Administering Medications to Students

If under exceptional circumstances a student is required to take medication during school hours, only the school nurse or the nurse's designee may administer the medication to the student in compliance with the following regulation. In the alternative, the parent/guardian may come to school to administer the medication.

- 1. All directives of the accompanying policy must be followed.
- 2. Written orders from the student's health care practitioner with prescriptive authority under Colorado law must be on file in the school stating:
 - a. Student's name
 - b. Name of medication
 - c. Dosage
 - d. Purpose of the medication
 - e. Time of day medication is to be given
 - f. Anticipated number of days it needs to be given at school
 - g. Possible side effects
- 3. The medication must be brought to school in a container appropriately labeled by the pharmacy or health care practitioner.
- 4. An individual record must be kept of medications administered by school personnel.
- 5. Medication must be stored in a clean, locked cabinet or container. Emergency medications (such as epinephrine) must be inaccessible to students, but immediately available to trained school personnel and not in a locked cabinet.

Unless these requirements are met, medication will not be administered to students at school.

Self-administration of medication for asthma, allergies, anaphylaxis, or otherprescription medication

A school may permit a student to possess and self-administer medication, such as an inhaler, epinephrine, or other prescription medication, if all of the following conditions are met:

- 1. Written authorization signed by the student's health care practitioner must be on file with the school which must include the student's name; the name, purpose, prescribed dosage, frequency, and length of time between dosages of the medication(s) to be self-administered; and confirmation that the student has been instructed and is capable of self-administration of the medication.
- 2. The school nurse or school administrator, in consultation with the school nurse, the student's health care practitioner, and the student's parent/guardian collaborate to make an assessment of the student's knowledge of their condition and ability to self-administer medication.

- 3. A written statement signed by the student's parent/guardian must be on file with the school, which must include permission for the student to self-administer their medication and a release from liability for any injury arising from the student's self-administration of such medication.
- 4. A written contract between the school nurse, school administrator, the student, and the student's parent/guardian must be on file with the school, assigning levels of responsibility to the student's parent/guardian, student, and school employees.

A treatment plan authorizing a student to possess and self-administer medication forasthma or anaphylaxis is effective only for the school year in which it is approved.

A student must report to the school nurse or designee or to some adult at the schoolimmediately after the student uses an epinephrine auto-injector during school hours. Upon receiving such report from a student, the school nurse, designee, or other adultwill provide appropriate follow-up care to the student, which must include making a-911 emergency call.

Use of opiate antagonists in emergency situations

To the extent state funding and supplies are available, the district shall have a stocksupply of opiate antagonists to assist a student who is at risk of experiencing an opiaterelated drug overdose event. The stock supply of opiate antagonists may also be used to assist a district employee or any other person who is at risk of experiencing an opiaterelated drug overdose event.

Administration of an opiate antagonist by a district employee to a student or any other person shall be in accordance with applicable state law.

Use of opiate antagonists in emergency situations

To the extent state funding and supplies are available, the district shall have a stock supply of opiate antagonists to assist a student who is at risk of experiencing an opiate-related drug overdose event. The stock supply of opiate antagonists may also be used to assist a district employee or any other person who is at risk of experiencing an opiate-related drug overdose event.

Administration of an opiate antagonist by a district employee to a student or any other person shall be in accordance with applicable state law.

Adopted: August 27, 2001 Revised: June 5, 2019 Revised: August 18, 2021 Revised: _____, 2023