

# Trained Diabetes Personnel in Missouri Schools

## Resource Guide for School Nurses

Katherine Park, RN, MSN, NCSN [kpark@parkwayschools.net](mailto:kpark@parkwayschools.net)

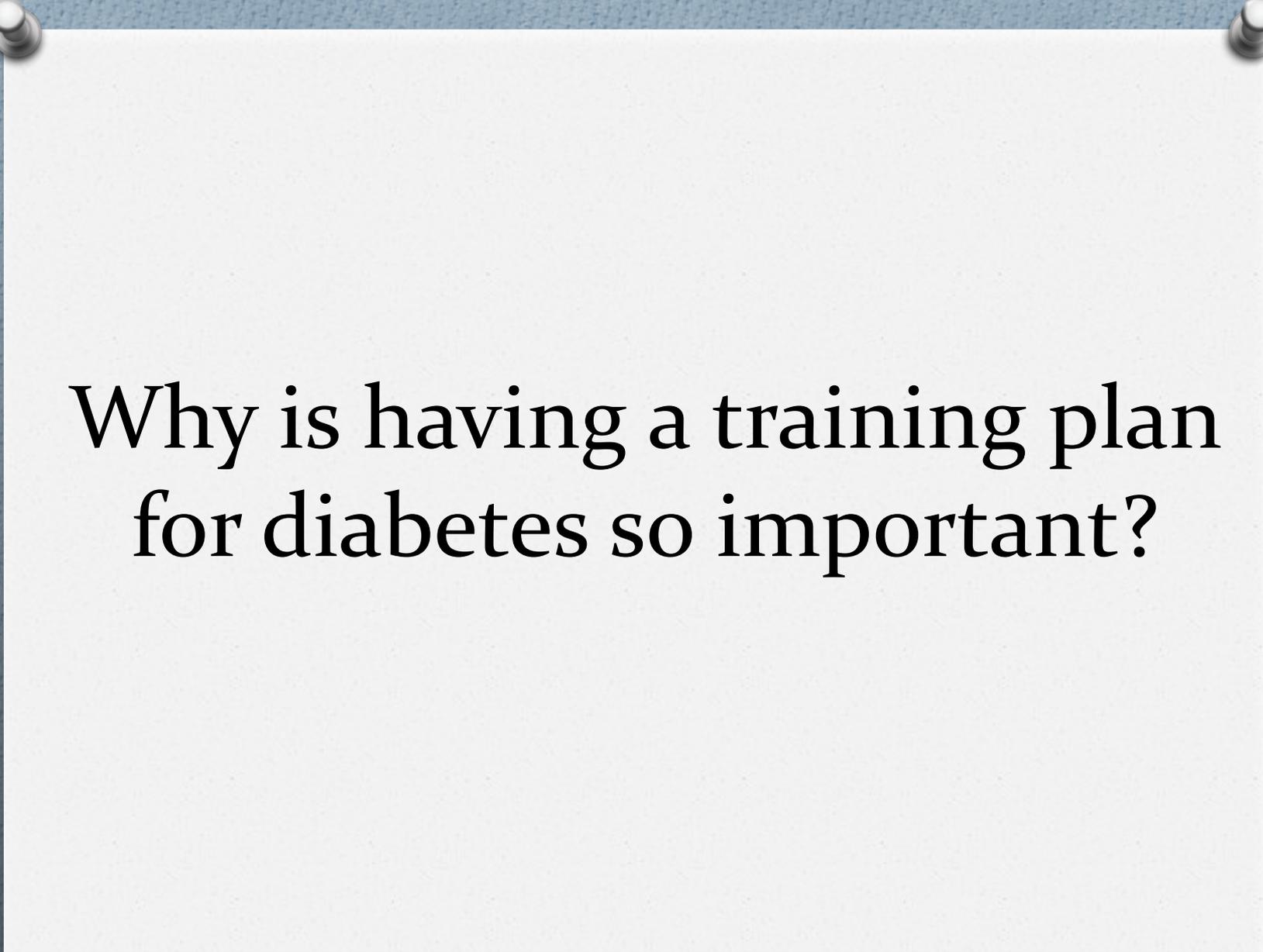
Debra Funk, RN, BSN Missouri State Board of Nursing

The purpose of this presentation is to provide school nurses in Missouri with a framework for training staff as Trained Diabetes Personnel (TDP) in conjunction with House Bill 675, “Cade’s Law”.

This will help support student learning by ensuring safe and effective diabetes management for students at school.

