

Early Light Academy Administration of Medication Policy



EARLY LIGHT
ACADEMY

PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to authorize personnel of Early Light Academy (the “School”) to administer medication to students consistent with applicable law.

The School’s Board of Directors (the “Board”) acknowledges that medication should typically be administered by a student or the student’s parent or guardian. However, the Board recognizes that situations may arise where the health of a student may require administration of medication during the course of a school day by School personnel.

As long as authorized personnel act in a prudent and responsible manner, Utah law provides that School personnel who provide assistance in substantial compliance with a student’s licensed health care provider’s written statement are not liable civilly or criminally for any adverse reaction suffered by the student as a result of taking the medication or discontinuing the administration of medication. The Board hopes that this policy will help ensure that School personnel act in a prudent and responsible manner in order to protect the health of students and the interests of School personnel.

The Board also desires to set forth policies regarding acceptable self-administration of medication by students.

POLICY

Administration of Medication by School Personnel

The School will comply with applicable state and federal laws, including but not limited to Utah Code Ann. § 53G-9-502, regarding the administration of medication to students by School personnel. Accordingly, pursuant to this policy, authorized School personnel may provide assistance in non-emergency situations in the administration of medication to students of the School during periods when the student is under the School’s control.

School personnel may also administer medication to students in emergency situations in accordance with the following:

- (a) Glucagon. Glucagon is an emergency diabetic medication used to raise blood sugar. The School will comply with the requirements of Utah Code Ann. § 53G-9-504 regarding the emergency administration of glucagon to a student. Accordingly, the School may administer glucagon to a student if: (1) the School has received a glucagon authorization from the parent or guardian of a student with diabetes; (2) the student is exhibiting the symptoms that warrant the administration of glucagon; (3) School personnel who have been trained (as described in the statute) in the administration of glucagon are immediately available to administer the glucagon;

and (4) a licensed health care professional is not immediately available. The School may not compel School personnel to become trained in the administration of glucagon nor may it obstruct School personnel from becoming trained in the administration of glucagon.

- (b) Glucagon Kit. The School will comply with the requirements of Utah Code Ann. §§ 26B-4-401, *et seq.*, regarding the emergency administration of a glucagon kit to a student. Accordingly, the School may administer a glucagon kit to a student if: (1) the student has a diagnosis of diabetes by a health care provider; (2) the School has received a glucagon authorization from the parent or guardian of the student; (3) the student is showing symptoms of hypoglycemia (a potentially life-threatening condition resulting from abnormally low blood glucose levels); and (4) a School employee who has become a “qualified adult” as defined in the statute is immediately available to administer the glucagon kit. If the School has a School nurse and the School nurse is immediately available to administer a glucagon kit to a student under the circumstances described above, the School nurse should administer the glucagon kit. If the School does not have a School nurse or the School nurse is not immediately available, another School employee who is a qualified adult may administer the glucagon kit in accordance with the statute. The School may make a glucagon kit available to a School employee who becomes a qualified adult. The School may not prohibit or dissuade School employees from receiving training to become a qualified adult, nor may it prohibit or dissuade School employees who become a qualified adult from possessing or storing a glucagon kit on School property or administering a glucagon kit to any person in accordance with the statute.
- (c) Injectable Epinephrine Rescue Medication. The School will comply with the requirements of Utah Code Ann. §§ 26B-4-401, *et seq.*, regarding the emergency administration of an injectable epinephrine rescue medication to a student. Accordingly, the School may administer an emergency injectable epinephrine rescue medication to a student if: (1) the student is exhibiting potentially life-threatening symptoms of anaphylaxis; (2) a physician or physician assistant is not immediately available; and (3) a School employee who has become a “qualified adult” as defined in the statute is immediately available to administer the injectable epinephrine rescue medication. The School will make an emergency injectable epinephrine rescue medication available to a School employee who becomes a qualified adult. The School may not prohibit or dissuade School employees from receiving training to become a qualified adult, nor may it prohibit or dissuade School employees who become qualified adults from possessing or storing an emergency injectable epinephrine rescue medication on School property or administering an emergency injectable epinephrine rescue medication to any person in accordance with the statute.
- (d) Seizure Rescue Medication. The School will comply with the requirements of Utah Code Ann. § 53G-9-505 regarding the emergency administration of seizure rescue medication to a student. Accordingly, the School may administer seizure rescue

