

STUDENTS

Administration of 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. A school nurse may administer medication to any student in the school or may delegate this task pursuant to Montana law.

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

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.

The District will obtain naloxone through the Montana Department of Health and Human Services to be housed securely in all District schools. The District shall develop protocols for administering naloxone and will provide training as required by law.

In the case of an anaphylactic reaction or risk of such reaction, a school nurse or delegate may administer emergency oral or injectable medication to any student in need thereof on school grounds, in a school building, or at a school function.

A building administrator, school nurse, or designee will document the administration of any emergency medication in the student's record.

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

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, a guardian or an individual who has executed a caretaker relative educational authorization affidavit, 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 possessing and self-administering using an epinephrine auto-injector, oral antihistamine or an asthma inhaler.

Administration of Glucagon

A school employee who voluntarily agrees and is selected by a parent or guardian or a school nurse may administer glucagon to the student with diabetes in an emergency situation. Written proof of the designation to the school employee and written acceptance of the designation by the school employee must be filed with the District. The glucagon must be provided by the parent or guardian.

The school employee must be trained in recognizing hypoglycemia and the proper method of administering glucagon. Training must be provided by a health care professional. Written documentation of the training received by the school employee must be filed with the District. School employees must voluntarily agree to the parent or nurse delegation.

Storage and Disposal of Medication

Unused, discontinued, or obsolete medication will be returned to the parent or guardian upon notice to that parent or guardian. Access to all stored medications is limited to those individuals authorized to administer medications or assist in the self-administration of medications. Each building shall maintain a list of those persons currently authorized by delegation from a licensed nurse to administer medications.

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
	§20-5-426, MCA	Emergency use of opioid antagonist in school setting -- limit on liability
	§ 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

Revised on:

5.12.2015, 5.10.2022, 10.11.2022