

## **Diabetes Care Plan**

Student's Name	Date of	Birth	Student ID#					
School		Homeroom Teacher						
School Nurse		Phone						
Date of Diabetes Diagnosis		☐ Type 2 ☐ Other	r					
School Personnel Trained as Diabetes Care Providers								
*Parent/Guardian/Health Care Provider: Complete this plan, sign and return to school. Parent/Guardian is responsible for								
providing necessary supplies and snacks.		=	-					
Parent/Guardian/Emergency contact 1		• ————————						
Phone: Home #								
Email Address:								
Parent/Guardian/Emergency contact 1		Address						
Phone: Home #								
Email Address:								
Physician Treating Student for Diabetes_		Office #						
			<del></del>					
Diabetes EducatorPrimary Care Physician								
		Office #	<del></del>					
Diabetic Management/Self Care								
<ul> <li>□ No blood sugar testing required at school</li> <li>□ Trained personnel must monitor blood sugar test</li> <li>□ Trained personnel must supervise blood sugar test</li> <li>□ Student can perform testing independently</li> <li>□ Total independent management</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>□ Injections to be done by trained staff</li> <li>□ Self injects with trained staff supervision</li> <li>□ Student can administer insulin independently</li> <li>□ Self treats mild hypoglycemia</li> <li>□ Independently counts carbohydrates</li> </ul>						
**Call Parent if Values are Below o	r Above	Target BS Range is						
Blood Sugar Checks								
☐ Before Breakfast ☐ Before Lunch☐ As needed for signs and symptoms of I		☐ Before PE ☐ Aft	ter PE   Before Dismissal/Prior to Boa					
Diet								
□ Carbohydrates per meal =      □ Snack time(s) (am) &      □ No coverage for snack up to 15 gm of C  If BS is above withhold □  Special Event/Party Food: □ Yes (Student)	(pm) Snack Carbohydrates Meal	il						
Medications/Equipment								
□ Insulin			<u> </u>					
□ Pen □ Vial/Syringe □	Pump		)					
☐ Glucagon	Timo:	☐ Pump (brand)	Timo:					
Oral Medication at school	nme:	and/or						

First Aid for thurseshing with Disad Consul	First Aid for the residence in the Plant Council				
First Aid for Hyperglycemia (High Blood Sugar)	First Aid for Hypoglycemia (Low Blood Sugar)				
<ul> <li>Frequent urination</li> <li>increased thirst</li> <li>nausea/vomiting</li> <li>Sleepiness,</li> <li>Confusion</li> <li>Inability to concentrate</li> <li>Irritability</li> <li>Abdominal pain</li> <li>Fruity odor to breath</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Hunger</li> <li>Sweaty</li> <li>Pale</li> <li>Slurred speech</li> <li>Confusion</li> <li>Irritability/anxious</li> <li>Sleepiness</li> <li>Inability to concentrate</li> <li>Poor coordination</li> <li>Headache</li> <li>Dizziness</li> <li>Crying</li> <li>Complains of feeling low</li> <li>Behavior change</li> <li>Seizure</li> <li>Weakness/fatigue</li> </ul>				
Hyperglycemia Hyperglycemia	Hypoglycemia				
1. Check the blood sugar if signs & symptoms occur.  2. Notify parent/guardian if blood glucose is over mg/dL  3. Check Urine Ketones if BS is above 300 mg/dl after 2 checks  4. Encourage water to drink, allow unlimited use of bathroom.  5. Administer insulin per physician's order (see insulin therapy orders)  6. Recheck blood sugar in  7. Call 911 if Child  • loses consciousness  • unable to reach parent/guardian and symptoms worsen  8. If moderate to large Ketones, Stay with child continuously  *Pump - Check pump function	<ol> <li>Check blood sugar if signs &amp; symptoms occur.</li> <li>Stay with child continuously.</li> <li>Give grams carbohydrate (fast sugar) if blood sugar is less than and child is conscious, cooperative and able to swallow.         Examples:</li> <li>Check blood sugar after 15 minutes.         <ul> <li>If blood sugar does not improve, give fast sugar again</li> <li>When blood sugar is over 80, provide an additional snack of</li> <li>If still no improvement after 2 fast sugars, call physician and call parent to pick up child.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Call 911, parents and/or child's health care provider if         <ul> <li>Child's symptoms do not subside</li> <li>Child loses consciousness</li> <li>Unable to reach parent/guardian and symptoms worsen</li> </ul> </li> <li>If Child is unconscious, experiencing a seizure or unable to swallow         <ul> <li>Place student on side</li> <li>Give Glucagon</li></ul></li></ol>				
Insulin Therapy					
□ Adjustable Insulin Therapy       □ No insulin       □ Meal coverage plus snacks         □ Fixed Insulin Therapy       □ Meal coverage only       □ Breakfast       □ Lunch					
Adjustable Insulin Therapy Carbohydrate Correction Dose: Breakfast: 1 unit of insulin per grams of carbohydrate Lunch: 1 unit of insulin per grams of carbohydrate Snack: 1 unit of insulin per grams of carbohydrate  Calculation Example: Grams of Carbohydrate eaten = Units of Insulin Insulin to Carbohydrate ratio  If blood sugar is >300 and less than 3 hours since last in dose, only cover carbs per carbohydrate correction dose	Blood Glucose to mg/dL, give units  □ Parent/guardian authorized to increase or decrease insulin				
<ul> <li>Parent/guardian authorized to increase or decrease ins carbohydrate ratio within the following range 1 unit per prescribed grams of carbohydrate +/-</li> </ul>	within the following range +/units of insulin for blood				

Pump Therapy				
Basal Rates during school:  ask parent for most current basal rates	Time:	Basal Rate:	Time:	Basal Rate: Basal Rate: Basal Rate:
□ For blood glucose great pump failure or infusion □ For any pump/site failure: □ May disconnect pump f □ May set a temporary ba □ Student can independe □ May suspend pump use □ Student can independe □ Student can independe □ Student can independe □ Student can independe □ Other: □ Other: □	site failure. Notine: Notify parent Student can incorrect sports activities all rate up to antly set temporantly bolus for care antly troubleshoodleshoodleshoodleshoot alarms	ify parent/guardian t/guardian for correction t/guardian for correction t/guardian for correction t/guardian for correction tependently insert infu es for up to	on by	tive correction dose
Continuous Glucose Monito	r			
Alarms set for: Severe Low Predictive Alarm: Low Rate of change: Low Alarms per parent settin May use CGM blood glu Student can independed Student knows what to Student should be esco For signs and symptoms of I If blood sugar is still low Insulin injections should at It Site may be reinforced with If CGM is dislodged do NOT	High High High High High High High High	eatment decision  deal with  Low dently of nurse/school diabete eat a low sugar based o ck blood sugar with glu s away from CGM site	Alarm	
Sports/Exercise				
<ul><li>Avoid moderate to vigorou</li><li>Recheck after moderate to</li></ul>	s exercise if blood vigorous exercise	sugar is above	_ mg/dl and keton	m of carbohydrates & allow exercise les are moderate to large
for this student at school this sch hereby release the Winston-Sale	ool year. The schoon Forsyth County	ool nurse may contact the School System, Board of E	stated health care	plan, use of glucometers, listed medications e provider(s) related to this condition. I ir employees and agents from any and all loss of medication by my child while at school
Parent/Guardian Signature _ Health Care Provider/Physici				Date Date