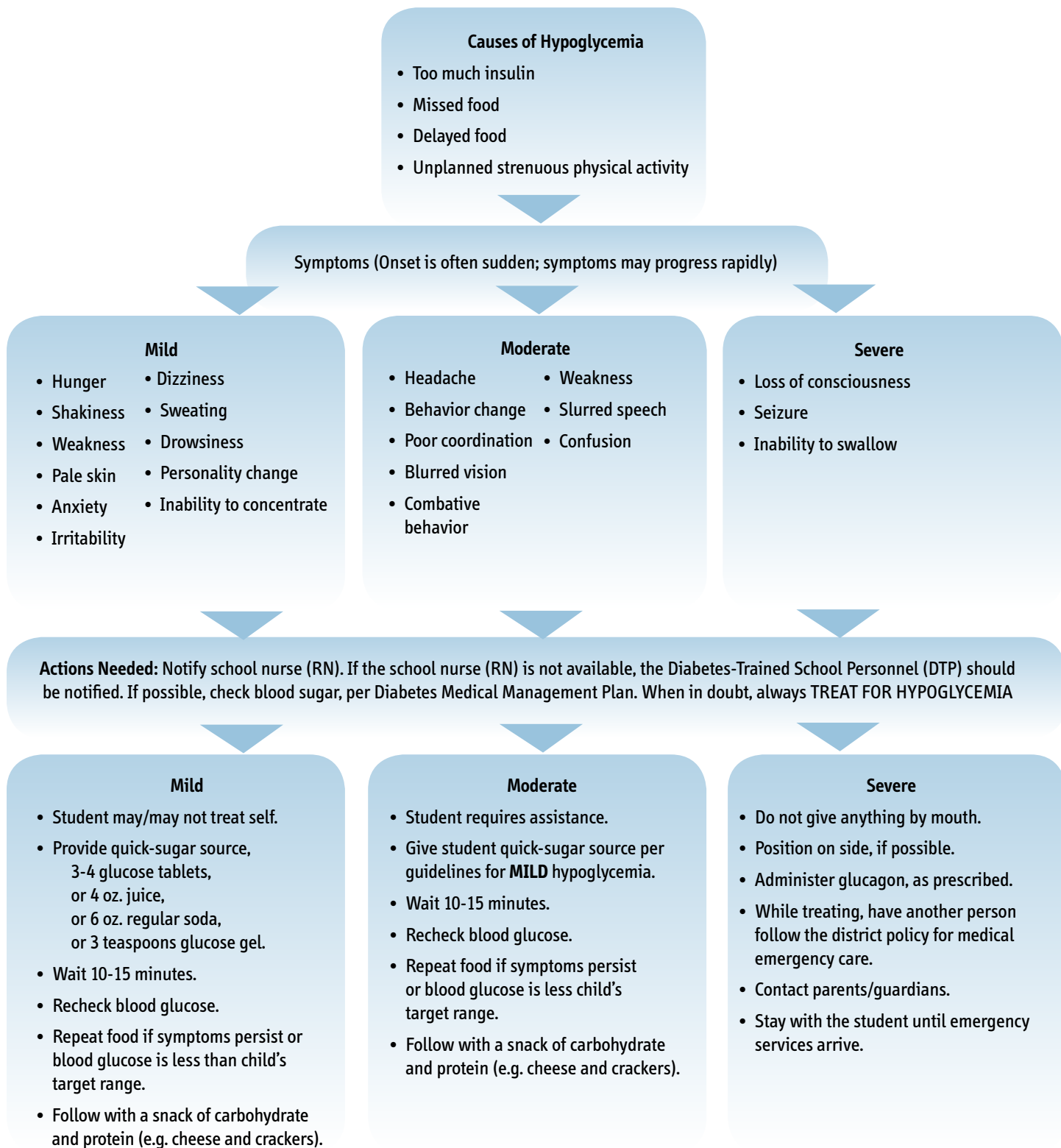


Hypoglycemia or Low Blood Glucose (Hypo means LOW) for School Staff

Sometimes blood glucose levels are below a student's target range. This is called hypoglycemia. This can happen when too much insulin has been given; too little food and/or unplanned physical activity which can cause blood glucose levels to drop too low resulting in an emergency situation if not identified and treated quickly. Hypoglycemia is an urgent complication of diabetes, and it can happen suddenly. It is important for school staff to recognize and treat hypoglycemia as early as possible to avoid the variety of consequences that hypoglycemia can cause, ranging from learning difficulties to emergency situations. The following chart explains the causes and symptoms of hypoglycemia and how to identify and treat it. If you see these symptoms, follow the Emergency Care Plan (ECP) and notify the school nurse. This chart and ECP should be shared with all substitutes.



Hyperglycemia or High Blood Glucose (Hyper means HIGH) for School Staff

Sometimes blood glucose levels are above a student's target range. This is called hyperglycemia. This can happen when too little insulin has been given, when food intake hasn't been covered by the needed amount of insulin, when a child gets sick and even during times of high stress, menstruation or injury. It is important to understand hyperglycemia because of its short- and long-term effects on the body. If you see these symptoms in a student you should refer them to the school nurse. If no school nurse is employed, notify the parent/guardian and the administrator. This chart and the student's Emergency Care Plan (ECP) should be shared with all substitutes.

The following chart explains the causes and symptoms of hyperglycemia and the actions needed to respond.

