

DESCRIPTOR TERM:

Students

Millard District Policy

File Code: 6200

Approved: 11-09-23

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS & SERVICES: MEDICAL TREATMENT

A. Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to authorize school personnel to arrange for emergency medical/dental care and treatment, to administer first aid treatment, to administer medicine to students, and to provide immunity from liability for school district personnel as provided by state law.

B. School Consent to Medical Treatment

The school in which a minor student is enrolled may consent to medical treatment of that student, provided:

1. The person having the power to consent as otherwise provided by law cannot be contacted.
2. Actual notice to the contrary has not been given by that person.
[*Utah Code § 78B-3-406\(6\)\(c\) \(2021\)*](#)
3. Consent to medical treatment under this policy shall be in writing, signed by the school official giving consent, and given to the doctor, hospital, or other medical facility that administers the treatment.

C. Emergency First Aid Treatment

School District employees may administer emergency first aid medical treatment to students or others on school property when conditions so require. Whenever possible, first aid treatment should be administered by the School Nurse.

D. Administering Medication

Employees of the District may administer medication to a student during periods when the student is under the control of the school, subject to the following conditions:

1. The District has received a current written and signed request to administer the medication during regular school hours to the student from the parent or other person having legal control of the student.
2. The student's physician, dentist, nurse practitioner or physician assistant has provided a signed statement describing the method, amount, and time schedule for administration, and a statement that administration of

medication by school employees during periods when the student is under the control of the school is medically necessary.

3. Oral, topical, and inhalant medication may be administered by assigned school personnel. Medications requiring other routes of administration will not be given by school personnel except in emergency situations, with the exceptions of glucagon, see policy below, and insulin. In non-emergency situations, medications requiring other routes of administration must be given by a registered nurse, with the exceptions of glucagon, see policy below, and insulin. Insulin may be given, with parental consent, by school personnel who have received training by the school nurse.
4. All medication that is to be given at school must be furnished by the parent and delivered to the school by a responsible adult. The medication should be counted by the adult and the school personnel receiving the medication and the number of pills recorded on the medication administration form. Both parties should sign confirming accuracy of the count. Parents are responsible to take home remaining doses at the end of the school year.
5. All prescription medication must be in the original container labeled by the pharmacy with the name of the student, the name of the physician, the name of the medication, the amount to given (dose), and the duration of the treatment. Over-the-counter drugs must be in the original bottle and labeled with the student's name.
6. Medication must be stored in a secure refrigerator, drawer, or cabinet accessible only by those authorized to administer the medication. An exception to this would be asthma inhalers, epinephrine auto-injectors, insulin, and glucagon, which must not be stored in a locked area so they are readily available in an emergency. Seizure rescue medication should be kept locked, but accessible. Any medications not picked up by the designated date should be disposed of by the school nurse in the presence of another school employee.
7. Under the direction of the school nurse, appropriate persons at each school should be assigned the responsibility of administering student medication.
8. A record including the student's name, type of medication, dosage, and the date it was administered must be kept for each student receiving medication at school. The person administering the medication must sign the record each time medication is given on the Medication Administration Log.
9. Elementary and middle school students are not to carry or self-administer medication on school premises unless it has been authorized for diabetes medication, for epinephrine, for asthma medication, or is expressly ordered by the student's physician because of potentially life-threatening circumstances, including, but not limited to, asthma medication, diabetes medication, insulin, glucagon and epinephrine.

10. Authorization for administration of medication by school personnel may be withdrawn by the school at any time following actual notice to the student's parent.
11. School personnel who provide assistance under this policy in substantial compliance with the physician's or dentist's written statement and the District are not liable, civilly or criminally, for any adverse reactions suffered by the student as a result of taking the medication or discontinuing the administration of the medication pursuant to this policy.
[Utah Code § 53G-9-502 \(2023\)](#)
12. The Board shall consult with the Department of Health and Human Services and other health professionals to determine:
 - a. Designation of employees who may administer medication.
 - b. Proper identification and safekeeping of medication.
 - c. Training of designated employees.
 - d. Maintenance of records of administration.
[Utah Code § 53G-9-502\(1\)\(a\) \(2023\)](#)

E. Asthma Medication

1. Asthma medication means prescription or nonprescription, inhaled asthma medication.
2. Students may possess and self-administer asthma medication if:
 - a. The student's parent ~~or guardian~~ signs, and a licensed health care provider fills out the Allergy and Anaphylaxis Care Plan (**See *Medical Forms***):
 - i. authorizing the student to self-administer asthma medication; and
 - ii. acknowledging that the student is responsible for, and capable of, self-administering the asthma medication;
 - iii. it is medically appropriate for the student to self-administer asthma medication and be in possession of asthma medication at all times; and
 - iv. the name of the asthma medication is prescribed or authorized for the student's use.
 1. Section 53A-11-904 does not apply to the possession and self-administration of asthma medication in accordance with Section 53A-11.602.

