Montgomery Independent School District

Date of Plan:	Effective Dates

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: _____ Homeroom Teacher: _____ Physical Condition: Diabetes type 1 Diabetes type 2 **Contact Information** Mother/Guardian: Telephone: Home ______ Work _____ Cell_____ Father/Guardian: Telephone: Home _____ Work ____ Cell ____ Student's Doctor/Health Care Provider: 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.
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:
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
Count carbohydrates	☐ Yes ☐ No
Bolus correct amount for carbohydrates consumed	☐ Yes ☐ No
Calculate and administer corrective bolus	☐ Yes ☐ No
Calculate and set basal profiles	☐ Yes ☐ No
Calculate and set temporary basal rate	☐ Yes ☐ No
Disconnect pump	☐ Yes ☐ No
Reconnect pump at infusion set	☐ Yes ☐ No
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 an	nd management?
Meal/Snack Time Grams	Food content/amount
Breakfast	
Mid-morning snack	
Lunch	
Mid-afternoon snack	
Dinner	
Snack before exercise?	Grams
Snack after exercise?	Grams
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.	g., as part of a class party or food sampling event):
Exercise and Sports A fast-acting carbohydrate such as be available at the site of exercise or sports.	should
Restrictions on activity, if any: exercise if blood glucose level is below mg/dl or if moderate to large	student should not mg/dl or above e 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 swallow.	ng a seizure (conv	ulsion), or unable to	
Route, Dosage, site for glucagon injection:	:arm,	thigh,other.	
If glucagon is required, administer it promptly. Then, call 91 parents/guardian.	1 (or other emerge	ency assistance) and the	
Hyperglycemia (High Blood Sugar)			
Usual symptoms of hyperglycemia:			
Treatment of hyperglycemia:			
Urine should be checked for ketones when blood glucose level. Treatment for ketones:		-	
Supplies to be Kept at School			
Blood glucose meter, blood glucose	insulin, insu	lin pen, needles,	
test strips, batteries for meter	insulin cartridges		
Lancet device, lancets, gloves, etc Fast-acting source of		source of glucose	
Urine ketone stripsCarbohydrate containin		ate containing snack	
•	n pump and suppliesGlucagon emergency kit		
Signatures		•	
This Diabetes Medical Management Plan has been ap	pproved by:		
Student's Physician/Health Care Provider		Date	
I give permission to the school nurse, trained diabetes permembers of school care tasks as outlined by I also consent to the release of the information contained Plan to all staff members and other adults who have cust need to know this information to maintain my child's here	ol to perform and _'s Diabetes Me l in this Diabetes todial care of my	carry out the diabetes dical Management Plan. Medical Management	
Acknowledged and received by:			
Student's Parent/Guardian	Date	Date	
Student's Parent/Guardian	Date	Date	