medication to a student if: (1) the School has received a seizure rescue authorization from the parent or guardian of the student; (2) the student is exhibiting a symptom, described on the student's seizure rescue authorization, that warrants the administration of a seizure rescue medication; (3) a School employee who has become a "trained school employee volunteer" as defined in the statute is immediately available to administer the seizure rescue medication; and (4) a licensed health care professional is not immediately available to administer the seizure rescue medication. The School may not compel a School employee to become a trained school employee volunteer nor may it obstruct a School employee from becoming a trained school employee volunteer.

- (e) Opiate Antagonist. In accordance with Utah Code Ann. § 26B-4-509, School personnel may administer an opiate antagonist when acting in good faith to an individual whom the person believes to be experiencing an opiate-related drug overdose.

- (f) Stock Albuterol. The School will comply with the requirements of Utah Code Ann. §§ 26B-4-401, *et seq.*, regarding the emergency administration of stock albuterol to a student. Accordingly, the School may administer stock albuterol to a student if: (1) the student has a diagnosis of asthma by a health care provider; (2) the student has a current asthma action plan on file with the School; (3) the student is showing symptoms of an asthma emergency as described in the student's asthma action plan; and (4) a School employee who has become a "qualified adult" as defined in the statute is immediately available to administer the stock albuterol. If the School has a School nurse and the School nurse is immediately available to administer stock albuterol to a student under the circumstances described above, the School nurse should administer the stock albuterol. If the School does not have a School nurse or the School nurse is not immediately available, another School employee who is a qualified adult may administer the stock albuterol in accordance with the statute. In addition, if a School nurse is not immediately available and a student does not have a current asthma action plan, a School employee who is a qualified adult may administer stock albuterol to the student if the School employee identifies, based on their qualified adult training, that the student is experiencing an asthma emergency. The School may make stock albuterol available to a School employee who becomes a qualified adult. The School may not prohibit or dissuade School employees from receiving training to become a qualified adult, nor may it prohibit or dissuade School employees who become qualified adults from possessing or storing stock albuterol on School property or administering stock albuterol to any person in accordance with the statute.

- (g) Adrenal Crisis Rescue Medication. The School will comply with the requirements of Utah Code Ann. § 53G-9-507 regarding the emergency administration of adrenal crisis rescue medication to a student. Accordingly, the School may administer adrenal crisis rescue medication to a student if: (1) the School has received an adrenal crisis rescue authorization from the parent or guardian of the student; (2) the student exhibits a symptom, described on the student's adrenal crisis rescue

authorization, that warrants the administration of an adrenal crisis rescue medication; (3) a School employee who has become a “trained school employee volunteer” as defined in the statute is available to administer the adrenal crisis rescue medication; and (4) a licensed health care professional is not immediately available to administer the adrenal crisis rescue medication. The School may not compel a School employee to become a trained school employee volunteer nor may it obstruct a School employee from becoming a trained school employee volunteer.

The Executive Director will establish administrative procedures that comply with applicable laws in order to set guidelines for when and how administration of medication under this policy will take place.

The Executive Director will consult with the local health department and/or a registered health care professional for assistance in developing procedures and training necessary for effective implementation of this policy. The School’s Executive Director will ensure that School personnel and parents are provided with information about this policy as needed.

Self-Administration of Medication by Students

Students may possess and self-administer prescription medication at school in compliance with applicable law. The Executive Director will establish administrative procedures that comply with applicable laws in order to set guidelines for when and how this will take place.

Students are not prohibited from possessing and self-administering one day’s dosage of a non-prescription medication where the student’s maturity level is such that he or she can reasonably be expected to properly administer the medication on his or her own.

Observations and Medical Recommendations by School Personnel

The Executive Director will ensure that appropriate School personnel receive training on the provisions of Utah Code Ann. § 53G-9-203, including but not limited to training regarding medical recommendations by School employees and rules related to School employees communicating information and observations about a student’s health and/or welfare.

School employees who intentionally violate Utah Code Ann. § 53G-9-203 will be subject to discipline up to and including termination.