

Parent and Student Responsibilities for Handling Diabetes in the School Setting

(excerpt from the Hampton Roads Regional School Diabetes Management Protocol)

Parent/Guardian Responsibilities

- A. Inform the school nurse/school administrator that your child has diabetes when the student enrolls in school or is newly diagnosed.
- B. Provide accurate emergency contact information and update as necessary.
- C. Provide the Diabetes Medical Management Plan (DMMP), signed by your child's medical provider and yourself to the school nurse. **This plan must be renewed prior to the beginning of each school year.**
- D. Inform school nurse/school administrator of any changes in the student's health status and/or DMMP.
- E. Provide all supplies and equipment necessary for implementing your child's DMMP. Replenish supplies as needed (within 48 hours of notification).
- F. Inform the school nurse and other appropriate school staff when the student plans to participate in school-sponsored activities.
- G. Authorize trained unlicensed school personnel to administer insulin and glucagon in the absence of a registered nurse.
- H. Teach your child to:
 - a. Understand age-appropriate diabetic care (refer to Student Responsibilities).
 - b. Communicate clearly to adults in authority that he/she has diabetes and is not feeling well.
 - c. Inform you about his/her diabetes management during the school day.
 - d. Wear a medical alert ID at all times.
- I. Review Checklist for Parents (Appendix A).

Student Responsibilities

- A. Learn age-appropriate diabetic care
- B. Know the following:
 - a. Who to contact and what to do when having a low or high blood sugar reaction
 - b. What the written school plans says to help manage your diabetes
 - c. When you should check blood glucose levels, give insulin, have a snack, and eat breakfast/ lunch
 - d. Where the diabetes supplies are stored, if you do not carry them, and who to contact when you need to use them
- C. Take charge of your diabetes care at school as the DMMP allows. This **may** include:
 - a. Monitoring and recording blood glucose levels
 - b. Calculating accurate insulin doses
 - c. Self-administration of insulin/medications
 - d. Proper disposal of needles, lancets, and other supplies properly
 - e. Eating meals and snacks as prescribed
 - f. Treating hypoglycemia and hyperglycemia (low & high blood sugar)
 - g. Carrying and using diabetes equipment and supplies as directed
- D. Cooperate with school and healthcare personnel who are assisting you with & supervising your diabetes care.