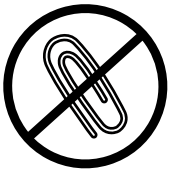
PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ABOVE THIS LINE - FOR MAGNUS HEALTH USE ONLY

Magnus Health

DIABETES ACTION PLAN FORM

This coversheet is **ONLY** for the form and student listed above
and **MUST BE RECEIVED** for processing.

DO NOT use staples or paperclips!



Please print and complete this form then
submit all pages including this coversheet via:

FAX		MAIL
(877) 447-9530 Outside of the United States? Please fax to (978) 244-8894	-OR-	**Magnus Health** Attn: Student Medical Records 514 Daniels Street #367 Raleigh, NC 27605

Date of Plan: 1001065089_25032 2_5

Diabetes Medical Management Plan

Effective Dates: _____

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.

Student's Name: _____

Date of Birth: _____ Date of Diabetes Diagnosis: _____

Grade: _____ Homeroom Teacher: _____

Physical Condition: ❑ Diabetes type 1 ❑ Diabetes type 2

Contact Information

Mother/Guardian: _____

Address: _____

_____

Telephone: Home _____ Work _____ Cell _____

Father/Guardian: _____

Address: _____

_____

Telephone: Home _____ Work _____ Cell _____

Student's Doctor/Health Care Provider:

Name: _____

Address: _____

_____

Telephone: _____ Emergency Number: _____

Other Emergency Contacts:

Name: _____

Relationship: _____

Telephone: Home _____ Work _____ Cell _____

Notify parents/guardian or emergency contact in the following situations:

_____

_____

_____

Excerpted from: Helping the Student with Diabetes Succeed: A Guide for School Personnel. Published by National Diabetes Education Program: A Joint Program of the National Institutes of Health and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Diabetes Medical Management Plan *Continued*

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. ❑ Yes ❑ No

_____ 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? ❑ Yes ❑ No
Can student determine correct amount of insulin? ❑ Yes ❑ No
Can student draw correct dose of insulin? ❑ Yes ❑ No

_____ 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: _____

Excerpted from: Helping the Student with Diabetes Succeed: A Guide for School Personnel. Published by National Diabetes Education Program: A Joint Program of the National Institutes of Health and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Diabetes Medical Management Plan *Continued*

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 and management? ❑ Yes ❑ No

Meal/Snack	*Time*	*Food content/amount*
Breakfast		
Mid-morning snack		
Lunch		
Mid-afternoon snack		
Dinner		

Snack before exercise? ❑ Yes ❑ No

Snack after exercise? ❑ Yes ❑ No

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., as part of a class party or food sampling event):

_____

_____

Exercise and Sports

A fast-acting carbohydrate such as_____ should be available at the site of exercise or sports.

Restrictions on activity, if any:_____

Student should not exercise if blood glucose level is below_____ mg/dl or above_____mg/dl or if moderate to large urine ketones are present.

Excerpted from: Helping the Student with Diabetes Succeed: A Guide for School Personnel. Published by National Diabetes Education Program: A Joint Program of the National Institutes of Health and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Diabetes Medical Management Plan *Continued*

Hypoglycemia (Low Blood Sugar)

Usual symptoms of hypoglycemia: _____

_____

Treatment of hypoglycemia: _____

_____

Glucagon should be given if the student is unconscious, having a seizure (convulsion), or unable to swallow. Route_____, Dosage_____, site for glucagon injection: _____arm, _____thigh, _____other.

If glucagon is required, administer it promptly. Then, call 911 (or other emergency assistance) and the parents/guardian.

Hyperglycemia (High Blood Sugar)

Usual symptoms of hyperglycemia: _____

_____

Treatment of hyperglycemia: _____

_____

Urine should be checked for ketones when blood glucose levels are above _____ mg/dl.

Treatment for ketones: _____

Supplies to be Kept at School

_____Blood glucose meter, blood glucose test strips, batteries for meter
_____Lancet device, lancets, gloves, etc.
_____Urine ketone strips
_____Insulin vials and syringes
_____Insulin pump and supplies
_____Insulin pen, pen needles, insulin cartridges
_____Fast-acting source of glucose
_____Carbohydrate containing snack
_____Glucagon emergency kit

Signatures

This Diabetes Medical Management Plan has been approved by:

_____ _____
Student's Physician/Health Care Provider Date

I give permission to the school nurse, trained diabetes personnel, and other designated staff members of _____ school to perform and carry out the diabetes care tasks as outlined by _____'s Diabetes Medical Management Plan. I also consent to the release of the information contained in this Diabetes Medical Management Plan to all staff members and other adults who have custodial care of my child and who may need to know this information to maintain my child's health and safety.

Acknowledged and received by:

_____ _____
Student's Parent/Guardian Date

_____ _____
Student's Parent/Guardian Date

Excerpted from: Helping the Student with Diabetes Succeed: A Guide for School Personnel. Published by National Diabetes Education Program: A Joint Program of the National Institutes of Health and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention