

STUDENTS

Administration of Medication

Administration of Prescription Medication

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 parents believe that it is necessary for the student to take a medication during school hours, the health care provider and parent must request that the school dispense the medication to the student and otherwise follow the District's procedures on dispensing medication.

The Board will permit administration of medication to students in schools. An authorized individual may administer medication to any student in the school or may delegate this task pursuant to Montana law.

Students may self-administer medication as allowed by law.

Emergency Administration of Medication

A school nurse or designee may administer emergency medication to any student in need thereof on school grounds, in a school building, or at a school function, according to a standing order of a primary medical advisor or a student's licensed health care provider.

In the absence of a school nurse, an administrator or designated staff member exempt from the nurse license requirement under § 37-8-103(1) (c), MCA, who has completed training in administration of medication, may give emergency medication to students.

The District will maintain in each school a limited supply of auto-injectable epinephrine prescribed by a licensed health care provider and filled by a licensed pharmacy. In addition antihistamines will be maintained. Both items will be housed in each school at all times. A school nurse or other authorized personnel will administer emergency medication to any student or nonstudent as needed. The District shall develop the protocol and provide training as required by law.

A building administrator, school nurse, or designee will document the administration of any emergency medication.

Self-Administration and Possession of Asthma, Severe Allergy, or Anaphylaxis Medication

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Students with asthma, severe allergies or anaphylaxis may possess and self-administer emergency medication; epinephrine auto-injector, oral antihistamine, or asthma inhaler during the school day, during field trips, during school-sponsored events, or while on a school bus as prescribed by a licensed health care provider.

If provided by the parent, an individual who has executed a caretaker relative educational authorization affidavit, or a guardian and in accordance with documents provided by the student's health care provider, medication for asthma, severe allergy, or anaphylaxis medication may be kept by the student and backup medication may be kept at a student's school in a predetermined location or locations to which the student has access in the event of an asthma, severe allergy, or anaphylaxis emergency.

Parents must notify the school if their student will be self-medicating.

Legal References:	§ 20-5-412, MCA	Administration of Glucagon
	§ 20-5-413, MCA	Limits on Liability
	§ 20-5-420, MCA	Self-administration of asthma medication
	§ 20-5-421, MCA	Emergency Use of Epinephrine in School Setting
	§ 27-1-714, MCA	Limits on Liability for Emergency Care Rendered at Scene of Accident or Emergency
	§ 37-8-103, MCA	Exemptions ~ Limitations on Authority Conferred
	§40-6-502, MCA	Caretaker Relative Medical Authorization Affidavit ~ Use ~ Immunity ~ Format
	§ 37-8-103, MCA	Exemptions – Limitations on Authority
	24.159.1601 et al. ARM	Delegation and Assignment
	24.159.1604 et al. ARM	Tasks Which May be Routinely Assigned to Unlicensed Person in Any Setting When a Nurse-Patient Relationship Exists
	24.159.1616 et al. ARM	Nursing Tasks Related to Medications That May Be Delegated
	24.159.1625 et al. ARM	General Nursing Functions and Tasks That May Not be Delegated

Cross References:

Policy History:

Adopted on: 9.9.2014
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