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DIABETES POLICY

2. Test blood glucose - ask student if a meal or snack was missed.
3. Give 15 grams of a fast-acting carbohydrate. Examples include 3 or 4 glucose tablets, 1 tube of glucose gel, 4 ounces of fruit juice (not low-calorie or reduced-sugar), or 4 - 6 ounces of soda (not low-calorie or reduced-sugar).
4. Wait 10-15 minutes then re-test blood glucose.
5. In target blood glucose range?
    a. If yes, determine how long until the next meal. If longer than 30 minutes, give the student a protein snack as directed on the DMP. If less than 30 minutes until the next meal, no snack is needed.

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Hyperglycemia Symptoms
- Thirst - Dry Mouth - Frequent urination - Change in appetite - Blurry vision - Fatigue

NOTE: Refer to the student's Individualized Health Care Plan (IHP) or Diabetic Medical Management Plan (DMMP) for treatment guidelines. **In the absence of an IHP or DMMP, utilize the following:**

If symptoms occur and the student is CONSCIOUS

Duval County School Health Services

Health Room Personnel (UAP, HST, and SHA)

Health room personnel perform under the administrative supervision of the school principal and have the guidance and direction of the school RN for health-related issues. The health room personnel perform services within the school health services program according to the written policies and procedures in the School Health Services Manual. The health room personnel should:

- Be familiar with the IHP and DMMP of the student with diabetes.
- Assist parent/guardian and school staff in assuring the student has supplies that are up to date at all times.
- Be trained (by the school RN) about the signs and symptoms of hypoglycemia and hyperglycemia and ketone monitoring.
- Demonstrate competency in the use of child specific glucose monitoring device, blood glucose testing, carbohydrate counting, calculating carbohydrate to insulin ration, ketone testing, and monitoring the student's use of insulin pens and/or other equipment used.
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- Maintain student confidentiality.
- Be knowledgeable about activation of emergency services (call 9-1-1 first, then notify principal, parent/guardian, and school RN).

Food and Nutrition Services (FNS)

Food and Nutrition service staff members play an important role in providing nutritious and balanced meals for all students, including diabetic students. FNS has published carbohydrate counts for each week's menu, available on the nutrition services website.

- Keep information about diabetic students readily available.
- FNS manager and lunchroom aide(s) should be knowledgeable about activation of emergency services.
- If a student appears distressed, the FNS manager or lunchroom aide will facilitate the student's safe transport to the health room for evaluation by the health room care provider.

Educational Personnel (Teachers, Paraprofessionals, Coaches, Before-and After-School program staff).

To the extent possible, teachers and coaches should provide a supportive learning environment and treat the student with diabetes the same as any other student while at the same time making the required accommodations. Any school staff that are scheduled to have direct contact with diabetic children should:

- Be aware of which students have diabetes and cooperate with the accommodations listed in the individualized health care plan, Section 504 Plan, or DMMP.
- Recognize the signs and symptoms associated with hypoglycemia and hyperglycemia.
- Be aware of any student-specific emergency actions that might be necessary.
- Provide the student with a safe location to monitor blood glucose or administer insulin in accordance with the student's individualized health care plan.
- Monitor before exercise or strenuous activity and allow for snacks before and after the physical activity if indicated in the student's individualized health care plan or Diabetic Medical Management Plan.
- Communicate with health room personnel and/or school nurse when a field trip or class party might require adjustment in their meal plan or insulin administration. (See Field Trip Procedure for Diabetic Students, M-12) .
- Leave a clear message for any substitute regarding the special needs of the student. Include a copy of the student's individualized health care plan and emergency action plan in the classroom substitute plans.

- Respect the students' right to confidentiality and privacy.
- The student's blood sugar should be checked prior to high stakes testing or as indicated on the DMMP or 504 plan, and documented on the Diabetic Blood Glucose Level for High Stakes Testing form

NOTE: With the parent/guardian and student's permission, the teacher or the school nurse may educate the class about the special needs of an individual with diabetes and use this as an opportunity to educate students regarding nutrition, exercise, and health.

School Counselor/Social Worker

While the school counselor and/or social worker may not always have direct contact with the student, they should be aware of the students in their schools who have diabetes and the potential impact of diabetes and its treatment on the student's behavior and performance. The school counselor or social worker may be called upon to assist the student with any expressed concerns regarding diabetes and to identify and respond to ineffective coping mechanisms demonstrated by the student or the family as they relate to school performance and attendance. The school counselor/social worker should be familiar with community resources and services available to assist the student and family.

School Administrator

The principal should set the example for the rest of the school-based staff to create a safe environment for the student with diabe (o as)-20F-0.002 Tc 0.002 Twj -0.013 1( )]TJ -0.013 Tc.6 (ud)10.5 (ent)-

Duval County School

Duval County School Health

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

It is most likely that in the event of a natural disaster or emergency all students would be sent home from school. In the event that environmental hazards exist that would prevent the students from leaving the school, preparations should be made to secure enough emergency food and supplies for 72 hours.

Each school district and county health department should have disaster plans in place to accommodate the general population. School administrators or their designees should review those plans to ensure that any food or equipment unique to the needs of students with diabetes is covered by those plans. If a school nurse is not available during a disaster, the unlicensed assistive personnel who trained to follow the student's individualized health care plan should administer care. Every effort should be made to remove the student with diabetes safely and/or get insulin to the student as quickly as possible.

Continuous Glucose Monitoring (CGM)
Per the American Diabetes Association, remote monitoring of CGM data in the school setting by staff is usually not required as the child is supervised at regular intervals and CGM alarms can identify glucose levels requiring action. However, in certain cases (e.g., preschool age, non-verbal, impaired cognition), remote monitoring may be appropriate. The school nurse and 504 team should discuss each student's needs and determine if remote monitoring is necessary based on the DMMP/school orders.

OTHER DOCUMENTATION INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE:

Diabetes Assessment Tool Blood Glucose

Monitoring Log)

Diabetic Blood Glucose Level Log for High Stakes Testing Diabetes Care Delegation

Checklist

Guidelines for the Care and Delegation for Students with Diabetes in Florida Schools:
http://sss.usf.edu/resources/format/pdf/diabetes-guidelines-for-the-care-delegation-of-care-for-students-with-diabetes-in-florida-schools.pdf