

III. PREVALENT MEDICAL CONDITION — DIABETES Plan of Care					
STUDENT INFORMATION					
Student Name	Date Of Birth	າ			
Ontario Ed.#	Age		St	tudent Photo (optional)	
Grade	Teacher(s)_		(
Diabetes Type Typ	pe 1 Type 2				
EN	MERGENCY CONTAC	CTS (LIST IN PR	IORI	ГҮ)	
NAME	RELATIONSHIP	DAYTIME PHONE		ALTERNATE PHONE	
1.					
2.					
3.					
DIABETES SUPPORTS					
Names of trained individuals who will provide support with diabetes-related tasks: (e.g. designated staff or community care allies.)					
Method of home-school communication:					
Any other medical condition or allergy?					

DAILY/ROUTINE DIABETES MANAGEMENT					
Student is able to manage their diabetes care independently and does not require any special care from the school. ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ If Yes, go directly to page five (5) — Emergency Procedures					
ROUTINE ACTION					
BLOOD GLUCOSE MONITORING	Target Blood Glucose Range				
☐ Student requires trained individual to check BG/ read meter.	Time(s) to check BG:				
☐ Student needs supervision to check BG/ read meter.	Contact Parent(s)/Guardian(s) if BG is:				
☐ Student can independently check BG/ read meter.	Parent(s)/Guardian(s) Responsibilities:				
☐ Student has continuous glucose monitor (CGM)	School Responsibilities:				
* Students should be able to check blood glucose anytime, anyplace, respecting their preference for privacy.	Student Responsibilities:				
NUTRITION BREAKS	Recommended time(s) for meals/snacks:				
☐ Student requires supervision during meal times to ensure completion.	Parent(s)/Guardian(s) Responsibilities:				
☐ Student can independently manage his/her food intake.	School Responsibilities:				
★ Reasonable accommodation must be made to allow student to eat all of the provided meals	Student Responsibilities:				
and snacks on time. Students should not trade or share food/snacks with other students.	Special instructions for meal days/ special events:				
Students.					

ROUTINE	ACTION (CONTINUED)		
INSULIN	Location of insulin:		
INSULIN □ Student does not take insulin at school. □ Student takes insulin at school by: □ Injection □ Pump □ Insulin is given by: □ Student with supervision □ Parent(s)/Guardian(s) □ Health Care Professional ★ All students with Type 1 diabetes use insulin. Some students will require insulin during the school day, typically before meal/nutrition breaks. ACTIVITY PLAN Physical activity lowers blood glucose. BG is often checked before activity. Carbohydrates may need to be eaten before/after physical activity. A source of fast-acting sugar must always be within students' reach.	Required times for insulin: Before school: Lunch Break: Other (Specify): Parent(s)/Guardian(s) responsibilities: Student Responsibilities: Additional Comments: Please indicate what this sto help prevent low blood sto help prevent	Morning Break: Afternoon Break: consibilities: tudent must do prior to physical activity sugar: ponsibilities: ponsibilities:	

ROUTINE	ACTION (CONTINUED)
DIABETES MANAGEMENT KIT	Kits will be available in different locations but will include:
Parents must provide, maintain, and refresh supplies. School must ensure this kit is accessible all times. (e.g. field trips, fire drills, lockdowns) and advise parents when supplies are low.	 □ Blood Glucose meter, BG test strips, and lancets □ Insulin and insulin pen and supplies. □ Source of fast-acting sugar (e.g. juice, candy, glucose tabs.) □ Carbohydrate containing snacks
	Other (Please list) Location of Kit:
SPECIAL NEEDS	Comments:
A student with special considerations may require more assistance than outlined in this plan.	

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES HYPOGLYCEMIA – LOW BLOOD GLUCOSE (4 mmol/L or less) DO NOT LEAVE STUDENT UNATTENDED Usual symptoms of Hypoglycemia for my child are: □ Shaky □ Irritable/Grouchy □ Dizzy □ Trembling □ Blurred Vision □ Headache □ Hungry □ Weak/Fatigue □ Pale □ Confused □ Other ______ Steps to take for Mild Hypoglycemia (student is responsive) 1. Check blood glucose, give _____grams of fast acting carbohydrate (e.g. ½ cup of juice, 15 skittles) 2. Re-check blood glucose in 15 minutes. 3. If still below 4 mmol/L, repeat steps 1 and 2 until BG is above 4 mmol/L. Give a starchy snack if next meal/snack is more than one (1) hour away. Steps for Severe Hypoglycemia (student is unresponsive) 1. Place the student on their side in the recovery position. 2. Call 9-1-1. Do not give food or drink (choking hazard). Supervise student until emergency medical personnel arrives. 3. Contact parent(s)/guardian(s) or emergency contact HYPERGLYCEMIA — HIGH BLOOD GLOCOSE (14 MMOL/L OR ABOVE) Usual symptoms of hyperglycemia for my child are: ☐ Extreme Thirst ☐ Frequent Urination ☐ Headache ☐ Hungry ☐ Abdominal Pain ☐ Blurred Vis ☐ Warm, Flushed Skin ☐ Irritability ☐ Other: ____ □ Blurred Vision ☐ Other: _____ Steps to take for Mild Hyperglycemia 1. Allow student free use of bathroom 2. Encourage student to drink water only 3. Inform the parent/guardian if BG is above Symptoms of Severe Hyperglycemia (Notify parent(s)/guardian(s) immediately) ☐ Rapid, Shallow Breathing ☐ Vomiting ☐ Fruity Breath Steps to take for Severe Hyperglycemia 1. If possible, confirm hyperglycemia by testing blood glucose 2. Call parent(s)/guardian(s) or emergency contact

AUTHORIZATION/PLAN REVIEW					
INDIVIDUALS WITH WHOM THIS PLAN OF CARE IS TO BE SHARED					
1	2		3		
4Other individuals to be contacte			6		
Before-School Program					
After-School Program	☐ Yes	□ No			
School Bus Driver/Route # (If Applicable)					
Other:					
This plan remains in effect for the 20 school year without change and will be reviewed on or before: (It is the parent(s)/guardian(s) responsibility to notify the principal if there is a need to change the plan of care during the school year.)					
Parent(s)/Guardian(s):	Signature		Date:		
Student:	Signature		Date:		
Principal:	Signature	 	Date:		