# My Background:

- Personal interest in diabetes
- Experience working with students with type 1 diabetes (Pre-K through 5th grade) for past 13 years
- Great diversity and complexity – hard to achieve a perfect plan of care with diabetes
- Master's degree focus on diabetes in young children
- Worked with health services manager in Parkway School District to address this topic district-wide, with a focus on elementary-age students



Why is having a training plan  
for diabetes so important?



- Schools play an important role in the health outcomes for youth with type 1 diabetes

- More than 15,000 youth under age 20 are newly diagnosed each year in the U.S. with type 1 diabetes
- Poor diabetes control in youth is linked to increased health complications (kidney, neurological, etc.)





- Outdated school policies, lack of school cooperation, lack of qualified nursing staff, and poorly trained school staff contribute to the daily difficulties youth encounter while trying to manage their diabetes care at school
- Medical care providers don't always address school-specific issues (i.e. impromptu birthday celebrations, field trips) on medical orders

# Results of not having a plan.....

- Dangerous hypoglycemic episodes at school
- Poor parent confidence in school's ability to manage care for their children with diabetes
- Lack of consistency in care across health care and educational settings





# Legal Support

# National Position Statements

- NASN Position Statement on **Diabetes Management in the School Setting, 2012**
- NASN Position Statement on **Delegation, 2010**
- NASN Position Statement on **Chronic Health Conditions Managed by School Nurses, 2012**
- American Diabetes Association's Position Statement: **Diabetes Care in the School and Day Care Setting, 2014**

# Missouri State Board of Nursing



Nurse Practice Act  
Presentation by Debra Funk  
Practice Administrator

# What is the Nurse Practice Act (NPA)????

- Laws and rules specifically assigned to the Board of Nursing in order to regulate the practice of nursing in Missouri.

# Definition of Practical Nursing

- "Practical nursing", the performance for compensation of selected acts for the promotion of health and in the care of persons who are ill, injured, or experiencing alterations in normal health processes. Such performance requires substantial specialized skill, judgment and knowledge. All such nursing care shall be given under the direction of a person licensed by a state regulatory board to prescribe medications and treatments or under the direction of a registered professional nurse. For the purposes of this chapter, the term "direction" shall mean guidance or supervision provided by a person licensed by a state regulatory board to prescribe medications and treatments or a registered professional nurse, including, but not limited to, oral, written, or otherwise communicated orders or directives for patient care. When practical nursing care is delivered pursuant to the direction of a person licensed by a state regulatory board to prescribe medications and treatments or under the direction of a registered professional nurse, such care may be delivered by a licensed practical nurse without direct physical oversight;

# Definition of Professional Nursing

- "Professional nursing", the performance for compensation of any act which requires substantial specialized education, judgment and skill based upon knowledge and application of principles derived from the biological, physical, social and nursing sciences, including, but not limited to:
- Responsibility for the teaching of health care and the prevention of illness to the patient and his or her family;
- Assessment, nursing diagnosis, nursing care, and counsel of persons who are ill, injured or experiencing alterations in normal health processes;
- The administration of medications and treatments as prescribed by a person licensed by a state regulatory board to prescribe meds and tx;
- The coordination and assistance on the delivery of a plan of health care with all members of a health team;
- The teaching and supervision of other persons in the performance of any of the forgoing.

# Missouri State Board of Nursing's Philosophy for a Nurse's Scope of Practice

**Based upon his/her education, experience, training, skill, knowledge and /or competence. Continued competence must be documented. Facility policies and/or regulatory bodies support and/or further restrict this practice.**



# NCSBN's Five Rights of Delegation

- Right Task
- Right Person
- Right Direction and Communication
  - Right Circumstances
  - Right Supervision





Missouri State Board of Nursing

P.O. Box 656

Jefferson City, MO 65102

[www.pr.mo.gov/nursing](http://www.pr.mo.gov/nursing)

[debra.funk@pr.mo.gov](mailto:debra.funk@pr.mo.gov)

Practice Section: 573-751-0073

Practice Fax: 573-522-2143

Training School Staff with  
the ADA  
Safe at School Program

# The Role of the School Nurse

- Due to the clinical knowledge required, **school nurses must take ultimate responsibility** for implementing a program for diabetes management at school.
- **Train (or oversee training of), assess competence, and monitor** trained diabetic personnel.
- **Collaborate with other co-workers** and agencies as necessary to provide health care services.
- **Promote a culture** of diabetes education, awareness and sensitivity within the school climate.
- **Be knowledgeable about federal, state, and local laws and regulations** that pertain to managing diabetes at school.

