## **Hyperglycemia Emergency Care Plan (For High Blood Glucose)**

Student's Name:		
Grade/Teacher:		
<b>Emergency contact information</b>		
Parent 1/Guardian:		
Email Address:	Home Phone:	
Work Phone:	Mobile:	
Parent 2/Guardian:		
Email Address:	Home Phone:	
Work Phone:	Mobile:	
Health Care Provider:		
Phone Number:		
Contact Number(s):		
Contact Number(s):		

Causes of Hyperglycemia	Onset of Hyperglycemia
<ul> <li>Too little insulin or other blood glucose-lowering medications</li> <li>Insulin pump or infusion set malfunction</li> </ul>	Over several hours or days
<ul> <li>Food intake that has not been covered adequately by insulin</li> </ul>	
Decreased physical activity	
• Illness	
Infection	
• Injury	
Severe physical or emotional stress	

## **Hyperglycemia Emergency Symptoms** Diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA), which is associated with **Hyperglycemia Symptoms** hyperglycemia, ketosis, and dehydration Circle student's usual signs and symptoms. • Increased thirst and/or dry mouth • Dry mouth, extreme thirst, and dehydration • Frequent or increased urination Nausea and vomiting • Change in appetite and nausea Severe abdominal pain Blurry vision • Fruity breath • Heavy breathing or shortness of breath Fatigue • Other: \_\_\_\_\_ • Chest pain • Increasing sleepiness or lethargy • Depressed level of consciousness

Actions for Treating Hyperglycemia			
Notify school nurse or trained diabetes personnel as soon as you observe symptoms.			
Treatment for Hyperglycemia Emergency			
Call parents/guardians, student's health care provider, and 911 (Emergency Medical Services) right away. Stay with student until Emergency Medical Services arrive.			
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