

## **Wabasha-Kellogg Public Schools Policy**

### **516 STUDENT MEDICATION**

#### **I. PURPOSE**

The purpose of this policy is to set forth the provisions that must be followed when administering non-emergency prescription medication to students at school.

#### **II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY**

The School District acknowledges that some students may require prescribed drugs or medication during the school day. The School District's licensed school nurse, trained health clerk, principal or teacher will administer prescribed medications, except any form of medical cannabis, in accordance with law and School District procedures.

#### **III. REQUIREMENTS**

- A. The administration of prescription medication or drugs at school requires a completed signed request from the student's parent.
- B. A "School Medication Authorization" form must be completed annually (once per school year) and/or when a change in the prescription or requirements for administration occurs. Prescription medication as used in this policy does not include any form of medical cannabis as defined in Minn. Stat. § 152.22, Subd. 6.
- C. Prescription medication must come to school in the original container labeled for the student by a pharmacist in accordance with law, and must be administered in a manner consistent with the instructions on the label.
- D. The school nurse may request to receive further information about the prescription, if needed, prior to administration of the substance.
- E. Prescription medications are not to be carried by the student, but will be left with the appropriate School District personnel. Exceptions to this requirement are: prescription asthma medications self-administered with an inhaler (See Part J5 below), and medications administered as noted in a written agreement between the School District and the parent or as specified in an IEP (individual education plan) or IHP (individual health plan).
- F. The school must be notified immediately by the parent or student 18 years old or older in writing of any change in the student's prescription medication administration. A new medical authorization or container label with new pharmacy instructions shall be required immediately as well.
- G. For drugs or medicine used by children with a disability, administration may be as provided in the IEP, Section 504 plan or IHP.

- H. The school nurse, or other designated person, shall be responsible for the filing of the Administering Prescription Medications form in the health records section of the student file. The school nurse, or other designated person, shall be responsible for providing a copy of such form to the principal and to other personnel designated to administer the medication.
- I. Procedures for administration of drugs and medicine at school and school activities shall be developed in consultation with a school nurse, a licensed school nurse, or a public or private health organization or other appropriate party (if appropriately contracted by the School District under Minn. Stat. § 121A.21). The School District administration shall submit these procedures and any additional guidelines and procedures necessary to implement this policy to the school board for approval. Upon approval by the school board, such guidelines and procedures shall be an addendum to this policy.
- J. Specific Exceptions:
1. Special health treatments and health functions such as catheterization, tracheotomy suctioning, and gastrostomy feedings do not constitute administration of drugs and medicine;
  2. Emergency health procedures, including emergency administration of drugs and medicine are not subject to this policy;
  3. Drugs or medicine provided or administered by a public health agency to prevent or control an illness or a disease outbreak are not governed by this policy;
  4. Any medications given by school personnel, other than oral or inhalers, must be dealt with on one-to-one with the School Nurse, parents, physicians and school personnel (example: eye drops, ear drops, injections, gastrostomy tube medications, rectal medications, emergency medications). The School District retains the discretion to reject requests for administration of medication.
  5. Drugs or medicines that are prescription asthma or reactive airway disease medications can be self-administered by a student with an asthma inhaler if:
    - a. the School District has received a written authorization from the pupil's parent permitting the student to self-administer the medication;
    - b. the inhaler is properly labeled for that student; and
    - c. the parent has not requested school personnel to administer the medication to the student.

- d. Parents must provide duplicate medication to be kept in appropriate medication storage facility, (i.e., inhaler)  
The parent must submit written authorization for the student to self-administer the medication each school year. In a school that does not have a school nurse or school nursing services, the student's parent or guardian must submit written verification from the prescribing professional which documents that an assessment of the student's knowledge and skills to safely possess and use an asthma inhaler in a school setting has been completed.

If the School District employs a school nurse or provides school nursing services under another arrangement, the school nurse or other appropriate party must assess the student's knowledge and skills to safely possess and use an asthma inhaler in a school setting and enter into the student's school health record a plan to implement safe possession and use of asthma inhalers;

6. Medications:
  - a. that are used off school grounds;
  - b. that are used in connection with athletics or extracurricular activities; or
  - c. that are used in connection with activities that occur before or after the regular school day are not governed by this policy.
7. Nonprescription Medication. A secondary student may possess and use nonprescription pain relief in a manner consistent with the labeling, if the School District has received written authorization from the student's parent or guardian permitting the student to self-administer the medication. The parent or guardian must submit written authorization for the student to self-administer the medication each school year. The School District may revoke a student's privilege to possess and use nonprescription pain relievers if the School District determines that the student is abusing the privilege. This provision does not apply to the possession or use of any drug or product containing ephedrine or pseudoephedrine as its sole active ingredient or as one of its active ingredients. Except as stated in this paragraph, only prescription medications are governed by this policy.
8. At the start of each school year or at the time a student enrolls in school, whichever is first, a student's parent, school staff, including those responsible for student health care, and the prescribing medical professional must develop and implement an individualized written health plan for a student who is prescribed epinephrine auto-injectors that enables the student to:

- a. possess epinephrine auto-injectors; or
- b. if the parent and prescribing medical professional determine the student is unable to possess the epinephrine, have immediate access to epinephrine auto-injectors in close proximity to the student at all times during the instructional day.

The plan must designate the school staff responsible for implementing the student’s health plan, including recognizing anaphylaxis and administering epinephrine auto-injectors when required, consistent with state law. This health plan may be included in a student’s § 504 plan.

- 9. Oxygen tanks being used as treatment for a student shall require a doctor’s orders and shall be in an approved storage container and stored in a manner consistent with appropriate safety practices.

K. “Parent” for students 18 years old or older is the student.

L. Districts and schools may obtain and possess epinephrine auto-injectors to be maintained and administered by school personnel to a student or other individual if, in good faith, it is determined that person is experiencing anaphylaxis regardless of whether the student or other individual has a prescription for an epinephrine auto-injector. The administration of an epinephrine auto-injector in accordance with this section is not the practice of medicine.

A district or school may enter into arrangements with manufacturers of epinephrine auto-injectors to obtain epinephrine auto-injectors at fair-market, free, or reduced prices. A third party, other than a manufacturer or supplier, may pay for a school’s supply of epinephrine auto-injectors.

**Legal References:** Minn. Stat. § 13.32 (Student Health Data)  
Minn. Stat. § 121A.21 (Hiring of Health Personnel)  
Minn. Stat. § 121A.22 (Administration of Drugs and Medicine)  
Minn. Stat. § 121A.221 (Possession and Use of Asthma Inhalers by Asthmatic Students)  
Minn. Stat. § 121A.222 (Possession and Use of Nonprescription Pain Relievers by Secondary Students)  
Minn. Stat. § 121A.2205 (Possession and Use of Epinephrine Auto-Injectors; Model Policy)  
Minn. Stat. § 121A.2205 (Life-Threatening Allergies in Schools: Stock Supply of Epinephrine Auto-Injectors)  
Minn. Stat. § 151.212 (Label of Prescription Drug Containers)  
Minn. Stat. § 152.22 (Medical Cannabis; Definitions)  
Minn. Stat. § 152.23 (Medical Cannabis; Limitations)  
20 U.S.C. § 1400 *et seq.* (Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act of 2004)  
29 U.S.C. § 794 *et seq.* (Rehabilitation Act of 1973, § 504)

**Cross References:** Wabasha-Kellogg Policy 418 (Drug-Free Workplace/Drug Free School)