Diabetes Medical Management Plan

Effective Dates:		
	opies should be kept in a	e 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	Diagnosis:
Grade:	Homeroom Teache	r:
Physical Condition: Diabetes type 1	Diabetes type 2	
Contact Information		
Mother/Guardian:		
Address:		
Telephone: Home	Work	Cell
Father/Guardian:		
Address:		
Telephone: Home	Work	Cell
Student's Doctor/Health Care Provider:		
Name:		
Address:		
Telephone:	Emergency Number	er:
Other Emergency Contacts:		
Name:		
Relationship:		
Telephone: Home	Work	Cell
Notify parents/guardian or emergency co	ontact 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? \Box Yes \Box No

Can student determine correct amount of insulin? \Box Yes \Box No

Can student draw correct dose of insulin? \Box Yes \Box 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/St	kills:	Needs A.	ssistance		
Count carbohydrates	carbohydrates consumed corrective bolus rofiles ary basal rate ion set ing	 Yes 	 No 		
For Students Taking Or	ral Diabetes Medications				
Type of medication:			Т	Timing:	
Other medications:			Т	Timing:	
Meals and Snacks Eate Is student independent in Meal/Snack	n at School carbohydrate calculations a <i>Time</i>	and manag	-	☐Yes ☐No	
Breakfast					
Mid-morning snack					
Lunch					
Mid-afternoon snack					
Dinner					
Snack before exercise?	□ Yes □ No				
Snack after exercise?	Yes No				
Other times to give snac	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 cla	ass party or food sampli	ing event):
Exercise and Sports					
A fast-acting carbohydr	ate such as			S	hould be

10015

A fast-acting carbohydrate such as	should be
available at the site of exercise or sports.	
Restrictions on activity, if any:	
Student should not exercise if blood glucose level is belowmg/dl or above	mg/dl
or if moderate to large urine ketones are present.	

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, having a seizure (convulsion), or unable to swallow. Route_____, Dosage_____, site for glucagon injection: _____arm, ____thigh, ____other. If glucagon is required, administer it promptly. Then, call 911 (or other emergency assistance) and the

parents/guardian.

Hyperglycemia (High Blood Sugar)

Usual symptoms of hyperglycemia:	
Treatment of hyperglycemia:	
JI 8 JI	
Urine should be checked for ketones when blood glu	ucose levels are above mg/dl.
Treatment for ketones:	
Supplies to be Kept at School	
Blood glucose meter, blood glucose test strips, batteries for meter Lancet device, lancets, gloves, etc. Urine ketone strips Insulin vials and syringes	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 approved by:

Student's Physician/Health Care Provider

Date

I give permission to the school nurse, trained diabetes personnel, and other designated staff members of _________s school to perform and carry out the diabetes care tasks as outlined by _______'s Diabetes Medical Management Plan. I also consent to the release of the information contained in this Diabetes Medical Management Plan to all staff members and other adults who have custodial care of my child and who may need to know this information to maintain my child's health and safety.

Acknowledged and received by:

Student's Parent/Guardian

Student's Parent/Guardian

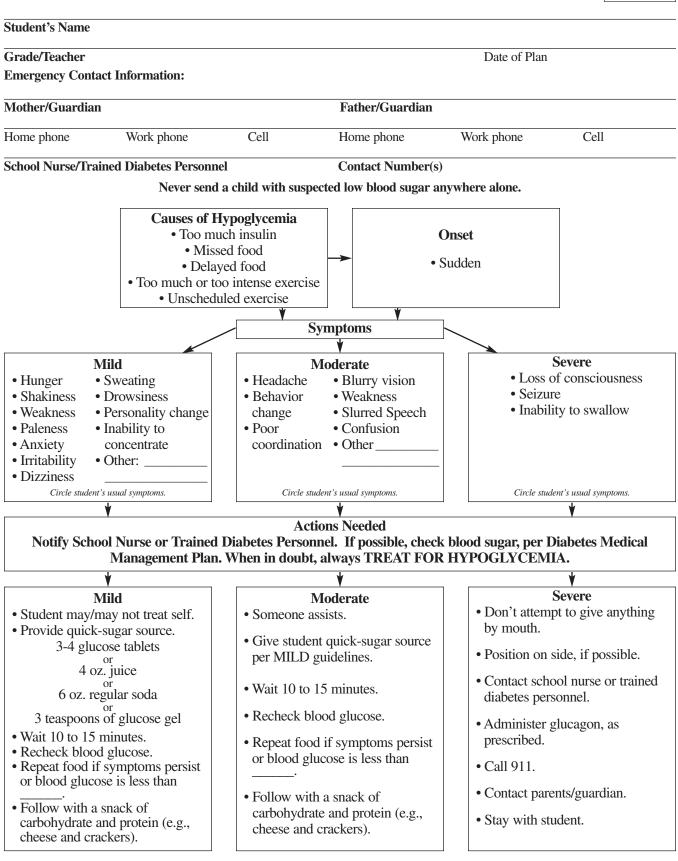
Date

Date

Quick Reference Emergency Plan

for a Student with Diabetes

Hypoglycemia (Low Blood Sugar) Photo



Quick Reference Emergency Plan for a Student with Diabetes

Hyperglycemia (High Blood Sugar)

Student's Name **Grade/Teacher** Date of Plan **Emergency Contact Information:** Mother/Guardian Father/Guardian Home phone Cell Work phone Home phone Work phone Cell School Nurse/Trained Diabetes Personnel **Contact Number(s) Causes of Hyperglycemia** Onset • Too much food • Illness • Over time—several hours or days • Too little insulin Infection • Decreased activity • Stress **Symptoms** Severe Mild **Moderate** • Mild and moderate • Thirst • Mild symptoms plus: symptoms plus: • Frequent urination • Dry mouth • Labored breathing • Fatigue/sleepiness • Nausea • Very weak • Increased hunger • Stomach cramps • Confused Blurred vision • Vomiting • Unconscious • Weight loss • Other: • Stomach pains • Flushing of skin • Lack of concentration • Sweet, fruity breath • Other: Circle student's usual symptoms. Circle student's usual symptoms. 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.

54 Helping the Student with Diabetes Succeed