



Senate Bill 911

Care for Children with
Diabetes Act

Became Law September 2003



Law Requires

- ❑ School personnel trained on the treatment of diabetes emergencies including hypo and hyperglycemia
 - ❑ An individualized diabetes health plan be developed for each child with diabetes
 - ❑ Children allowed to snack and monitor blood sugar anywhere on school ground including classroom and school bus
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Other Requirements

- ❑ Must be given permission to use the restroom and have access to fluids whenever needed if designated in the care plan
 - ❑ An adult and backup adult trained to administer glucagon in accordance with the care plan
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Diabetes

- Disease in which the body does not produce or properly use insulin
 - Insulin is a hormone that is needed to convert sugar, starches and other food into energy
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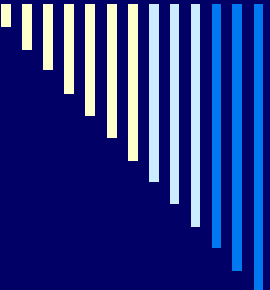
Type of Diabetes

- **Type 1**- Usually diagnosed in children and young adults. The body does not produce insulin
 - **Type 2**- The body does not produce enough insulin or fails to properly use insulin
Fast growing epidemic in young people.
Related to family history of diabetes, weight gain, and sedentary lifestyle.
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Tools for Diabetes Management

- Glucometer for self monitoring of blood sugar
 - Carbohydrate counting with meal planning
 - Insulin or oral medication management
 - Healthy lifestyle and weight management
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Hyperglycemia or High Blood Sugar

Watch for:

- Increased thirst and urination
 - Fatigue
 - Large amount of sugar in blood
 - Weakness, pains in stomach, aching all over
 - Loss of appetite, nausea and vomiting
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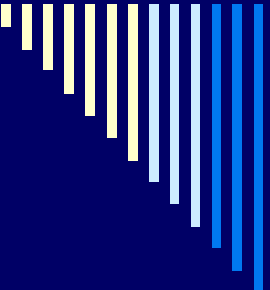
What To Do For Hyperglycemia

- Call doctor immediately
 - Take fluids without sugar
 - Test blood sugar frequently
 - Test urine for ketones
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Causes of Hyperglycemia

- ❑ Not enough insulin
 - ❑ Too much food
 - ❑ Infection, fever, illness
 - ❑ Emotional stress
 - ❑ Too little exercise
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Hypoglycemia or Low Blood Sugar

Watch for:

- Headache
 - Hunger
 - Blurred vision
 - Inability to awaken
 - Grouchiness
 - Personality change
 - Pounding of heart, trembling, nervousness
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What To Do For Hypoglycemia

- Take glucose tablets or liquid or food containing sugar
 - Check blood sugar
 - Do not give insulin
 - Do not give anything by mouth if unconscious
 - If unconscious, give Glucagon according to package instructions
 - Call MD
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Causes of Hypoglycemia

- Too much insulin
 - Not enough food
 - Unusual amount of exercise
 - Delayed meal
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Test Time

Now take the attached quiz and turn it into your school nurse.

