

**AAE/NSAA
Health Services
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Schools are to provide a safe and healthy environment for all students to learn and be successful. When a student has diabetes, there are responsibilities to which all parties must agree - the parent/guardian, the student, and the school staff. Below are some minimal requirements that need to be followed to allow the student to attend school or participate in school activities:

The Parents' responsibilities in caring for the student with diabetes:

- Bring a copy of current doctor's orders or have the doctor fax or mail the orders to the school. New orders are **needed every school year** or whenever there is a change. **Students will NOT be admitted without doctor's orders!!!** (Education Code 49423)
- Get the student a "Diabetic Identification" necklace or bracelet.
- Provide the school with the necessary medical supplies, snacks, and foods to care for the student for at least 3-5 days.
- Make and keep all scheduled appointments with your child's doctor.
- Encourage your student to ask questions and bring concerns about his/her diabetes care to you, the diabetes care team, and the school staff
- Learn as much as you can to help your child adjust to his/her disease, specifically with blood sugar monitoring, insulin administration and what you need to cook, how you plan meals, and the kinds of snack food you keep in the house.

The student's responsibilities in caring for himself/herself include:

- Follow the doctor's orders, such as coming to the health office for blood sugar testing or reporting/recording the blood sugars when independently testing in the classroom or on school property.
- Tell the teacher, office staff, or a classmate when symptoms of high or low blood sugar occur so blood glucose can be tested quickly and treatment given.
- Eat what is provided by the parent (snacks/lunches) or the foods prepared in the cafeteria, or select a proper diet when allowed to choose items.
- Wear "Diabetic Identification" provided for him/her at all time when on school sites or on field trips.
- Place all "sharps" in appropriate containers on campus or take them safely home.
- Protect equipment from theft or abuse of other students. Report loss, damage or harassment by others to the office staff immediately.

The School's Responsibilities in providing a safe environment

- Be knowledgeable about and follow applicable federal laws and any state laws or district policies that apply.
- Include students with diabetes in school activities. Students should not be excluded from school activities solely based on their disease.
- Identify a core team of, but not limited to, school nurse, teacher(s), principal, and school food service to work with parents and the student (age appropriate) to establish a health care plan.
- Assure that all staff who interact with the student on a regular basis understands recognize symptoms, knows what to do in an emergency (high or low blood sugar levels).
- Coordinate with the school nurse to be sure medications are appropriately stored, and be sure that an emergency kit is available that contains a physician's standing order for glucagon. In states where regulations permit, medications are kept in an easily accessible secure location central to designated school personnel, not in locked cupboards or drawers. Students are allowed to carry their own glucometer, snacks, and glucagon as age appropriate after approval from the student's physician/clinic, parent and school nurse.
- Designate school personnel who are properly trained to administer medications in accordance with the State Nursing and Good Samaritan Laws governing the administration of emergency medications.
- Be prepared to handle a hypo/hyper glycemic reaction and ensure that there is a staff member available who is properly trained to administer medications during the school day.
- Review policies/prevention plan with the core team members, parents/guardians, student (age appropriate), and physician after a reaction has occurred as necessary.
- Work with administrator to assure that for field trips trained staffs including school bus drivers are available. Training includes symptom awareness and what to do if a reaction occurs. Recommend that all buses have communication devices in case of an emergency.
- Follow federal/state/district laws and regulations regarding sharing medical information about the student.
- Take threats or harassment against an allergic child seriously.