

CARE OF STUDENTS WITH DIABETES LAW



Agenda

REVIEW LAW

DISCUSS FAQ's

SHARE RESOURCES

ALLOW TIME FOR QUESTIONS



IC 20-34-5

Care of Students with Diabetes Law

Review of Law – Divided Into 8 Sections

- Definitions
- Requirement of plan
- Development of plan
- Use of volunteer health aides
- Diabetes training program
- Tasks
- Diabetes activities
- Information sheet



Definitions

■ LHC
Practitioner –
prescriptive
authority

■ School –
public,
including
charter
schools

■ Volunteer
Health Aide –
volunteers and
completes a
training

Requirements of Plan – Two Types

- Management and Treatment Plan – medical orders from health care provider
- Individual Health Plan – developed by the school nurse



Management and Treatment Plan

- Developed and signed by parent and licensed health care practitioner
- Identifies services needed (medical orders); and evaluates student's ability to manage and understand care
- Applies to school hours and at school-related activities
- Submitted to the school nurse

Individual Health Plan



The form is titled "Individual Health Care Plan" and "Assistance & Activities". It includes a small icon of a family. Below the title, there is a paragraph of instructions: "Please provide details of anything that your child requires assistance with, for example eating or getting dressed. Think about day to day tasks and things your child requires help to do. Activities that are not difficult." There are two main sections: "Daily Tasks & Activities" which contains a table with two columns: "Task / Activity" and "Assistance Required", and "Play Activities" which contains a paragraph of instructions: "Think about the things your child enjoys doing and any activities your child would find difficult or you would like them to participate in." There is also a small section at the bottom with the text: "Are there any activities your child would enjoy? What activities could be offered to stimulate and include your child?"

Task / Activity	Assistance Required

- Developed by the school nurse
- Done in collaboration with practitioner, parent, principal and teacher
- Must incorporate components of the diabetes management and treatment plan

Use of Volunteer Health Aides

- School principal, after consultation with school nurse, shall have adequate number of volunteer health aides to care for student
- Volunteer health aide serves under the supervision of the principal and school nurse
- VHA must have access to school nurse either in person or by phone
- Employee cannot be disciplined for refusing to serve as a VHA
- Employee has a choice of performing only those functions they feel comfortable and trained to do



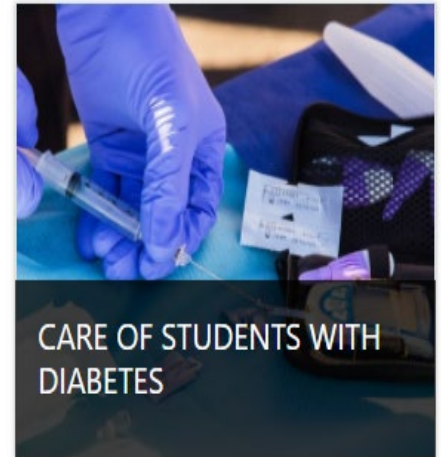
Diabetes Training Program



- Training for school nurses
- Training for volunteer health aides

Diabetes Training Program - RN

- Creating an IHP following orders of LHCP
- Recognizing & treating hypo/hyperglycemia
- Understanding current standards of practice and proper action needed for out-of-range blood glucose level
- Performing glucose and ketone testing
- Administering glucagon, insulin and emergency treatment
- Recognizing complications that require emergency medical assistance
- Understanding how schedules, meals/snacks, PE/physical activity effect diabetes and action to take if disrupted



Diabetes Training Program - VHA



- Implementing the orders of a LHCP
- Recognizing & treating hypo/hyperglycemia
- Performing glucose and ketone testing
- Administering glucagon, insulin and emergency treatment
- Recognizing complications that require emergency medical assistance
- Understanding how schedules, meals/snacks, PE/physical activity effect diabetes and action to take if disrupted

Diabetes Training Program

- Must be provided by a health care professional with expertise in the care of diabetes or by a school nurse



Tasks

- Preference is for care to be performed by a school nurse
- When necessary, a VHA may perform the tasks
- Parent must sign an agreement that authorized VHA to assist student
- School may not restrict student to a particular school based on VHA

