

## **DuBois Integrity Academy Diabetes Policy**

## **PURPOSE**

The purpose of these guidelines is to enable schools to ensure a safe learning environment for students with diabetes. These materials are based on the belief that children with diabetes can participate in all academic and non-academic school-related activities. In order for children with diabetes to be successful in school, a comprehensive health plan must be collaboratively developed by families, students, school personnel, and licensed health care providers. The individualized health plan (IHP) implements the Diabetes Medical Management Plan (DMMP) provided by the healthcare provider, physician orders and provisions appropriate to each student's needs during the school day and for other school-related activities. The IHP must be based upon and consistent with the DMMP.

Federal laws that protect children with diabetes include Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), and the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Students with diabetes may be found eligible under Section 504 and the ADA, and some of these students may also be eligible under IDEA. Title II of the ADA prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability by public entities. These federal laws (ADA, IDEA, Section 504) mandate that all students attending public schools have access to health care during the school day and for extracurricular school activities, if necessary, to enable the student to participate fully in these activities.

In Georgia, The Rules and Regulations Regarding the Delegation of Nursing Tasks does not allow the professional registered nurse to delegate nursing functions to Unlicensed Assistive Personnel (UAP). However many schools in Georgia do not have a full-time nurse, or a school nurse may not always be available on site. Even when a nurse is assigned to a school full time, he or she will not always be available to provide direct care during the school day. Thus it is often necessary for specific tasks for the care of a student with diabetes to be performed by trained diabetes personnel. Such tasks may include medication administration, blood sugar monitoring, and emergency interventions, including Glucagon, according to the student's IHP. Specific training and ongoing nursing supervision of diabetes care tasks is needed.

REQUIREMENTS FOR SAFE MANAGEMENT OF STUDENTS WITH DIABETES IN THE SCHOOL SETTING.

The school district is required by Georgia state law, O.C.G.A. § 20-2-779, to have a written Diabetes Medical Management Plan (DMMP), completed by the student's physician or legally authorized designee (healthcare provider such as a nurse practitioner or a physician's assistant). The DMMP must

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contain all items covered in the plan, including how, when, and under what circumstances the student should receive blood glucose monitoring and injections of insulin as well as steps to take in case of an emergency. The DMMP form must be signed by the parent and physician before medication and treatment can be administered by the school nurse or by the trained diabetes personnel.

Schools must obtain written permission from the student's parent/guardian to allow monitoring of the student's blood glucose and to administer insulin by injection or the delivery system used by the student. This may be included in the DMMP.

TRAINING OF SCHOOL EMPLOYEES IN THE CARE NEEDED FOR STUDENTS WITH DIABETES.

Georgia law, specifically O.C.G.A. § 20-2-779, requires schools to train at least two school employees in the care needed for students with diabetes. A school employee shall not be subject to any penalty or disciplinary action for refusing to serve as trained diabetes personnel.

Training shall be conducted by a school nurse or other health care professional with expertise in diabetes and shall take place prior to the commencement of each school year, or as needed when a student with diabetes enrolls at a school, or when a student is newly diagnosed with diabetes. Local boards of education shall ensure that the school nurse or other health care professional provides follow-up training and supervision as necessary

Training shall include at a minimum:

- 1. Recognition and treatment of hypoglycemia and hyperglycemia;
- 2. Understanding the appropriate actions to take when blood glucose levels are outside of the target ranges indicated by a student's diabetes medical management plan;
- 3. Understanding physician instructions concerning diabetes medication dosage, frequency, and the manner of administration;
- 4. Performance of finger-stick blood glucose checking, ketone checking, and recording the results;
- 5. Administration of insulin and glucagon, an injectable used to raise blood glucose levels immediately for severe hypoglycemia, and the recording of results;
- 6. Performance of basic insulin pump functions;
- 7. Recognizing complications that require emergency assistance;
- 8. Recommended schedules and food intake for meals and snacks, the effect of physical activity upon blood glucose levels, and actions to be implemented in the case of schedule disruption

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## DIABETES MEDICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (DMMP) School Year:

