**Guidelines for Teachers - Caring for Students with Diabetes:**

* Recognize that a change in the student’s behavior could be a symptom of blood glucose changes. Be aware that a student with low or high blood glucose levels may have some temporary cognitive impairment.
* Be prepared to respond immediately to the signs and symptoms of **hypoglycemia** (low blood glucose) and **hyperglycemia** (high blood glucose) in accordance with the student’s Emergency Care Plans. These plans include information on when and how to contact the school nurse or trained diabetes personnel.
* Provide a supportive learning environment for students with diabetes to manage their diabetes safely and effectively at school. This includes enabling students to monitor blood glucose, administer insulin and other medications, eat snacks for routine diabetes management and for treatment of low blood glucose levels, have unlimited restroom privileges, access to drinking water, and participate in all school-sponsored activities.
* Be familiar with the student’s Section 504 Plan. Provide accommodations for students with diabetes such as alternative times and arrangements for exams and permission for absences—without penalty—for health care appointments and prolonged illness, as indicated in the student’s health care and 504 plans.
* Provide reiteration and or check for understanding of class instruction/curriculum after a student has a hypoglycemic/hyperglycemic episode.
* Provide instruction to the student if he or she misses school and opportunities to make up missed classroom assignments or exams due to diabetes-related care or illness.
* Recognize that eating meals and snacks on time is a critical component of diabetes management. Failure to eat lunch on time could result in low blood glucose levels, especially if a student has missed a morning snack or has had a physically strenuous or otherwise active morning at school.
* Provide information for substitute teachers about the day-to-day and emergency needs of the student. Leave a copy of the Emergency Care Plans for Hypoglycemia and Hyperglycemia readily available.
* Notify the school nurse and parents/guardian in advance of changes in the school schedule such as class parties, field trips, and other special events.
* Communicate with the school nurse, trained diabetes personnel, or the parents/guardian regarding the student’s progress or any concerns about the student.
* Treat the student with diabetes the same as other students, except to respond to their medical needs.
* Respect the student’s confidentiality and right to privacy.