# School and District Training

- As outlined in the National Diabetes Education Program's manual "Helping the Student with Diabetes Succeed," the following three training levels are suggested:
- Level 1– all staff receive educational awareness
- Level 2– staff who have direct responsibility receive student-specific paperwork & info
- Level 3– volunteer staff receive training as TDP using diabetes equipment

# Steps for an Effective TDP Training Program

1. Gain approval/ support for training program
2. Solicit volunteers (minimum 1-2 if full-time nurse; 3 or more if no full-time nurse)
3. Obtain training equipment
4. Conduct training of volunteers
5. Provide volunteers with informational handouts/ completion certificate
6. Document training
7. Provide information for buildings
8. Periodic review/ mock drills/ train new volunteers as needed

# Gain approval/ support for training program

- Discussions with health services manager/ district superintendent
- Meetings with representatives from the ADA
- Surveys sent out to nurses/ nurse assistants/ sub nurses to assess for knowledge gaps and readiness for a training program within the district
- Presentations to district nurses; school board





## Solicit volunteers

- With proper supervision and training, and where state laws do not prohibit it, nonmedical personnel can be trained as TDP.
- Trained diabetes personnel may include school staff secretaries, teachers, principals, health aides, licensed practical nurses, etc.
- If a school has a nurse, the nurse will continue to take the lead in providing diabetes care (both routine and emergency).
- Nurse should retain the right to deny training anyone who does not willingly want to be trained.



# Obtain training equipment



- ADA training modules CD/ DVD should be obtained.
- It is recommended that trainers utilize hands-on equipment that correspond to the modules (i.e. glucagon trainers, syringes, glucose meters, etc.).
- Practice supplies may be available through a variety of venues, including school districts, school health services departments, Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, the American Diabetes Association, local area hospitals, pharmaceutical companies, and private donations.

# Conduct Training: Module Topics

## **Full-time school nurse available:**

2 hour (at minimum) training sessions per building with up to three volunteer TDP at one time.

Training Topics: Diabetes Basics; Glucagon; Insulin by Syringe/Vial; Hypoglycemia; Insulin by Pump; Blood Glucose Monitoring.

## **Full-time school nurse not available:**

4-5 hour (at minimum) training sessions per building with up to three volunteer TDP at one time.

All thirteen of the training modules and corresponding videos should be used.

# Provide information to TDPs

- Training packets containing copies of PowerPoint handouts should be distributed
- Completion certificate and documentation of training
- List of phone numbers of trainer and nurses to call for guidance
- Student-specific information
- Protocols



# Document training

- **Document, document, document!** This is the number one most essential component to the delegation process.
- Staff Training form should be completed and signed by the school nurse or healthcare trainer to document training.
- If there is no full-time nurse in building, an advanced skills training form should be used

# Provide information for buildings

Provide appropriate buildings that have TDP with a certificate to be prominently displayed in a visible place, recognizing those staff which have been trained in diabetes care tasks in that building.



