Provincial Standards: Supporting Students with Type 1 Diabetes in the School Setting

## Appendices: Diabetes Support Plan

**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.

Name of Student:			Date of Birth:				
School:	Grade:		Teacher/Div:				
Care Card Number:			Date of Plan:				
CONTACT INFORMATION							
Parent/Guardian 1:	Name:					☐ Call First	
Phone Numbers:	Cell	Work		Home		Other	
Parent/Guardian 2:	Name:					☐ Call First	
Phone Numbers:	Cell:	Work:		Home:		Other:	
Other/Emergency:	Name:				Relationship:		
	Able to advise on diabetes car	re: 🗆 Yes 🗀	] No				
Phone Numbers:	Cell:	Work:		Home:		Other:	
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:							
	-						
December Company							
Parent Signature:Name:Name:							

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MEDICAL ALERT - TREATING MILD TO MODERATE LOW BLOOD GLUCOSE NOTE: PROMPT ATTENTION  CAN PREVENT SEVERE LOW BLOOD GLUCOSE							
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:	Location of fast acting sugar:  1. If student able to swallow, give one of the following  10 grams  ☐ glucose tablets ☐ 1/2 cup of juice or regular soft drink ☐ 2 teaspoons of honey ☐ 10 skittles ☐ 10 mL (2 teaspoons) or 2 packets of table sugar dissolved in water ☐ Other (ONLY if 10 grams are labelled on package):  2. Contact designated emergency school staff person. 3. Blood glucose should be re-checked in 15 minutes. 4. Re-treat (as above) and call parent to notify if sympremains below 4 mmol/L. 5. Do not leave student unattended until blood glucose.		OR 15 grams  □ glucose tablets □ 3/4 cup of juice or regular soft drink □ 1 tablespoon of honey □ 15 skittles □ 15 mL (1 tablespoon) or 3 packets of table sugar dissolved in water □ Other (ONLY if 15 grams are labelled on package):  toms do not improve and/or blood glucose				
	MEDICAL ALERT – GIVING GLUCAGO	ON FOR <u>SEVERE</u>	LOW BLOOD GLUCOSE				
SYMPTOMS			PLAN OF ACTION				
<ul> <li>Unconsciousness</li> <li>Having a seizure (or jerky movements)</li> <li>So uncooperative that you cannot give juice or sugar by mouth and unable to swallow</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>Place on left side and maintain airway</li> <li>Call 911, then notify parents</li> <li>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</li> <li>Administer glucagon</li> </ul>					

MEDICATION INSTRUCTIONS— Glucagon (Intramuscular or Intranasal)						
Intranasal (Baqsimi)	Intramuscular (GlucaGen or Lilly Glucagon)					
Dose & Route	Dose & Route					
☐ Baqsimi® 3 mg nasal powder given in one nostril (for students 4 years and above)	$\square$ 0.5 mg =0.5 ml by intramuscular injection (for students 5 years of age and under)					
	$\square$ 1.0 mg = 1.0 ml by intramuscular injection (for students 6 years of age and over)					
Directions as Ordered (see below)	Directions as Ordered (see below)					
<ul> <li>Remove shrink wrap on tube by pulling the red stripe</li> <li>Open the lid and remove the device from tube</li> <li>Hold the device between 2nd and 3rd fingers and thumb (do not push yet!)</li> <li>Insert device tip gently into one nostril until your fingers touch outside of student's nose</li> <li>Push the plunger firmly all the way in until the green line is no longer showing</li> <li>Throw away device/tube; single use only</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Remove cap</li> <li>Inject liquid from syringe into dry powder bottle</li> <li>Roll bottle gently to dissolve powder</li> <li>Draw fluid dose back into the syringe</li> <li>Inject into outer mid-thigh (may go through clothing)</li> <li>Once student is alert, give juice or fast acting sugar</li> </ul>					
Once student is alert, give juice or alternate fast-acting sugar						

LEVEL OF SUPPORT REQUIRED FOR STUDENTS NOT RECEIVING NSS DELEGATED CARE					
proficient in task):  ☐ Blood glucose testing ☐ Carb counting/adding ☐ Administers insulin ☐ Bl ☐ Bl ☐ Carb ☐ Car	uires reminding to complete: lood glucose testing arb counting/adding isulin administration ating on time if on NPH insulin ct based on BG result	☐ Student is completely independent			
<b>MEAL PLANNING:</b> 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					
<b>BLOOD GLUCOSE TESTING:</b> 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 glucose is suspected.					
Frequency of Testing:   midmorning   lunchtime   mid afternoon   before sport or exercise   With symptoms of hyper/hypoglycemia   Before leaving school   Location of equipment: With student   In classroom   In classroom   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:					
<b>INSULIN:</b> All students with type 1 diabetes use insulin. Some students require insulin during the school day, most commonly before meals.					
Is insulin required at school on a daily basis? ☐ Yes ☐ Insulin delivery system: ☐ Pump ☐ Pen ☐ Needle and (at home or student fully independent)  Frequency of insulin administration:	d syringe In classroom Other	Location of insulin: with student In classroom In office Other Insulin should never be stored in a locked cupboard.			