Diabetes Activities

- Must allow student to self-manage as reflected in the student's management and treatment plan
- Must allow student to treat, manage and possess supplies at any area in the school and at any school related activity
- School nurse shall have an emergency plan for students that self-manage



Information Sheet

- School shall provide individual who is responsible for providing transportation or supervising a student at off-campus activity with an information sheet that:
 - ▶ Appropriate response to an emergency
 - ▶ Emergency contact information

Online Diabetes Course for School Nurses and VHA's

- The IDOE has created two courses that provide detailed training regarding the Care of Students with Diabetes Law
- Courses specific to school nurses and VHA's
- Courses can be found in the IDOE Moodle Platform



Technology

Diabetes Equipment

Meters

CGM's

Syringes

Pens

Pumps

Glucose Meters



CGM's



CGM

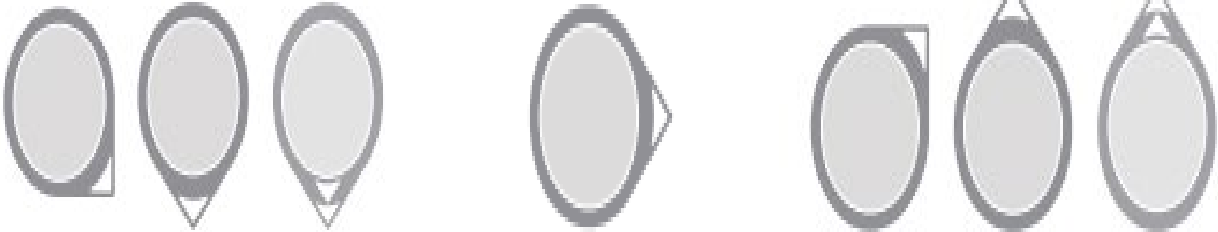


CGM's

- 288 readings a day
- Indicator is the key
- Treat where BS is going



CGM Directional Arrows



CGM's

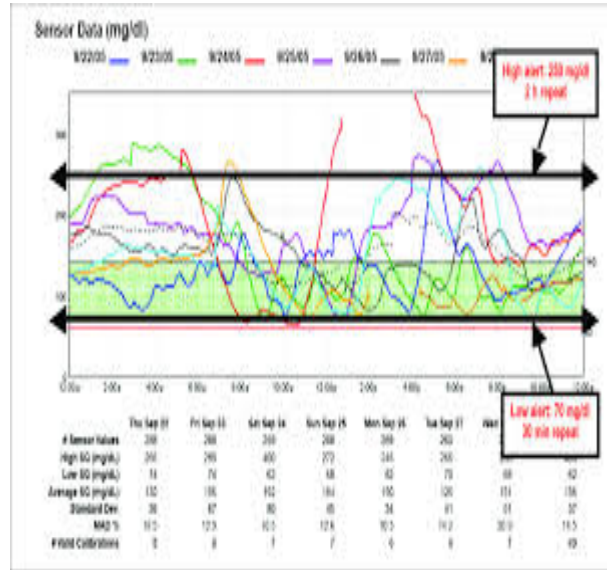
Same number,
treatment is different
based on arrows



Blood Sugar Charts

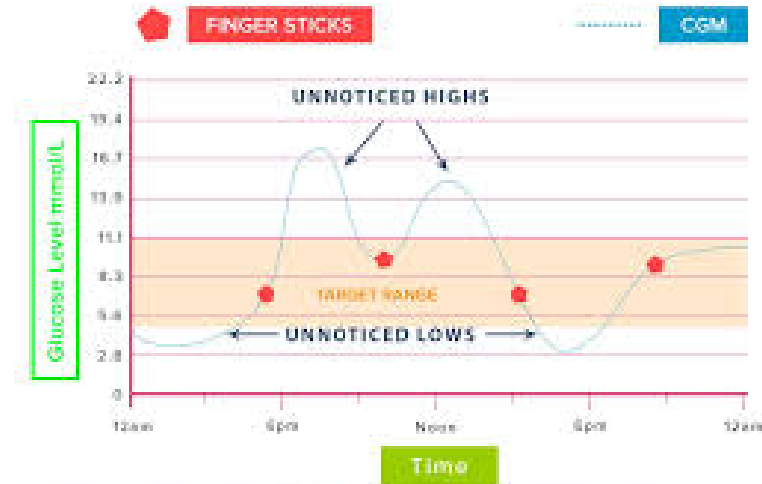
Ambulatory Glucose Profile

Curves/plots represent glucose frequency distributions by time regardless of date



