

AP 323-1 Diabetes Support Plan & Medical Alert Information

Instructions:

This form is a communication tool for use by parents to share information with the school. Students who are receiving Nursing Support Services (NSS) Delegated Care do not need to complete page 3. This form does NOT need to be completed by Diabetes Clinic staff, Nursing Support Service Coordinators or Public Health Nurses:

Student Name:	Date of Birth:					
School:	Grade:	_Teacher/Div:				
Care Card Number:	Date of Plan:					
CONTACT INFORMATION						
Name (Parent/Guardian 1):			Call First			
Cell:Work:						
Name (Parent/Guardian 2):						
Cell:Work:						
Name (Other/Emergency):		Relationship:				
Able to advise on diabetes care: ☐ Yes ☐ No						
Cell:Work:	<u></u>		_			
Have emergency supplies been provided in the event of a natural disaster? ☐ Yes ☐ No						
If yes, location of emergency supply of insulin:						
STUDENTS RECEIVING NSS DELEGATED CARE						
NSS Coordinator:	Phone	:				
School staff providing delegated care:						
Parent Signature:		Date:				
Parent Name:						



Diabetes Support Plan – Student:

Medical Alert – Treating Mild to Moderate Low Blood Glucose Note: Prompt attention can prevent severe low blood sugar					
Symptoms	Treatment for Students Needing Assistance (anyone can give sugar to a student)				
□ Shaky, sweaty □ Hungry □ Pale □ Dizzy □ Irritable □ Tired/sleepy □ Blurry vision □ Confused □ Poor coordination □ Difficulty speaking □ Headache □ Difficulty concentrating □ Other:	1. If student able to swallow, give one of the following fast acting sugars: 10 grams glucose tablets gluc				
Medical Alert – Giving Glucagon for <u>Severe</u> Low Blood Glucose					
Symptoms		Plan of Action			
 Unconsciousness Having a seizure (or jerky movements) So uncooperative that you cannot give juice or sugar by mouth 		 Place on left side and maintain airway Call 911, then notify parents Manage a seizure: protect head, clear area of hard or sharp objects, guide arms and legs but do not forcibly restrain, do not put anything in mouth Administer glucagon 			
Medication	Dose & Route		Directions		
Glucagon (GlucaGen or Lilly Glucagon) Frequency: Emergency treatment for	0.5 mg=0.5 ml (for students 5 years of age and under) OR 1.0 mg=1.0 ml (for students 6 years of age and over)	Roll boDraw f	ve cap liquid from syringe into dry powder bottle ottle gently to dissolve powder fluid dose back into the syringe into outer mid-thigh (may go through		
severe low blood glucose	Give by injection: Intramuscular	clothin	5 , , 5		



Diabetes Support Plan – Student: ____ **Level of Support Required for Students not Receiving NSS Delegated Care** Requires checking that task is done (child ☐ Student is completely Requires reminding to complete: is proficient in task): independent ☐ Blood glucose testing ☐ Blood glucose testing ☐ Carb counting/adding ☐ Carb counting/adding ☐ Insulin administration ☐ Administers insulin ☐ Eating on time if on NPH insulin ☐ Eating on time if on NPH insulin ☐ Act based on BG results ☐ Act based on BG result Meal Planning: The maintenance of a proper balance of food, insulin and physical activity is important to achieving good blood glucose control in students with diabetes. In circumstances when treats or classroom food is provided but not labelled, the student is to: ☐ Call the parent for instructions ☐ Manage independently Blood Glucose Testing: Students must be allowed to check blood glucose level and respond to the results in the classroom, at every school location or at any school activity. If preferred by the student, a private location to do blood glucose monitoring must be provided, unless low blood sugar is suspected. Frequency of Testing: \square mid-morning \square lunchtime \square mid-afternoon \square before sport or exercise ☐ With symptoms of hyper/hypoglycemia ☐ Before leaving school Location of equipment: \square With student \square In classroom \square In office \square Other Time of day when low blood glucose is most likely to occur: Instructions if student takes school bus home: Physical Activity: Physical exercise can lower the blood glucose level. A source of fast-acting sugar should be within reach of the student at all times (see page 2 for more details). Blood glucose monitoring is often performed prior to exercise. Extra carbohydrates may need to be eaten based on the blood glucose level and the expected intensity of the exercise. **Comments:** Insulin: All students with type 1 diabetes use insulin. Some students require insulin during the school day, most commonly before meals. Location of insulin: Is insulin required at school on a daily basis? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ With student ☐ In classroom ☐ In office Insulin delivery system: ☐ Pump ☐ Pen ☐ Needle and syringe (at home or student fully independent) ☐ Other: : Frequency of insulin administration: Insulin should never be stored in a locked cupboard.