Quick Reference Emergency Plan

for a Student with Diabetes

Hypoglycemia (Low Blood Sugar)

Photo

Student's Name _____

Grade/Teacher _____ Date of Plan _____

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.

Causes of Hypoglycemia
- Too much insulin
- Missed food
- Delayed food
- Too much or too intense exercise
- Unscheduled exercise

Onset
- Sudden

Symptoms

Mild
- Hunger
- Shakiness
- Weakness
- Paleness
- Anxiety
- Irritability
- Dizziness
- Sweating
- Drowsiness
- Personality change
- Inability to concentrate
- Other: _____

Circle student's usual symptoms.

Moderate
- Headache
- Behavior change
- Poor coordination
- Blurry vision
- Weakness
- Slurred Speech
- Confusion
- Other _____

Circle student's usual symptoms.

Severe
- Loss of consciousness
- Seizure
- Inability to swallow

Circle student's usual symptoms.

Actions Needed

Notify School Nurse or Trained Diabetes Personnel. If possible, check blood sugar, per Diabetes Medical Management Plan. When in doubt, always TREAT FOR HYPOGLYCEMIA.

Mild
- Student may/may not treat self.
- Provide quick-sugar source.
  3-4 glucose tablets
  or
  4 oz. juice
  or
  6 oz. regular soda
  or
  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.

Excerpted from: Helping the Student with Diabetes Succeed: A Guide for School Personnel. Published by National Diabetes Education Program: A Joint Program of the National Institutes of Health and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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School Nurse/Trained Diabetes Personnel _____ **Contact Number(s)** _____

Causes of Hyperglycemia

- Too much food
- Too little insulin
- Decreased activity
- Illness
- Infection
- Stress

Onset

- Over time—several hours or days

Symptoms

Mild

- Thirst
- Frequent urination
- Fatigue/sleepiness
- Increased hunger
- Blurred vision
- Weight loss
- Stomach pains
- Flushing of skin
- Lack of concentration
- Sweet, fruity breath
- Other: _____

Circle student's usual symptoms

Moderate

- Mild symptoms plus:
- Dry mouth
- Nausea
- Stomach cramps
- Vomiting
- Other: _____

Circle student's usual symptoms.

Severe

- Mild and moderate symptoms plus:
- Labored breathing
- Very weak
- Confused
- Unconscious

Circle student's usual symptoms.

Actions Needed

- Allow free use of the bathroom.
- Encourage student to drink water or sugar-free drinks.
- Contact the school nurse or trained diabetes personnel to check urine or administer insulin, per student's Diabetes Medical Management Plan.
- If student is nauseous, vomiting, or lethargic, ____ call the parents/guardian or ____ call for medical assistance if parent cannot be reached.

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