

I HCP - DIABETES - SELF-MANAGE

Diabetes mellitus (sometimes called "sugar diabetes") is a condition that occurs when the body can't use glucose (a type of sugar) normally. Glucose is the main source of energy for the body's cells. The levels of glucose in the blood are controlled by a hormone called insulin, which is made by the pancreas. Insulin helps glucose enter the cells.

In diabetes, the pancreas does not make enough insulin (type 1 diabetes) or the body can't respond normally to the insulin that is made (type 2 diabetes). This causes glucose levels in the blood to rise, leading to symptoms such as increased urination, extreme thirst, and unexplained weight loss.

1. PHYSICAL CONDITION

- A.  Diabetes Type 1
- B.  Diabetes Type 2

2. INSULIN is given per:

- Insulin Pump
- Syringe
- Insulin Pen
- No insulin at school

3. BLOOD GLUCOSE MONITORING as needed by student

4. HYPOGLYCEMIA (LOW BLOOD SUGAR) - please see attachment "Hypo-Hyperglycemia Information Sheet"

A. STUDENT'S USUAL SYMPTOMS OF HYPOGLYCEMIA:

B. Never let student leave classroom if hypoglycemia is suspected. Have a "buddy" go with the student.

C. Treatment of hypoglycemia:

D. GLUCAGON

- Student does NOT have Glucagon at school
- Glucagon IS AT SCHOOL in the office

Office staff trained by the RN in administration of Glucagon.

(If available, glucagon should be given ONLY if the student is unconscious, having a seizure or unable to swallow)

5. HYPERGLYCEMIA (High Blood Sugar)

A. Common symptoms of hyperglycemia:

- Increased thirst
- Increased need to use the bathroom
- Allow unlimited bathroom privileges and water to drink.

6. Additional Information:

May use cell phone to communicate with parent as needed.