

Maria Montessori Academy
Policy: Administration of Medication Policy
Approved: 06.11.2026



Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to authorize personnel of Maria Montessori 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

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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. 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

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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 Principal 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 Principal 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 Principal 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 Principal 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 Principal will ensure that appropriate School personnel receive training on the provisions of Utah Code Ann. § 53G-9-203, including but not limited to training

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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.

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Administrative Procedures Administration of Medication Procedures

These procedures are established in accordance with the Administration of Medication Policy adopted by the School's Board of Directors.

Administration of Medication by School Personnel

In order to ensure safe administration of medication to students, the procedures outlined here must be followed.

- (1) The Principal will designate a reasonable number of School employees who will be responsible for administering medication to students in the School.
- (2) The Principal will arrange for the Principal and all designated School employees to receive adequate training from a licensed health care professional prior to administering any medication. Training should include indications for the medication, means of administration, dosage, adverse reactions, contraindications, and side effects.
- (3) The student's parent or guardian must complete the parent/guardian section of the Student Medication Form requesting that medication be administered to the student during regular school hours. Parents are responsible for updating the Student Medication Form as necessary.
- (4) The student's health care provider must complete the Health Care Provider section of the Student Medication Form indicating the child's name, the name of the medication, the purpose of the medication, the means of administration, the dosage, the time schedule for administration, the anticipated number of days the medication needs to be given at school, and possible side effects. The practitioner must also affirm that giving the medication during school hours is medically necessary.
- (5) A Student Medication Log must be maintained for any student who has medication administered at school, and all employees authorized to administer medication will be notified regarding each student to whom they are authorized to administer medication.
- (6) Each time medication is given, the person who gave it must document the administration in ink on the Student Medication Log. If the medication is not administered as scheduled, a notation must be made on the Student Medication Log as to why the medication was not given, and the student's parent or guardian must be notified.
- (7) The Student Medication Form and Student Medication Log will be retained in the student's records.

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(8) Teachers of the student receiving medication during school hours will be notified.

(9) Medication (other than that carried by a student) must be delivered to the School by the student's parent or guardian or designated adult.

(10) Medication should be delivered to the School in a container properly labeled by a pharmacy, manufacturer or health care provider. Labeling must include the student's name, the name of the prescribing practitioner, date the prescription was filled, name and phone number of the dispensing pharmacy, name of the medication, dose, frequency of administration, and the expiration date.

(11) Medication must be stored in a secure, locked cabinet or container in a cool, dry place, except that:

- a. medications that require refrigeration must be stored appropriately;
- b. insulin or emergency medications such as EpiPens, Twinject Auto-Injectors, asthma inhalers and glucagon must not be stored in a locked area so that they are available when needed.

(12) Authorization for administration of medication by School personnel may be withdrawn by the School at any time following written or verbal notice to the student's parent or guardian, as long as this action does not conflict with federal laws such as IDEA and/or section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act. The Principal may withdraw authorization for administration of medication in cases of noncompliance or lack of cooperation by parents or students unless the student's right to receive medication at school is protected by laws such as IDEA or section 504.

Self-Administration of Medication by Students

Students may possess and self-administer prescription medication if:

- (1) The student's parent or guardian signs a statement:
 - a. Authorizing the student to self-administer the medication; and
 - b. Acknowledging that the student is responsible for, and capable of, self-administering the medication; and
- (2) The student's health care provider provides a written statement
 - a. That it is medically appropriate for the student to self-administer the medication and be in possession of the medication at all times; and

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- b. Containing the name of the medication prescribed for the student's use.

The School will provide an acceptable form for parents to request that their student be allowed to possess and self-administer prescription medication.

Application of Sunscreen

Students may possess and self-apply sunscreen without a parent or physician's authorization.

If a student is unable to self-apply sunscreen, a school employee may apply the sunscreen on the student if the student's parent or legal guardian has provided written consent.

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