

# Kids with diabetes in your care

## Kids with Diabetes information card

### Special instructions

#### PERSONAL INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM PARENT

Student's name: \_\_\_\_\_

Age: \_\_\_\_\_ Grade/Room Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's name: \_\_\_\_\_

Parents' names: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Home telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

Parent/Guardian 1 Business: \_\_\_\_\_

Parent/Guardian 1 Cell: \_\_\_\_\_

Parent/Guardian 2 Business: \_\_\_\_\_

Parent/Guardian 2 Cell: \_\_\_\_\_

Emergency contact number: \_\_\_\_\_

Email Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Alternate person to call in an emergency: \_\_\_\_\_

Relationship to student: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

Type of diabetes:

Type 1     Type 2

Does the child take:

Insulin by injection (if so, are any injections required during school hours)     Yes     No

Insulin by pump     Oral diabetes medications

INSERT YOUTH'S  
PICTURE HERE

#### SPORTS AND EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

It is critical that the people who have students with diabetes in their care, especially gym teachers and coaches, are familiar with the symptoms, treatment and prevention of hypoglycemia. For more information about hypoglycemia, refer to the "About Diabetes" section and the *Signs, Symptoms and Treatment of Hypoglycemia (Low Blood Glucose)* from the *Kids with Diabetes in Your Care* Resource Kit.

# Kids with Diabetes information card, continued

## Special instructions

### PERSONAL INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM PARENT

Names and grades of siblings in the school:

1. Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's name: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's name: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's name: \_\_\_\_\_

4. Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's name: \_\_\_\_\_

Doctor's name: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

Nearest hospital: \_\_\_\_\_

Student's health insurance number: \_\_\_\_\_

Time of day when low blood glucose is most likely to occur: \_\_\_\_\_

Symptoms commonly experienced: \_\_\_\_\_

What has been provided to treat hypoglycemia (low blood glucose)?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Where it is located? \_\_\_\_\_

Type of morning snack: \_\_\_\_\_

Type of afternoon snack: \_\_\_\_\_

Suggested substitution if meal or snack is not finished:  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Suggested treats for in-school parties/events:  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### What should be done when blood glucose checks are higher than target range?

Hyperglycemia occurs when blood glucose levels are higher than the student's target range. The student will be thirsty, urinate more often and be tired. Emergency treatment is generally not required, but if you suspect hyperglycemia, see below.

### Treatment of Hyperglycemia

- ◆ Notify parents/guardians if the student has consistently high blood glucose levels or is requesting frequent water and washroom breaks.
- ◆ Discuss the treatment of hyperglycemia with the parents/guardians.
- ◆ Allow the child to drink lots of water and have washroom breaks when requested.

### ADDITIONAL NOTES AND INSTRUCTIONS

Attach a separate sheet if necessary.

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