

Please print and distribute to the bus driver.

## Actions for the Bus Driver

### LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Know that federal and state laws may apply to students with diabetes and management of their disease.
- Respect the student's confidentiality and right to privacy.

### PLANNING, EDUCATION, & TRAINING

- If you are informed that students on your bus route have diabetes, understand that you may have certain responsibilities relating to those students.
- Attend diabetes management training required by your supervisor to learn more about diabetes and to understand what you need to do.
- Obtain copies of the student's emergency care plans for **hypoglycemia** and **hyperglycemia** (low and high blood glucose) from the school nurse and keep them on the bus in a known, yet secure place. Leave the plans readily available for substitute drivers.
- Understand that a change in the student's behavior could be a symptom that the student's blood glucose is too high or too low.
- Understand and be aware that low blood glucose is a serious condition that can happen suddenly and requires immediate treatment. It can occur at any time—at the beginning of the day, on a field trip, or when children are going home.
- Be prepared to respond immediately to the signs and symptoms of hypoglycemia and hyperglycemia. Look over the student's **emergency care plans for hypoglycemia and hyperglycemia** for instructions on what to do and when and how to contact the school nurse or trained diabetes personnel.
- Be aware of the school's policy for activating emergency medical services in case a student has a diabetes emergency.

### COMMUNICATION & COLLABORATION

- Communicate with the school nurse, trained diabetes personnel, and other members of the school health team regarding the student's progress as well as any concerns (**see How Do You Plan Effective Diabetes Management in the School Setting?**).

### DAILY REQUIREMENTS

- Know where supplies are kept to treat hypoglycemia (e.g., with the student or on the bus). Supplies may include glucagon, four glucose tablets, one tube of glucose gel, four ounces of fruit juice (not low-calorie or reduced-sugar), or four to six ounces of soda (not low-calorie or reduced-sugar).
- Allow students with diabetes to eat snacks and drink beverages on the bus because these items may be needed at certain times to help students manage their diabetes.
- Treat the student with diabetes the same as other students, except when necessary to respond to their medical needs. Be alert for teasing and bullying of the student with diabetes due to peers' curiosity and lack of information about injections, blood glucose monitoring, or why the student with diabetes gets to eat snacks on the bus.
- Bullying should be reported to the school administrator, school psychologist, guidance counselor, or designated school staff member.