CGM

- Finger sticks only looks like in range
- CGM shows hidden highs and lows

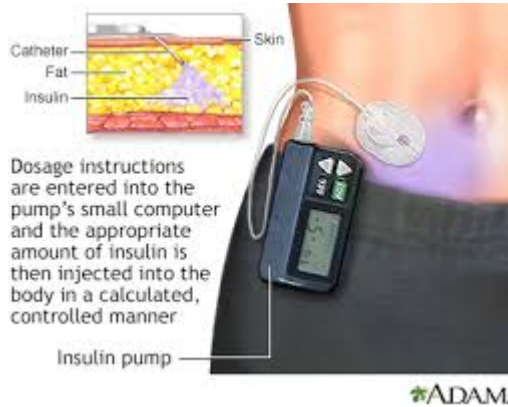


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Insulin Injections – Syringes and Pens



Pump



Pumps



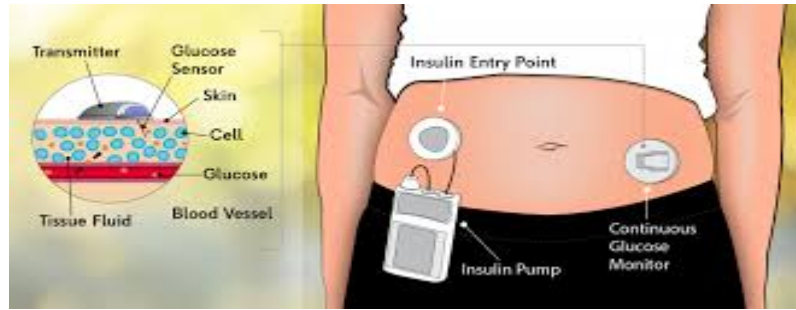
OmniPod Pump



Pump - OmniPod



Pump and CGM Combination





FAQ's Document

FAQ Document

- Found on the IDOE Health Webpage
 - Chronic Diseases
 - Diabetes

Diabetes

Posted: Wed, 11/12/2014 - 3:30pm Updated: Fri, 08/09/2019 - 11:20am

Applicable Laws

- [IC 20-34-5 \(Care of Students with Diabetes\)](#)
- [IC 20-33-8-13 \(Possession and Self-Administration of Medication\)](#)

Guidance Materials

- [FAQ's Document Regarding the Care of Students with Diabetes Law](#)
- [NDEP – Helping the Student with Diabetes Succeed: A Guide for School Personnel](#)
- [NASN – Diabetes Management in the School Setting](#)
- [CDC – Children and Adolescents with Diabetes - How Can You Help?](#)

Sample School Policies

- [Policy Development Suggestions for the Management of Diabetes in School Settings](#)

FAQ # 6

6. What if parents do not bring a DMTP for their child with diabetes to the school nurse? DMTP's must be brought to the school nurse before or at the start of each school year, at the time of student enrollment, or as soon as practical following diagnosis. Without the DMTP (medical orders), diabetes medical care cannot be carried out by the school nurse and the student is considered to be "self-managed." The school nurse will develop an emergency plan to follow if needed during school hours and school-related activities. This plan will be shared with the parents and documented as such.

FAQ # 7

- 7. Can school nurses accept medical orders from health care providers who are licensed in states other than Indiana? Yes, orders can be accepted from out of state health care practitioners with prescriptive authority.

FAQ # 8

- 8. What activities are considered “school-related”? School-related activities are those activities which are school sponsored and are supervised by members of the school’s staff. Examples include: fieldtrips, after school dances, clubs, and extracurricular sports.