# Periodic review/ mock drills/ train new volunteers

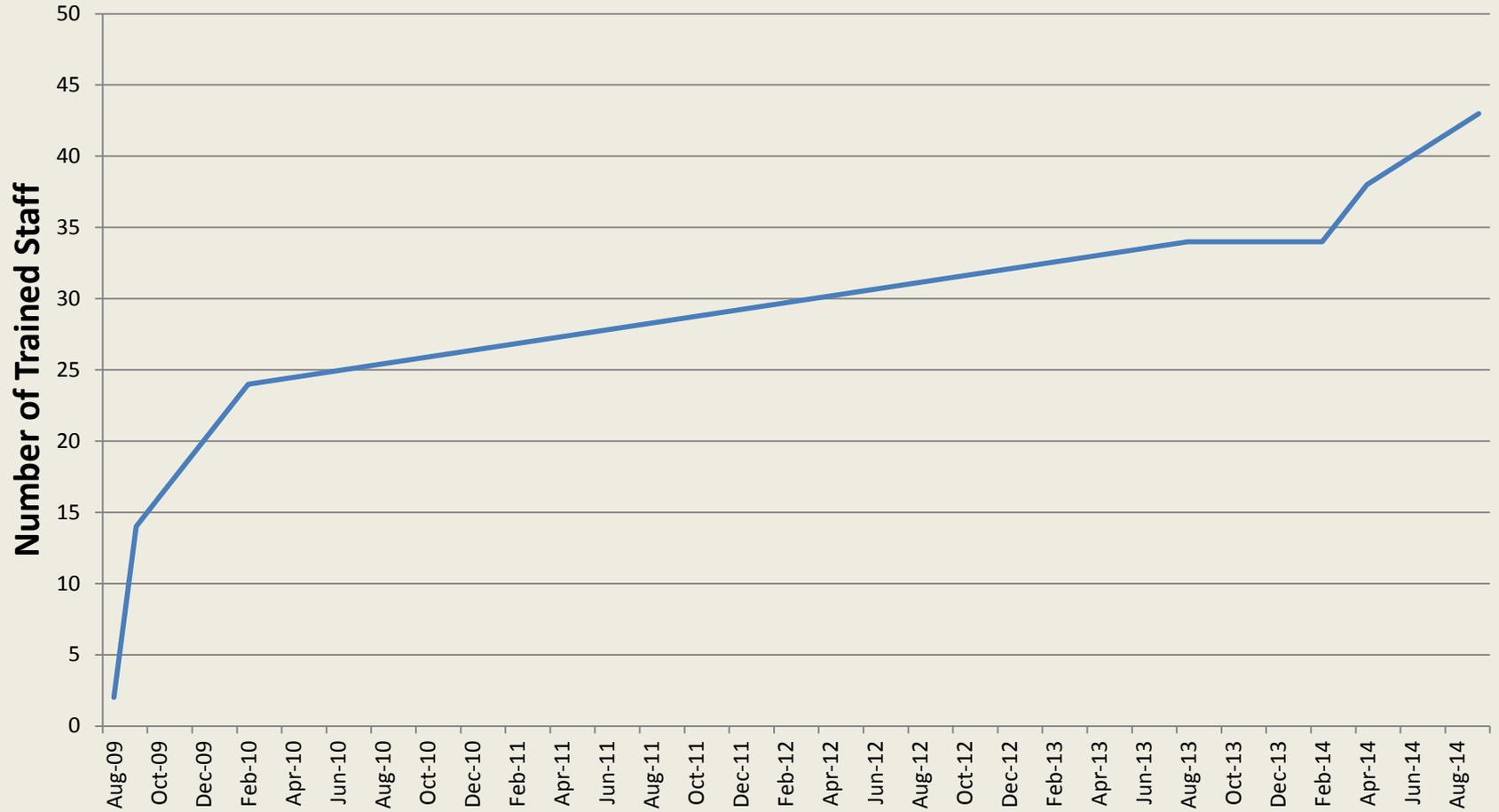
- Nurse should work with administration to determine an appropriate way to conduct on-going training.
- Mock drills are an effective way to reinforce learned skills.