	School Year:		_			
			_ Date of Birth:	<del></del>		
Parent/Guardian: _	Phone at Hon	ne:	Work:	Cell:		
Parent/Guardian: _	Phone at Hon	ne:	Work:	Cell:		
Other Emergency C	ontact: Phor	ne #:	Relationship: _			
Insurance Carrier: Preferred Hospital:						
BLOOD GLUCOSE (BG) MONITORING: (Treat BG below mg/dl or above mg/dl as outlined below.)						
☐ Before meals	as needed for suspected low/high B	G □2	hours after correction			
☐ Midmorning	] Midmorning					
INSULIN ADMINISTRATION:						
Insulin delivery system: ☐ Syringe or ☐ Pen or ☐ Pump Insulin type: ☐ Humalog or ☐ Novolog or ☐ Apidra						
<b>MEAL INSULIN</b> : (Best if given right <b>before eating</b> . For small children, can give within 15-30 minutes of the first bite of food or right after meal.)						
☐ Insulin to Carboh	ydrate Ratio:	☐ Fixed Dose per n	neal:			
Breakfast: 1 unit	pergrams carbohydrate	Breakfast: Give	units/Eat gr	ams carbohydrate		
Lunch: 1 unit per	rgrams carbohydrate	Lunch: Give	units/Eat gr	ams carbohydrate		
Use the following for pre-meal bloo	ULIN: (For high blood sugar. Add before MEAL correction formula Sli d sugar over: = extra units insulin to provide	iding Scale:  BG from  BG from  BG from	to =	units units units		
(No BG c	k will be provided each day at: drate coverage only for snack heck required):	1 unit per	grams of carb	Eat grams of carb		
PARENTAL AUTHORIZATION to Adjust Insulin Dose:						
YES NO	Parents/guardians are authorized to increase or decrease insulin-to-carb ration within the following range.  1 unit per prescribed grams of carbohydrate, +/ grams of carbohydrate					
YES NO	arents/guardians are authorized to increase or decrease correction dose with the following range:  / units of insulin					
☐ YES ☐ NO	Parents/guardians are authorized to increase or decrease fixed insulin dose with the following range:					
MANAGEMENT OF LOW BLOOD GLUCOSE:						
MILD low sugar: All Never leave stud Give 15 grams gl If BG remains be Notify parent if no	ert and cooperative student (BG below) ent alone lucose; recheck in 15 minutes low 70, retreat and recheck in 15 minutes	SEVERE low sugar: Loss of consciousness or seizure  Call 911. Open airway. Turn to side  Glucagon injection IM/SubQ 0.50 mg  Notify parent.  for students using insulin pump, stop pump by placing in "suspend" or stop mode, disconnecting at pigtail or clip, and/or removing an attached pump. If pump was removed, send with EMS to hospital.				

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MANAGEMENT OF HIGH BLOOD GLUCOSE (above mg/dl)  Sugar-free fluids/frequent bathroom privileges.  If BG is greater than 300, and it's been 2 hours since last dose, give  HALF FULL correction formula noted above.  If BG is greater than 300, and it's been 4 hours since last dose, give FULL correction formula noted above.  If BG is greater than, check for ketones. Notify parent if ketones are present.  Child should be allowed to stay in school unless vomiting and moderate or large ketones are present.						
MANAGEMENT DURING PHYSICAL ACTIVITY:  Student shall have easy access to fast-acting carbohydrates, snacks, and blood glucose monitoring equipment during activities. Child should NOT exercise if blood glucose levels are below mg/dl or above 300 mg/dl and urine contains moderate or large ketones.  Check blood sugar right before physical education to determine need for additional snack.  If BG is less than mg/dl, eat 15-45 grams carbohydrates before, depending on intensity and length of exercise.  Student may disconnect insulin pump for 1 hour or decrease basal rate by  For new activities: Check blood sugar before and after exercise only until a pattern for management is established.  A snack is required prior to participation in physical education.						
SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED PRESCRIBER (MD, NP, PA)	):	Date:				
NOTIFY PARENT of the following conditions: (If unable to reach parent, call diabetes provider office.)     a. Loss of consciousness or seizure (convulsion) immediately after calling 911 and administering glucagon.     b. Blood sugars in excess of 300 mg/dl, when ketones present.     c. Abdominal pain, nausea/vomiting, fever, diarrhea, altered breathing, altered level of consciousness.						
SPECIAL MANAGEMENT OF INSULIN PUMP: Applicable to student? ☐ Yes ☐ No (If yes, select options below) ☐ Contact Parent in event of: * pump alarms or malfunctions * detachment of dressing/infusion set out of place *Leakage of insulin * Student must give insulin injection * Student has to change site * Soreness or redness at site * Corrective measures do not return blood glucose to target range within hours ☐ Parents will provide extra supplies including infusion sets, reservoirs, batteries, pump insulin, and syringes.						
This student requires assistance by the School Nurse or Diabetes Personnel with the following aspects of diabetes management:		This student may independently perform the following aspects of diabetes management:				
Monitor and record blood glucose levels Respond to elevated or low blood glucose levels Administer glucagon when required Calculate and give insulin injections Administer oral medication Monitor blood or urine ketones Follow instructions regarding meals and snacks Follow instructions as related to physical activity Respond to CGM alarms by checking blood glucose with gmeter. Treat using Management plan on page 1. Insulin pump management: administer insulin, inspect infuscontact parent for problems Provide other specified assistance:	Monitor blood glucose:					
LOCATION OF SUPPLIES EQUIPMENT: (Parent will provide and restock all supplies, snacks, and low blood sugar treatment supplies.) This section will be completed by school personnel and parent:						
Clinic Room With Student Blood glucose equipment  Insulin administration supplies  Ketone supplies	Glucagor Glucose Juice/low					