F. Administration of Glucagon

1. The following provisions govern administration of glucagon in place of the provisions set forth above under “Administering Medication.” A glucagon authorization shall include a signed statement from a parent of a student with diabetes:
 - a. Certifying that glucagon has been prescribed for the student;
 - b. Requesting that the student’s public school identify and train school personnel who volunteer to be trained in the administration of glucagon; and
 - c. Authorizing the administration of glucagon in emergency situations to the student.
 - d. After receiving a glucagon authorization from a student’s parent, the school shall:
2. Within a reasonable time, train two or more school personnel who volunteer to be trained in the administration of glucagon, with training provided by the school nurse or another qualified, licensed medical professional;
3. Allow all interested personnel to receive training in the administration of glucagon. Training in the administration of glucagon shall include:
 - a. Techniques for recognizing the symptoms that warrant the administration of glucagon;
 - b. Standards and procedures for the storage and use of glucagon;
 - c. Other emergency procedures, including calling the emergency 911 and contacting, if possible, the student’s parent.
4. Retain for reference the written materials prepared for training personnel;
5. Permit a student and/or school personnel to possess or store prescribed glucagon so that it will be available for administration in an emergency;
6. A person who has received glucagon administration training may administer glucagon at a school or school activity to a student with a glucagon authorization if:
 - a. The student is exhibiting the symptoms that warrant the administration of glucagon; and
 - b. A licensed health care professional is not immediately available.
7. A person who administers glucagon in accordance with this policy shall direct a responsible person to call 911 and take other appropriate actions in accordance with his or glucagon administration training.

8. School personnel who provide or receive training under this policy and pursuant to [Utah Code § 53G-9-504](#) and act in good faith are not liable in any civil or criminal action for any act taken or not taken under the authority of [§ 53G-9-504](#) with respect to the administration of glucagon.

[Utah Code § 53G-9-504 \(2019\)](#)

[Utah Code § 53G-9-502\(4\) \(2023\)](#)

G. Epinephrine

1. Utah Code 26-41-101 requires schools to have at least one epinephrine auto-injector (EAI) available. A student is permitted to possess and EAI if:
 - a. The student's parent ~~or guardian~~ and a licensed health care provider signs an Allergy and Anaphylaxis Emergency Action Plan:
 - i. authorizing the student to self-administer EAI medication; and
 - ii. acknowledging that the student is responsible for, and capable of, self-administering the EAI medication; and
 - iii. it is medically appropriate for the student to self-administer EAI medication and be in possession of EAI medication at all times; and
 - iv. the name of the EAI prescribed or authorized for the student's use.
 - b. The emergency 911 number and student's parent ~~or legal guardian~~ should always be called if EAI is administered to the student.

H. Seizure Rescue Medication

1. The following provisions govern administration of seizure rescue medication in place of the provisions set forth above under "Administering Medication." "Seizure rescue medication" is medication prescribed by a health care professional which is given as set out in a student's seizure rescue authorization while a student is experiencing seizure activity. It does not include medication given intravenously or intramuscularly.
 - a. A "seizure rescue authorization" is a student's Section 504 accommodation plan which certifies that:
 - i. A prescribing health care professional has prescribed a seizure rescue medication for the student; and
 - ii. The student's parent has previously administered the student's seizure rescue medication without complication in a setting outside of medical supervision; and

