****

**Individualiz­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­ed School Healthcare Plan (ISHP)**

**Please attach applicable procedure and physician’s orders to this ISHP**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Student Name:** |  | **DOB/ID #:** |  | **Date:** |  |
| **School Site:** |  | **Rm. #** |  | **School Phone:** |  |

|  |
| --- |
| **Physician Information:** |
| Name:  |  | Phone:  |  |
| **Emergency Contacts:** |
| **Name** | **Relationship** | **Phone** | **Phone** | **Phone** |
| 1.  |  |  |  |  |
| 2.  |  |  |  |  |
| 3.  |  |  |  |  |
| **MEDICAL DIAGNOSIS/PROBLEM AND DESCRIPTION:** |
| Diabetes Type II:Type 2 diabetes, once known as adult-onset or noninsulin-dependent diabetes, is a chronic condition that affects the way your body metabolizes sugar (glucose), your body's main source of fuel. With type 2 diabetes, your body either resists the effects of insulin — a hormone that regulates the movement of sugar into your cells — or doesn't produce enough insulin to maintain a normal glucose level. Untreated, type 2 diabetes can be life-threatening. More common in adults, type 2 diabetes increasingly affects children as childhood obesity increases. There's no cure for type 2 diabetes, but you can manage the condition by eating well, exercising and maintaining a healthy weight. If diet and exercise don't control your blood sugar, you may need diabetes medications or insulin therapy. |
| **SYMPTOMS TO WATCH FOR:** |
| * Confusion, abnormal behavior or both, such as the inability to complete routine tasks
* Visual disturbances, such as double vision and blurred vision
* Seizures, though uncommon
* Loss of consciousness, though uncommon
* Heart palpitations
* Shakiness
* Anxiety
* Sweating
* Hunger
* Tingling sensation around the mouth
 |
| **HEALTH CARE ACTION PLAN:** |
| If --- exhibits mild to moderate symptoms of hypoglycemia and blood glucose is below 70-treat with a rapidly effective carbohydrate.If above 70-observe and repeat test if symptoms persist in 10-15 minutes.Examples of appropriate treatment include:* Glucose tablets 3-4
* Juice 4 ounces
* Glucose gel 1/2 tube

If symptoms resolve and meal or snack time is imminent, --- may eat. If meal or snack is not imminent, but exercise will occur before the next meal, ---- should eat an additional 15 grams of carbohydrate. Examples:* One slice of bread
* 6 Saltine crackers
* 3 graham crackers

If symptoms persist after 15 minutes, re-treat as above.In case of severe symptoms (loss of consciousness with or without convulsion):* Notify paramedics immediately
* Give Glucagon 1 mg SQ
* Student should be positioned on side on ground to prevent aspiration of foreign material.
* DO NOT put anything in mouth

LOCK DOWN EMERGENCY DIRECTIONS FOR DIABETES CAREIn the event of a prolonged lockdown resulting in the inability of a trained health staff member to come to the locked down site/classroom* Refer to the chart of signs and symptoms of low blood sugar. If you notice symptoms of low blood sugar or if the student tells you s/he is feeling like their blood sugar level is low, and you are unable to leave the classroom and trained staff are unable to come to the classroom; immediately have the student check his/her blood sugar level. If the blood sugar level is below 80 immediately give the student juice.
* If after 10 to 15 minutes you are still noticing signs and symptoms of low blood sugar or the student tells you that s/he is still feeling like their blood sugar is low, please give juice again.
* When the student is no longer exhibiting or feeling signs and symptoms of low blood sugar or if the blood sugar level is above 80, please give a carbohydrate & protein snack (cheese & crackers, protein bar, etc.).
* Emergency numbers:
* School Nurse:
* Cluster Coordinator:
 |
| **STUDENT ATTENDANCE** |
| [ ]  **No Concerns** [ ]  **Concerning Absenteeism (5 – 9.9%) Chronic Absenteeism (> 10%)****INTERVENTIONS**[ ]  **Parent/Guardian Contact** [ ]  **Attendance letter**[ ]  **HIPAA/MD Contact** [ ]  **Medical Referral**[ ]  **Teacher(s) Collaboration** [ ]  **SART/SARB** |
| **IN THE EVENT OF AN EMERGENCY EVACUATION** |
| The following designated and trained staff member(s): should have access to a communication device and are responsible for assuring that the student’s medication and emergency plan accompanies him/her to the evacuation command center.The following designated and trained staff member(s): are responsible to evacuate the student following the pre-determined (attached) path of travel. If the student is unable to ambulate or utilize his/her powerchair/wheelchair, then the Med-Sled must be used to evacuate. The Med Sled is located:  |
| **DESIGNATED STAFF:** |
| **Name** | **Training Date** | **Name** | **Training Date** |
| 1.  |  | 4.  |  |
| 2.  |  | 5.  |  |
| 3.  |  | 6.  |  |
| **DISTRIBUTION DATE(S):** |
| [ ]  **Principal** | **Date** |  | [ ]  **Parent/Guardian** | **Date** |  |
| [ ]  **Teacher** (Put copy in sub folder) | **Date** |  | [ ]  **Other** |  | **Date** |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **School Nurse Signature** |  | **Date** |  |
| **Parent/Guardian Signature** |  | **Date** |  |
| **Principal/Admin:**  |  | **Date** |  |
| **General Ed. Teacher:** |  | **Date** |  |
| **SPED Teacher:** |  | **Date** |  |
| **LAMPS Teacher(s):** |  | **Date** |  |