



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.

authorized personnel.				
Effective Dates:				
Student's Name:				
Date of Birth:	Firth: Date of Diabetes Diagnosis:			
Grade:	e: Homeroom Teacher:			
Physical Condition: Diabetes type 1 Diabetes type 2				
Contact Information				
Mother/Guardian:				
Address:				
Telephone: Home	Work	Cell		
Father/Guardian:				
Address:				
Telephone: Home				
Student's Doctor/Health Care Provi	ider:			
Name:				
Address:				
Telephone:	Emergency Number:			
Other Emergency Contacts:				
Name:				
Relationship:				
Telephone: Home	Work	Cell		
Notify parents/guardian or emerger	cy contact in the follo	wing 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):					
					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.					
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?					
Can student determine correct amount of insulin?					
Can student draw correct dose of insulin?					
Parents are authorized to adjust the insulin dosage under the following circumstances:					
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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: Needs Assistance Yes Count carbohydrates No Bolus correct amount for carbohydrates consumed Yes No Calculate and administer corrective bolus Yes No Calculate and set basal profiles Yes No □ No Calculate and set temporary basal rate Yes Disconnect pump Yes No Yes Reconnect pump at infusion set Prepare reservoir and tubing Yes No Insert infusion set Yes No Troubleshoot alarms and malfunctions 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 Meal/Snack Time Food content/amount Breakfast Mid-morning snack Lunch Mid-afternoon snack ______ _____ Dinner

Snack before exercise?

Yes No

Snack after exercise?
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 asshould 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. Treatment for ketones:
Supplies to be Kept at SchoolBlood glucose meter, blood glucose test strips, batteries for meter

Lancet device, lancets, gloves, etc.						
Urine ketone strips						
Insulin pump and supplies						
Insulin pen, pen needles, insulin cartridgesFast-acting source of glucoseCarbohydrate containing snackGlucagon emergency kit						
					Signatures	
					This Diabetes Medical Management Plan has been a	pproved by:
					Student's Physician/Health Care Provider	Date
I give permission to the school nurse, trained diabetes permembers of school scare tasks as outlined by Plan. I also consent to the release of the information consumangement Plan to all staff members and other adults who may need to know this information to maintain my	ol to perform and carry out the diabetes _'s Diabetes Medical Management ntained in this Diabetes Medical who have custodial care of my child and					
Acknowledged and received by:						
Student's Parent/Guardian	Date					
Student's Parent/Guardian	Date					