin/carbohydrate ratio:Correction factor:

Diabetes Medical Management Plan Continued

Student Pump Abilities/Skills:			Needs Assistance			
Count carbohydrates Bolus correct amount for Calculate and administer Calculate and set basal pr Calculate and set tempor Disconnect pump Reconnect pump at infus Prepare reservoir and tub Insert infusion set Troubleshoot alarms and For Students Taking On Type of medication:	carbohydrates consumed corrective bolus rofiles ary basal rate ion set		□ No	•		
				Tilling.		
Meals and Snacks Eate						
Is student independent in	carbohydrate calculations	and manag	gement'?	☐ Yes ☐ No		
Meal/Snack	Time		Food co	ontent/amount		
Breakfast						
Mid-morning snack						
Lunch						
Mid-afternoon snack						
Dinner						
Snack before exercise?	☐ Yes ☐ No					
Snack after exercise?	☐ Yes ☐ No					
Other times to give snae	cks and content/amount:_					
Preferred snack foods:						
Foods to avoid, if any:						
Instructions for when for	od is provided to the class	(e.g., as pa	art of a	class party or food sam	pling event):	
Exercise and Sports						
A fast-acting carbohydr	ate such as				- should be	
available at the site of e						
Restrictions on activity,	if any:					
	rcise if blood glucose leve urine ketones are present.	l is below		mg/dl or above	mg/dl	

Diabetes Medical Management Plan Continued

Hypoglycemia (Low Blood Sugar)	
Usual symptoms of hypoglycemia:	
Treatment of hypoglycemia:	
Glucagon should be given if the student is unconsciour. Route, Dosage, site for glucagon injections.	
If glucagon is required, administer it promptly. Then, parents/guardian.	call 911 (or other emergency assistance) and the
Hyperglycemia (High Blood Sugar)	
Usual symptoms of hyperglycemia:	
Treatment of hyperglycemia:	
Urine should be checked for ketones when blood gluce	ose levels are above mg/dl.
Treatment for ketones:	
Supplies to be Kept at School	
Blood glucose meter, blood glucose test	Insulin pump and supplies
strips, batteries for meter	Insulin pen, pen needles, insulin cartridges
Lancet device, lancets, gloves, etc.	Fast-acting source of glucose
Urine ketone strips	Carbohydrate containing snack
Insulin vials and syringes	Glucagon emergency kit
Signatures	
This Diabetes Medical Management Plan has been	approved by:
Student's Physician/Health Care Provider	Date
1	m and carry out the diabetes care tasks as outlined by
•	Plan. I also consent to the release of the information
care of my child and who may need to know this infor	to all staff members and other adults who have custodial mation to maintain my child's health and safety.
Acknowledged and received by:	
Student's Parent/Guardian	Date
Student's Parent/Guardian	Date

7001

Quick Reference Emergency Plan

for a Student with Diabetes

Hypoglycemia (Low Blood Sugar)

Photo

Student's Name

Grade/Teacher

Emergency Contact Information:

Mother/Guardian

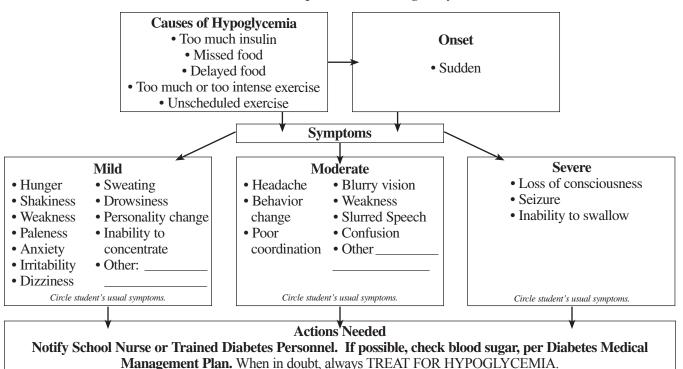
Father/Guardian

Home phone Work phone Cell Home phone Work phone Cell

School Nurse/Trained Diabetes Personnel

Contact Number(s)

Never send a child with suspected low blood sugar anywhere alone.



Mild

- Student may/may not treat self.
- Provide quick-sugar source.

3-4 glucose tablets

4 oz. juice

6 oz. regular soda

3 teaspoons of glucose gel

- Wait 10 to 15 minutes.
- Recheck blood glucose.
- Repeat food if symptoms persist or blood glucose is less than
- Follow with a snack of carbohydrate and protein (e.g., cheese and crackers).

Moderate

- Someone assists.
- Give student quick-sugar source per MILD guidelines.
- Wait 10 to 15 minutes.
- Recheck blood glucose.
- Repeat food if symptoms persist or blood glucose is less than
- Follow with a snack of carbohydrate and protein (e.g., cheese and crackers).

Severe

- Don't attempt to give anything by mouth.
- Position on side, if possible.
- Contact school nurse or trained diabetes personnel.
- Administer glucagon, as prescribed.
- Call 911.
- Contact parents/guardian.
- Stay with student.

Quick Reference Emergency Plan for a Student with Diabetes

Hyperglycemia (High Blood Sugar) Photo

Student's Name							
Grade/Teacher				Date of Plan			
Emergency Contact Information:							
Mother/Guardia	n		Father/Guardian				
Home phone	Work phone	Cell	Home phone	Work phone	Cell		

School Nurse/Trained Diabetes Personnel

Contact Number(s)

