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 school				
Student's Name:						
Date of Birth:	Date of Diabetes D	iagnosis:				
Grade:	le: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 P.	rovider:					
Name:						
Address:						
Talanhana	Emarganay Numba	er:				
•	Emergency Number	A				
Other Emergency Contacts:						
•	Work	Cell				
_						
Thomy parents/guardian of emer	gency contact in the following situ	auons.				

### **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?  \( \text{Yes} \) No Can student determine correct amount of insulin?  \( \text{Yes} \) No Can student draw correct dose of insulin?  \( \text{Yes} \) No  Parents are authorized to adjust the insulin dosage under the following circumstances:
ratems are datasensed to dejust the insum desage under the rone wing encounsainces
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/S	kills:	Needs As	ssistance		
Count carbohydrates Bolus correct amount for Calculate and administer Calculate and set basal p Calculate and set tempor Disconnect pump Reconnect pump at infus Prepare reservoir and tub Insert infusion set Troubleshoot alarms and	carbohydrates consumed corrective bolus rofiles ary basal rate tion set bing	☐ Yes	□ No		
Type of medication:				Timing:	
Other medications:				Timing:	
Meals and Snacks Eate Is student independent in	n at School carbohydrate calculations	and manag	gement?	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Meal/Snack	Time		Food co	ntent/amount	
Breakfast					
Mid-morning snack					
Lunch					
Mid-afternoon snack					
Dinner					
Snack before exercise?	☐ Yes ☐ No				
Snack after exercise?	☐ Yes ☐ No				
_	cks and content/amount:_				
Instructions for when for	od is provided to the class	(e.g., as pa	art of a c	lass party or food sam	pling event):
<b>Exercise and Sports</b>					
A fast-acting carbohydravailable at the site of e					should be
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 unconscious, Route, Dosage, site for glucagon injections.	
If glucagon is required, administer it promptly. Then, c parents/guardian.	all 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 glucos	se 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
	Fast-acting source of glucose
	Carbohydrate containing snack
Insulin vials and syringes	Glucagon emergency kit
Signatures	
This Diabetes Medical Management Plan has been a	approved by:
Student's Physician/Health Care Provider	Date
<u>-</u>	and carry out the diabetes care tasks as outlined by
	Plan. I also consent to the release of the information
contained in this Diabetes Medical Management Plan to	
care of my child and who may need to know this inform	nation to maintain my child's health and safety.
Acknowledged and received by:	
Student's Parent/Guardian	Date
Student's Parent/Guardian	Date

## TOOLS

### Quick Reference Emergency Plan

for a Student with Diabetes

Hypoglycemia (Low Blood Sugar)

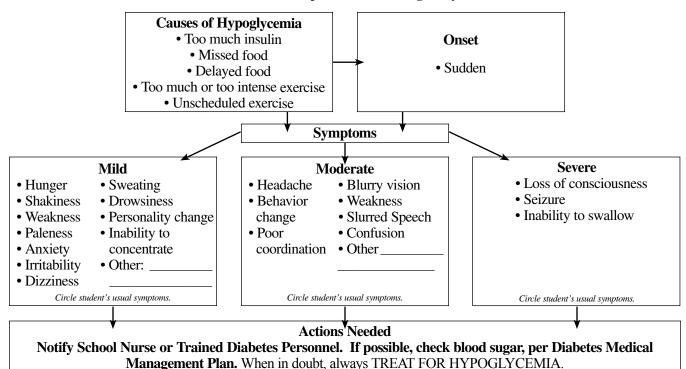
Photo

Student's Name							
Grade/Teacher				Date of Plan			
<b>Emergency Cont</b>	act 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

or 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/Guardian			Father/Guardian			
Home phone	Work phone	Cell	Home phone	Work phone	Cell	

#### **School Nurse/Trained Diabetes Personnel**

#### Contact Number(s)

