



Date of Plan: _____

Diabetes Medical Management Plan

This plan should be completed by the student's personal health care team and parents/guardian. It should be reviewed with relevant school staff and copies should be kept in a place that is easily accessed by the school nurse, trained diabetes personnel, and other authorized personnel.

Effective Dates: _____

Student's Name: _____

Date of Birth: _____ Date of Diabetes Diagnosis: _____

Grade: _____ Homeroom Teacher: _____

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: _____

Other Emergency Contacts:

Name: _____

Relationship: _____

Telephone: Home _____ Work _____ Cell _____

Notify parents/guardian or emergency contact in the following situations: _____

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 (*check all that apply*)

☐ 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

Correction Dose (sliding scale method)

_____ 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

Correction Dose (correction factor method)

Correct blood glucose greater than _____ mg/dl Correction factor _____

Target blood sugar for correction _____

Can student give own injections? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Can student determine correct amount of insulin? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Can student draw correct dose of insulin? ☐ Yes ☐ 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: _____

Student Pump Abilities/Skills:

Count carbohydrates

Bolus correct amount for carbohydrates consumed

Calculate and administer corrective bolus

Calculate and set basal profiles

Calculate and set temporary basal rate

Disconnect pump

Reconnect pump at infusion set

Prepare reservoir and tubing

Insert infusion set

Troubleshoot alarms and malfunctions

Needs Assistance

☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ Yes ☐ No

For Students Taking Oral Diabetes Medications

Type of medication: _____ Timing: _____

Other medications: _____ Timing: _____

Meals and Snacks Eaten at School

Is student independent in carbohydrate calculations and management? ☐ Yes ☐ No

<i>Meal/Snack</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Food content/amount</i>
Breakfast	_____	_____
Mid-morning snack	_____	_____
Lunch	_____	_____
Mid-afternoon snack	_____	_____

Dinner _____

Snack before exercise? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Snack after exercise? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Other times to give snacks and content/amount:

Preferred snack foods:

Foods to avoid, if any:

Instructions for when food is provided to the class (e.g., as part of a class party or food sampling event): _____

Exercise and Sports

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 below _____ mg/dl or above _____ mg/dl or if moderate to large urine ketones are present.

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: _____

Urine should be checked for ketones when blood glucose levels are above _____ mg/dl.