- iii. The student has previously ceased having full body prolonged or convulsive seizure activity as a result of receiving the seizure rescue medication; and
 - iv. Describes the specific seizure rescue medication authorized for the student, including the indicated dose and instructions for administration; and
 - v. Requests that the student's school identify and train school personnel who volunteer to be trained to administer seizure rescue medication; and
 - vi. Authorizes a trained school employee volunteer to administer seizure rescue medication to the student.
2. After receiving a seizure rescue authorization from a student's parent, the school shall:
- a. Inform school employees of the opportunity to be a school employee volunteer to administer seizure rescue medication;
 - b. Provide for training of each volunteer in the administration of seizure rescue medication, with training provided by the school nurse or another qualified, licensed medical professional. The training shall be according to the program developed by the Utah Department of Health, which will include:
 - i. Techniques for recognizing the symptoms that warrant the administration of a seizure rescue medication;
 - ii. Standards and procedures for the storage of a seizure rescue medication;
 - iii. Other emergency procedures, including calling 911 and contacting the student's parent ~~or guardian~~;
 - iv. An assessment to determine competency to administer seizure rescue medication;
 - v. An annual refresher training component; and
 - vi. Written materials describing this information.
 - c. Retain for reference the written materials prepared for training personnel; and
 - d. Permit school personnel to possess or store prescribed seizure rescue medication so that it will be available for administration.
3. A volunteer school employee who has received the required training may administer seizure rescue medication to a student with a seizure rescue authorization if:
- a. The student is exhibiting a symptom, described on the student's seizure rescue authorization, that warrants the administration of a seizure rescue medication; and
 - b. A licensed health care professional is not immediately available.

4. A person who administers a seizure rescue medication in accordance with this policy shall direct a responsible person to call 911 and take other appropriate actions in accordance with the seizure rescue medication administration training.
5. A volunteer school employee who in good faith administers a seizure rescue medication in accordance with this policy and [Utah Code § 53G-9-505](#) is not liable in a civil or criminal action for an act taken or not taken under that authority.
6. Policy 6090, Safe Schools does not apply to the possession of a seizure rescue medication.

[Utah Code § 53G-9-505 \(2019\)](#)

[Utah Code § 53G-9-502\(4\) \(2023\)](#)

I. Seizure Awareness Training

1. “Seizure awareness training” is training on recognizing the signs and symptoms of seizures and appropriate training for seizure first aid. This training shall be offered every two years and shall follow guidelines for such training established by the State Board of Education. The training may not require a person who has received the training to provide first aid to a student experiencing or showing symptoms of a seizure.

[Utah Code § 53G-9-213\(1\)\(b\), \(3\), \(4\) \(2022\)](#)

2. Beginning with the 2022-2023 school year, whenever a student has informed the student’s teacher or school that the student has epilepsy or a similar seizure disorder, the student’s teacher(s) and the administrator of the school where the student attends shall be provided seizure awareness training.

[Utah Code § 53G-9-213\(1\)\(a\) \(2022\)](#)

3. Beginning with the 2023-2024 school year, all District administrators, teachers, classroom aides and other individuals who interact with or supervise students shall be given seizure awareness training.

[Utah Code § 53G-9-213\(2\) \(2022\)](#)

4. The fact that a District employee has received seizure awareness training does not impose on such an employee an obligation to provide first aid to a student experiencing or showing symptoms of a seizure.

[Utah Code § 53G-9-213\(4\) \(2022\)](#)

J. Opiate Overdose

1. Opiate Overdose (Naloxone) Utah Code 26-55-101 allows organizations (including schools) to obtain and administer an opiate antagonist (Naloxone) in an opiate-related drug overdose event. This medication can be obtained at pharmacies in Utah without a prescription.

- a. Naloxone may be administered to any person exhibiting the signs and symptoms of an opiate-related overdose event in the school or on school grounds, including respiratory depression or slow respirations and unresponsiveness to stimuli (such as name calling or shaking).
- b. School personnel that act in good faith to administer the opiate antagonist to an individual whom the person believes to be experiencing an opiate-related overdose event, is not liable for any civil damages or acts of omissions made as a result of administering the opiate antagonist.

K. Civil Liability Immunity

School personnel shall comply with this policy and with any and all instructions contained herein in order that they, the Millard School District, and the Board of Education may take full advantage of the immunity from civil and criminal liability provisions as per [Utah Code § 53G-9-502\(3\)](#).

[Utah Code § 53G-9-502\(3\) \(2023\)](#)

L. Application of Sunscreen

If a student is unable to self-apply sunscreen, a volunteer school employee may apply the sunscreen on the student if the student's parent provides written consent for that assistance. If such consent has been given, neither the volunteer school employee nor the District are liable for an adverse reaction suffered by the student as a result of sunscreen application or for discontinuing the application of sunscreen at any time.

[Utah Code § 53G-9-208\(3\), \(4\) \(2020\)](#)

M. Medical Forms

All medical forms are listed on the Utah Department of Health & Human Services website at: <https://heal.utah.gov/sn-documents>