

DRAFT UPDATE

Students

Administering Medicines to Students

Students should not take medication during school hours or during school-related activities unless it is necessary for a student's health and well-being. When a student's licensed health care provider and parent/guardian believe that it is necessary for the student to take a medication during school hours or school-related activities, the parent/guardian must request that the school dispense the medication to the child and otherwise follow the Cooperative's procedures on dispensing medication.

No Cooperative employee shall administer to any student, or supervise a student's self-administration of, any prescription or non-prescription medication until a completed and signed "School Medication Authorization Form" is submitted by the student's parent/guardian. No student shall possess or consume any prescription or non-prescription medication on school grounds or at a school-related function other than as provided for in this policy and its implementing procedures.

Nothing in this policy shall prohibit any school employee from providing emergency assistance to students, including administering medication.

The Building Principal shall include this policy in the Student Handbook and shall provide a copy to the parents/guardians of students.

Self-Administration of Medication

A student may possess an epinephrine auto-injector (EpiPen®) and/or medication prescribed for asthma for immediate use at the student's discretion, provided the student's parent/guardian has completed and signed a "School Medication Authorization Form." The Cooperative shall incur no liability, except for willful and wanton conduct, as a result of any injury arising from a student's self-administration of medication or epinephrine auto-injector or the storage of any medication by school personnel. A student's parent/guardian must indemnify and hold harmless the Cooperative and its employees and agents, against any claims, except a claim based on willful and wanton conduct, arising out of a student's self-administration of an epinephrine auto-injector and/or medication, or the storage of any medication by school personnel.

School District Supply of Epinephrine Auto-Injectors

The Superintendent or designee shall implement Section 22-30(f) of the School Code and maintain a supply of epinephrine auto-injectors in the name of the District and provide or administer them as necessary according to State law. This section of the policy is void whenever the Superintendent or designee is, for whatever reason, unable to: (1) obtain for the District a prescription for school epinephrine auto-injectors and a standing protocol from a physician licensed to practice medicine in all its branches, or (2) fill the District's prescription for school epinephrine auto-injectors.

Upon implementation of this subsection and Section 22-30(f) of the School Code, the protections from liability and hold harmless provisions as explained in Section 22-30(c) of the School Code apply.

No one, including without limitation parents/guardians of students, should rely on the District for the availability of an epinephrine auto-injector. This policy does not guarantee the availability of an epinephrine auto-injector; students and their parents/guardians should consult their own physician regarding this medication.

Comment [AKL1]: Optional. A school board must ensure that it does not adopt this section into the policy unless it is prepared to implement 105 ILCS 5/22-30(f), amended by P.A. 97-361. The law permits a district to maintain a supply of epinephrine auto-injectors in a locked, secure location and use them when necessary. However, obtaining this prescription may be difficult or impossible. The consequences of informing the community that the district will obtain a prescription for a supply of epinephrine auto-injectors and implement a plan for their use, and then not doing it are fraught with legal liabilities and issues. The superintendent is given broad authority to implement this section; however, several preliminary steps should occur with the assistance of the board attorney. They include, but are not limited to: (1) investigating the feasibility of obtaining a prescription for a supply of epinephrine auto-injectors in the name of the district, and (2) outlining the advantages and disadvantages of implementing this plan based upon each district's individual resources and circumstances, and student population's needs.
Issue 78, January 2012

DRAFT UPDATE

~~Nothing in this policy shall prohibit any school employee from providing emergency assistance to students, including administering medication.~~

~~The Building Principal shall include this policy in the Student Handbook and shall provide a copy to the parents/guardians of students.~~

LEGAL REF.: 105 ILCS 5/10-20.14b, 5/10-22.21b, and 5/22-30.

CROSS REF.: 7:285 (Food Allergy Management Program)

ADOPTED: ~~May 2, 2012~~