FAQ # 9

9. Must school nurses stay for after-school activities to provide health care services? No, however a volunteer staff member must be trained to care for the student during after-school activities and should be included as part of the student's IHP. Such plans should be discussed with parents and documented in the student's IHP regarding how the nurse will be informed of the student's involvement in extracurricular events, the parent awareness that the school nurse will not be present, as well as providing information sheets and basic training to the staff in charge of said events.

FAQ # 10

- 10. Who are “volunteer health aides” (VHA’s)? In schools, this person could be any staff member such as a teacher, secretary, bus driver or monitor, coach, or classroom assistant. Staff who refuse to serve as volunteer health aides may not be disciplined for their decision. Volunteer health aides are members of the school staff who: Do not have either a registered nursing or medical license; volunteer to act in the role of a volunteer health aide; and have successfully completed training for volunteer health aides as described in the law.

FAQ # 12

- **12. What if a school cannot find a staff member to serve as volunteer health aide in their school?** Every school in which a student with diabetes is enrolled must have an adequate number of volunteer health aides identified and trained according to the law. In most schools, if a volunteer health aide cannot be found, the school principal often fills this role.

FAQ # 14

- **14. When should diabetes training for school staff take place?** School nurses should be offered training on an annual basis. It is the responsibility of every nurse to maintain their professional competency in order to apply best practices and standards of care. At a minimum, training for VHA's should be conducted at the start of the school year or before a student with diabetes begins attending school. It is up to the delegating RN to determine any additional training or updates necessary for the VHA.

FAQ # 18

18. Are schools required to allow students to self-manage even if the student is demonstrating behaviors and actions which violate the school's behavior policies and/or are deemed to be unsafe? No, students with diabetes are to follow the same disciplinary rules as other students if misconduct is not a result of diabetes. Schools may require self-management "contracts" be signed by students, their parents, and the licensed health care practitioner outlining the procedures to be followed regarding self-management and documenting that school disciplinary policies and procedures will apply unless diabetes-related. Self-management arrangements may be revoked if school discipline policies are broken, or student behaviors are deemed unsafe for themselves or others.

FAQ # 19

- **19. Can school nurses change student treatment orders according to parent requests?** No, the Indiana Nurse Practice Act allows nurses to take medical treatment orders from only licensed health care practitioners who hold prescriptive authority. These orders must be signed by both the health care practitioner and the parent. The DMTP is brought to the school nurse for incorporation into the IHP as well as for proper delegation.

FAQ # 20

- 20. Can school nurses accept open-ended medication orders from a health care practitioner which provide parents the ability to adjust daily insulin doses for students? Nurses cannot accept daily open-ended medical treatment orders from parents. It is suggested that negotiation take place between the school nurse, parents, and the student's health care practitioner with the outcome of a limited dosage range allowing adjustments of approximately (+) or (-) 2-4 units from the original insulin dose. This should be communicated in a timely manner and in writing to the school nurse via parents on any day a dosage change within this allowable range is requested.

FAQ # 22

22. Is it mandatory that a Section 504 plan be written for students with diabetes? This determination is made by the school based on the federal Section 504 law. Section 504 plans are written for qualifying students who have limitations of any major life activities such as those with diabetes. A Section 504 plan ensures that students with diabetes are medically safe when at school, enjoy the same access to education as other students, and that they are treated fairly. The 504 plan documents any needed classroom accommodations provided by the school. Some accommodations might include: carrying a water bottle at all times, bathroom privileges when requested, excused absences for doctors' appointments, full participation in school activities and sports, permission to eat whenever needed, and arrangements for missed classroom time.

FAQ # 23

- **23. Does the school nurse write the 504 plan?** No, school nurses are responsible for writing the student's individual health care plan which details the medical care and arrangements required for student health management while at school and at school-related activities. The school's trained 504 team conducts a student assessment in order to determine qualification for a 504 plan and develops the plan according to the student's needs. The school nurse may be a member of the school's 504 team but is not responsible for assessing the need for or creating the 504 plan.

FAQ # 25

- 25. Are school nurses and/or school staff required to download a student's CGM app onto an electronic device in order to monitor the student's glucose levels? No, there is no state law requiring CGM app downloading for student monitoring by any school staff. Therefore, this decision is made locally per schools/school corporations with policies written to address that decision.

