

DIABETES

A student with diabetes may have the following symptoms:

- Tiredness/Sleepiness.
- Weakness.
- Lightheaded/Dizziness.
- Irritability and feeling upset.
- Change in personality.
- Sweating and feeling “shaky.”
- Loss of consciousness.
- Confusion or strange behavior.
- Rapid, deep breathing.
- Breath has a sweet “fruity” odor.

A student suffering from hypoglycemia can worsen rapidly; it is important to continuously monitor the student.

Refer to the student’s emergency care plan.

Is the student:

- Unconsciousness or losing consciousness?
- Having a seizure?
- Unable to speak?
- Having rapid, deep breathing?

CALL EMS/911

Does the student have a blood sugar monitor immediately available?

Does the student have glucagon available for administration??

Allow the student to check blood sugar, assisting as needed.

Is blood sugar **less than 60** or **“LOW”** according to emergency care plan?
Or
Is blood sugar **“HIGH”** according to emergency care plan?

Give the student “sugar” such as: (be cautious with sugar choice if student is not alert or is losing consciousness:

- Fruit juice or soda (not diet) ounces.
- Hard candy (6-7 lifesavers).
- Sugar (2 packets or 2 teaspoons).
- Instant glucose (i.e. 4 glucose tablets)
- Cake icing.

Position the student on their side Administer glucagon per healthcare provider’s order. When EMS arrives, inform that glucagon was administered.

- Continue to watch the student in a quiet place. The student should begin to improve within 10 minutes.
- Allow student to re-check blood sugar, assisting student as needed.

Is the student exhibiting any of the following signs and symptoms?

- Dry mouth, extreme thirst, and dehydration.
- Nausea and vomiting.
- Severe abdominal pain.
- Fruity breath.
- Heavy breathing or shortness of breath.
- Chest pain.
- Increasing sleepiness or lethargy.
- Depressed level of consciousness.

Is the student improving?

Suspend source of insulin (i.e. pump or pod).

CALL EMS/911.
Monitor student until EMS arrives.

Monitor the student until EMS arrives.

Follow the student’s health care plan for treatment of hyperglycemia.

Contact responsible school authority & parent/guardian.

Document care provided and medication administered, if applicable.

Injury and Illness Protocol