# Training Process in Pictures

# Parkway Trained Diabetes Personnel



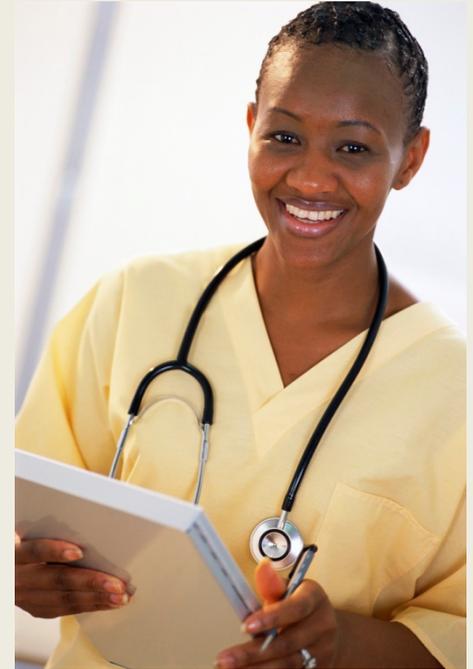
# Training Non-Medical Staff

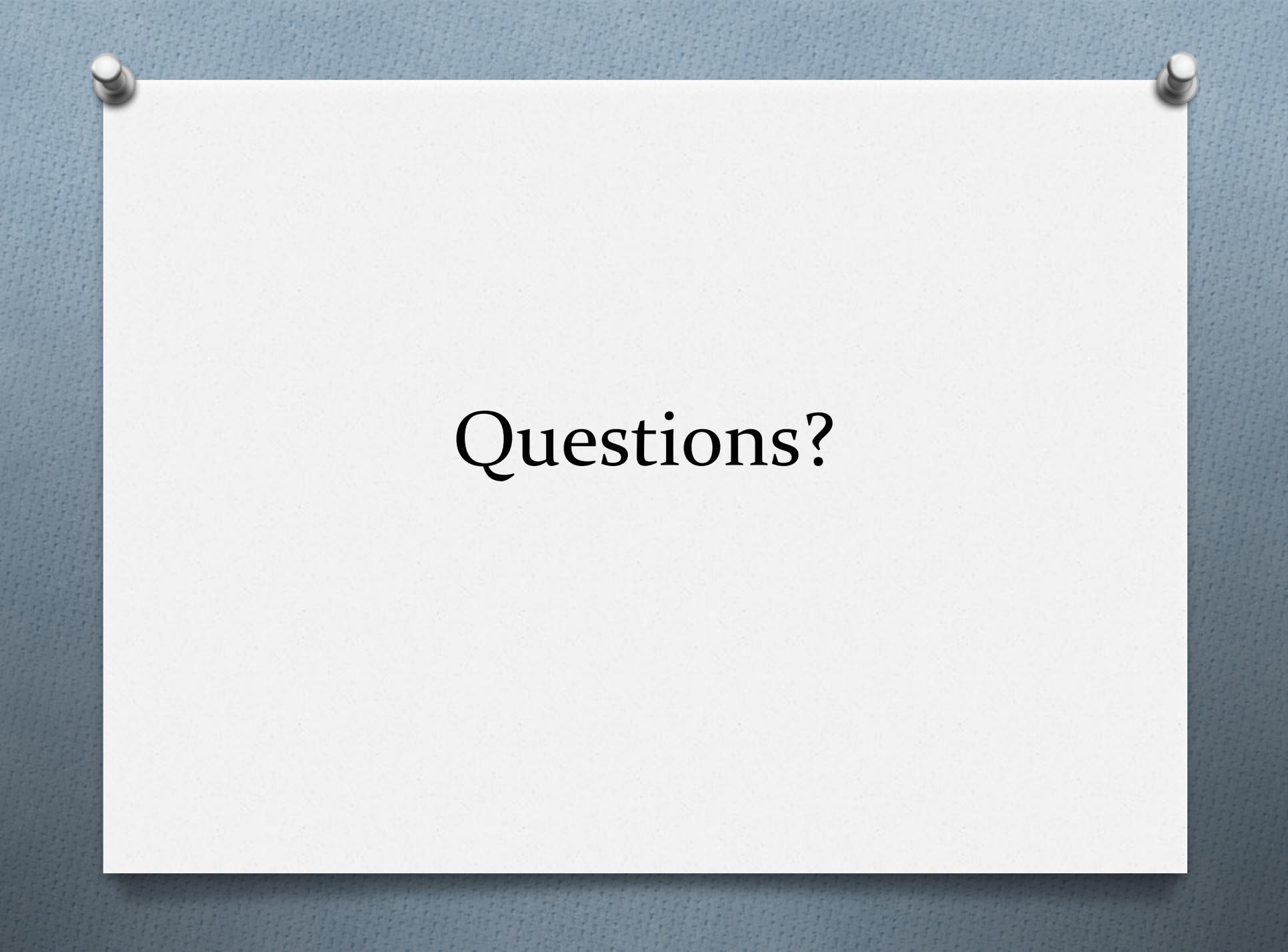




# Final thoughts...

Ultimately, the school nurse is the “Health Ambassador” of the school and should expect to provide info, education, and guidance to staff on an ongoing, continual basis





Questions?

# Resources:

- American Diabetes Association  
<http://www.diabetes.org/>
- Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation  
<http://www.jdrf.org/>
- *“Helping the Student with Diabetes Succeed: A Guide for School Personnel”*, National Diabetes Education Program (NDEP)
- *“Legal Issues in School Health Services”* (Schwab & Gelfman)
- *School Nursing: A Comprehensive Text* (Selekman)
- Eagle Book series, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention--CDC <http://wwwn.cdc.gov/pubs/diabetes.aspx>
- NDEP--National Diabetes Education Program  
<http://ndep.nih.gov/hcp-businesses-and-schools/Schools.aspx>

- American Association of Diabetes Educators (AADE)  
<http://www.aadenet.org/>
- Missouri Dept. of Health & Senior Services  
<http://health.mo.gov/warehouse/e-literature.html>
- Local chapter of American Diabetes Association or Juvenile Diabetes Foundation
- Lily Pharmaceuticals- free glucagon training kit –  
1-800-545-5979
- Diabetes camps
- County health departments
- Diabetes educators from local health agencies
- Diabetes support groups
- Diabetes/ endocrinology departments of research-based local hospitals