FAQ # 26

- 26. Should schools develop a specific policy regarding students' use of CGMs and the associated monitoring apps during school hours and school-related activities? Yes, schools should develop policies and procedures regarding the student use of CGMs and the associated monitoring apps in the school setting as well as during school-related activities. Such policy contents are a local decision as the use of CGMs is not specifically addressed in the Care of Students with Diabetes Law, IC 20-34-5.

FAQ # 26 (continued)

26. Should schools develop a specific policy regarding students' use of CGMs and the associated monitoring apps during school hours and school-related activities? When developing a school policy regarding the downloading and monitoring of any student health app, the following considerations should be included:

- A. Parental permission
- B. Licensed healthcare provider's specific treatment orders associated to app use
- C. The electronic device used for app downloading is provided by the school, as staff members should not use a personal electronic device and

FAQ # 26 (continued)

26. Should schools develop a specific policy regarding students' use of CGMs and the associated monitoring apps during school hours and school-related activities?

D. A document is developed and signed by the parent outlining the process to be followed when:

- a. The student's CGM alarms
- b. Communication is required between parents and school nurse regarding app monitoring during school and school-related activities
- c. The school nurse is not able to constantly monitor the app due to the need to care for other students

E. This document is included in the student's IHP or 504 plan.

FAQ # 27

- 27. What additional items should be considered during such policy development?** Possible considerations for CGM policies include:
- A. Is there a full-time nurse in the school?
 - B. Can school electronic devices be provided to school personnel for downloading the monitoring app?
 - C. Does the school IT department have the ability to support the policy?
 - D. Is there a dependable wireless network available at all times?

FAQ # 27 (continued)

27. What additional items should be considered during such policy development?

E. What school personnel would be responsible for monitoring the app and any treatment orders based on the data provided per the app?

F. What is the role of the student, the school nurse, the parent, and the licensed healthcare provider regarding the use of the CGM?

G. Has the individual student's developmental and intellectual abilities, as well as the needed level of assistance for their disease management been assessed by the school nurse?

FAQ # 28

- **28. Can school nurses' dose from the CGM sensor glucose level?** Yes, if the CGM used is FDA approved for insulin dosing AND the healthcare provider approval is included in the signed DMTP. Note: There may be many additional guidelines from individual healthcare providers regarding insulin dosing from CGM sensors.

Resources



Resources

FAQ # 13

13. Where can I find training for volunteer health aides and school staff in general? There are many excellent resources available for diabetes training for school staff including the following:

- A. Indiana Department of Education: Care of Students with Diabetes <http://www.doe.in.gov/student-services/health/diabetes>
- B. National Association of School Nurses - Diabetes in Children <https://www.nasn.org/ToolsResources/DiabetesinChildren>

FAQ # 13 (continued)

- C. American Diabetes Association training resources-Safe at School-Training Resources <http://www.diabetes.org/living-with-diabetes/parents-and-kids/diabetes-care-atschool/school-staff-trainings/diabetes-care-tasks.html>
- D. National Diabetes Education Program (NDEP)-Helping the Student with Diabetes Succeed: A Guide for School Personnel <https://www.niddk.nih.gov/health-information/health-communicationprograms/ndep/health-care-professionals/school-guide/Pages/publicationdetail.aspx>

FAQ # 29

- 29. Is there a resource site available for Indiana school nurses to reference with regards to some of the newest medication and technology updates in the care of students with diabetes? Yes, the IDOE partnered with experts in pediatric diabetes care from Indiana University Health Riley Diabetes Team to develop a webinar which highlights new technology, medications, and nursing updates with regards to the care of students with diabetes. This webinar can be viewed at: <https://youtu.be/LhW2vekg6lc>.

IDOE REOURCES

- IDOE Health Webpage -
<https://www.doe.in.gov/safety/health>
- IDOE Moodle – Online Courses (Care of Student with Diabetes and Diabetes Care Course for VHA's)
- IDOE Moodle – School Nurse Community of Resources

You are ALL SUPERHEROES

YOU ARE ALL
SUPERHEROES TO ME!

THANK YOU FOR ALL
THAT YOU DO!



Questions?

Please feel free
to post them
in the chat box



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