



Policy: Administering Medication and Monitoring Health Conditions

The YPI Charter Schools Governing Board believes that regular school attendance is critical to student learning and that students who need medication prescribed or ordered by their authorized healthcare providers should be able to participate in the educational program.

Any medication prescribed for a student with a disability who is qualified to receive services under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act or Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 shall be administered per the student's individualized education program or Section 504 services plan, as applicable.

For the administration of medication to other students during school or school-related activities, the YPICS Executive Administrator or designee shall develop protocols that shall include options for allowing parents/guardians to administer medication to their child at school, designate other individuals to do so on their behalf, and, with the student's authorized health care provider's approval, request YPICS' permission for the student to self-administer a medication or self-monitor and/or self-test for a medical condition. Such processes shall be implemented to preserve campus security, minimize instructional interruptions, and promote student safety and privacy.

The Executive Administrator or designee shall make epinephrine auto-injectors available at each school for providing emergency medical aid to any person suffering, or reasonably believed to be suffering, from an anaphylactic reaction. (Education Code 49414)

The Executive Administrator or designee or any trained District staff member shall make naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid antagonist available for emergency medical aid to any person suffering, or reasonably believed to be suffering, from an opioid overdose. (Education Code 49414.3) Executive Administrator or designee shall train and distribute Narcan Kits to YPICS school staff and replace if used or expired.

Because of the conflict between state and federal law regarding the legality of medicinal cannabis, the YPICS Governing Board prohibits the administration of medicinal cannabis to students on school grounds by parents/guardians or school personnel.

The Executive Administrator or designee shall collaborate with city and county emergency responders, including local public health administrators, to design procedures or measures for addressing an emergency such as a public disaster or epidemic.



Administration of Medication by School Personnel

When allowed by law, medication prescribed to a student by an authorized health care provider may be administered by a school nurse or, when a school nurse or other medically licensed person is unavailable, and the physician has authorized administration of medication by unlicensed personnel for a particular student, by other designated school personnel with appropriate training. School nurses and other designated school personnel shall administer medications to students following the law, Board policy, administrative regulation, and, as applicable, the written statement provided by the student's parent/guardian and authorized health care provider. Such personnel shall be afforded appropriate liability protection.

The Executive Administrator or designee shall ensure that school personnel designated to administer any medication receive appropriate training and, as necessary, retraining from qualified medical personnel before any medication is administered. At a minimum, the training shall cover how and when such medication should be administered, the recognition of symptoms and treatment, emergency follow-up procedures, and the proper documentation and storage of medication. Such trained, unlicensed designated school personnel shall be supervised by, and provided with immediate communication access to, a school nurse, physician, or other appropriate individual. Subdivision (b) of Section 1799.102 of the Health and Safety Code: No person who in good faith, and not for compensation, renders emergency medical or nonmedical care at the scene of an emergency shall be liable for any civil damages resulting from any act or omission. "Good Samaritan" provisions, which encourage bystanders to administer naloxone and to summon emergency responders in a timely manner, without fear of arrest or other negative legal consequences.

The Executive Administrator or designee shall maintain documentation of the training and ongoing supervision, as well as annual written verification of competency of other designated school personnel.

Legal Reference:

EDUCATION CODE

- 48980 Notification at beginning of term
- 49407 Liability for treatment
- 49408 Emergency information
- 49414 Emergency epinephrine auto-injectors
- 49414.3 Emergency medical assistance; administration of medication for opioid overdose • 49414.5 Providing school personnel with voluntary emergency training

- 49422-49427 Employment of medical personnel, especially: • 49423 Administration of prescribed medication for student
- 49423.1 Inhaled asthma medication
- 49480 Continuing medication regimen; notice

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS CODE



- 2700-2837 Nursing, especially: • 2726 Authority not conferred
- 2727 Exceptions in general
- 3501 Definitions

- 4119.2 Acquisition of epinephrine auto-injectors
- 4119.8 Acquisition of naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid antagonist

HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE

- 11362.7-11362.85 Medicinal cannabis

CODE OF REGULATIONS, TITLE 5

- 600-611 Administering medication to students

UNITED STATES CODE, TITLE 20

- 1232g Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 • 1400-1482 Individuals with Disabilities Education Act

UNITED STATES CODE, TITLE 21

- 812 Schedules of controlled substances
- 844 Penalties for possession of controlled substance

UNITED STATES CODE, TITLE 29

- 794 Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Section 504 COURT DECISIONS
- American Nurses Association v. Torlakson, (2013) 57 Cal.4th 570 Management Resources:

AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION PUBLICATIONS

- Training Standards for the Administration of Epinephrine Auto-Injectors, rev. 2015
- Glucagon Training Standards for School Personnel: Providing Emergency Medical Assistance to Pupils with Diabetes, May 2006 • Legal Advisory on Rights of Students with Diabetes in California's K-12 Public Schools, August 2007
- Program Advisory on Medication Administration, 2005

NATIONAL DIABETES EDUCATION PROGRAM PUBLICATIONS

- Helping the Student with Diabetes Succeed: A Guide for School Personnel, June 2003 WEB SITES

- CSBA: <http://www.csba.org>
- American Diabetes Association: <http://www.diabetes.org>
- California Department of Education: <http://www.cde.ca.gov/ls/he/hn>
- National Diabetes Education Program: <http://www.ndep.nih.gov>
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health, Blood Institute, asthma information: <http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health/public/lung/index.htm#asthma>