Diabetes Support Plan and Medical Alert Information Form



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:	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:		Home:		Other:
Other/Emergency:	Name: Relatio		Relationship:			
	Able to advise on diabetes care: ☐ 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:						
	-					
Parent Signature:Name:						

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

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 I glucose tablets I /2 cup of juice or regular soft drink I teaspoons of honey I to skittles I to mL (2 teaspoons) or 2 packets of table sugar dissolved in water I Other (ONLY if 10 grams are labelled on package): 2. Contact designated emergency school staff perso 3. Blood glucose should be re-checked in 15 minutes 4. Re-treat (as above) and call parent to notify if syn remains below 4 mmol/L. 5. Do not leave student unattended until blood glucose		g fast acting sugars: 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): n. ptoms do not improve and/or blood glucose		
	MEDICAL ALERT – GIVING GLUCAGO	ON FOR <u>SEVE</u>	RE LOW BLOOD GLUCOSE		
SYMPTOMS			PLAN OF ACTION		
 Unconsciousness Having a seizure (or jerky movements) So uncooperative that you cannot give juice or sugar by mouth and unable to swallow 		Call 9Mana object not po	• Call 911, then notify parents		

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)	 □ 0.5 mg =0.5 ml by intramuscular injection (for students 5 years of age and under) □ 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)			
 Remove shrink wrap on tube by pulling the red stripe Open the lid and remove the device from tube Hold the device between 2nd and 3rd fingers and thumb (do not push yet!) Insert device tip gently into one nostril until your fingers touch outside of student's nose Push the plunger firmly all the way in until the green line is no longer showing Throw away device/tube; single use only Once student is alert, give juice or alternate fast-acting sugar 	 Remove cap Inject liquid from syringe into dry powder bottle Roll bottle gently to dissolve powder Draw fluid dose back into the syringe Inject into outer mid-thigh (may go through clothing) Once student is alert, give juice or 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	equires reminding to of Blood glucose testing Carb counting/addin Insulin administratio Eating on time if on Eact based on BG resu	g ng on NPH insulin	☐ Student is completely independent	
MEAL PLANNING: 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				
BLOOD GLUCOSE TESTING: 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:				
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:				
INSULIN: 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 ☐ No Insulin delivery system: ☐ Pump ☐ Pen ☐ Needle and syringe (at home or student fully independent) Frequency of insulin administration:		Location of insulin: with student In classroom In office Other Insulin should never be stored in a locked cupboard.		

Diabetes Medication Administration Form

Instructions: This form is updated annually to document physician approval regarding the following:

- Administration of glucagon by school staff
- Administration of insulin by school staff for a student not able to complete the task (NSS Delegated Care)
- Supervision by school staff of a student self-administering insulin who is not yet fully independent in the task (NSS Delegated Care)

Student Name:	_ Date of Birth:			
School: Care Card Number:				
Parent/Guardians' Name(s):				
Home Phone: Cell Phone: _				
Injectable Glucagon (GlucaGen® or Lilly Glucagon™)	Intranasal Glucagon (Baqsimi®)			
For severe low blood glucose, give by intramuscular injection:	For severe low blood glucose, give by intranasal route:			
0.5 mg = 0.5 ml for students 5 years of age and under	Baqsimi® 3 mg (if available)			
1.0 mg = 1.0 ml for students 6 years of age and over				
Insulin (rapid acting insulin only)				
Insulin delivery device: insulin pump insulin pen (Junior 1/2 unit pen only) Note: The following cannot be accommodated when insulin administration is being delegated to a school staff person via pump or pen: Overriding the calculated dose Entering an altered carbohydrate count for foods in order to change the insulin dose Changing the settings on the pump Deviating from the NSS Delegated Care Plan For students using an insulin pen, insulin may be administered at lunchtime only (due to the inability to				
accurately calculate insulin on board). The method of calculating the dose is as follows: Bolus Calculator Sheet				
Variable dose insulin scale for blood glucose for consi	stent carbohydrates consumed			
Bolus-calculating meter (e.g. Libre, Insulinx Meter / Insulin Mentor Meter)				
Fixed Amount/Dose: units (include insulin name and amount)				
Parent/guardian authority to adjust insulin dose for bolus calculator sheet or sliding scale: Yes No				
For students using an insulin pump, insulin can be given if needed at recess, lunch and two hours after lunch (as there is an ability to know the insulin on board).				
I agree the student's diabetes can be safely managed at school within the above parameters.				
Physician Signature:	_ Date:			
hysician Name:Clinic Phone Number:				

Reference:

Fillable document created from Ministries of Health, Education and Child Care, and Children and Family Development (March, 2015; page 16). *Provincial Standards: Supporting Students with Type 1 Diabetes in the School Setting (pg. 16).* Vancouver, BC: Author.

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