Guidelines for Medications at School

School board policy states, “If possible, all medication should be given by the parent(s) at home.” Any student needing to take medication during school hours must have a signed Medication Authorization form completed by the parent and prescribing healthcare provider.

• All medication must be in the container in which it was dispensed by the pharmacist.

• The medication and the Medication Authorization form should be brought together to the school by a parent or responsible adult.

• School personnel may not give over-the-counter medications unless prescribed. A Medication Authorization form must be completed.

• No new medication can be given until the school nurse has checked it in.

• Routine injectable medication can only be given by a school nurse, parent, parent-designated adult, or self-administered by the student.

• Changes in medication orders must be provided by the healthcare provider.

• Routine daily medication ordered three times a day or less usually does not need to be taken at school. The medication should be given before school, after school and at bedtime unless it’s time-specific during the school day.

• All medication orders must be renewed each school year.

• Unused medication should be picked up by the parent. Medication not picked up will be discarded.

• DPS medication forms can be printed from the Health Services webpage (under forms).

www.dps.k12.oh.us/departments/health-services/

DPS School Nurses
Health Services in Dayton Public Schools are provided by RNs who are licensed school nurses.

Health Services Mission
Serving families; Supporting student health and wellness to Strengthen academic success.

DPS Mission Statement
To equip our students to achieve success in a global society by implementing an effective and rigorous curriculum with fidelity.

Information adapted from:
Dayton Public School protocols, the American Academy of Pediatrics, GetUp Montgomery County, and the Ohio Department of Health.

www.dps.k12.oh.us/departments/health-services/
School nurses partner with parents to provide students with quality healthcare so students are ready to learn. Do not hesitate to contact the school nurse with your questions or concerns.

How parents can help:

- Establish a pattern of attending school daily. Every day counts.
- If your child has a chronic health condition, be sure the school nurse knows. Meet with the school nurse from time to time to discuss your child’s needs.
- Complete the Emergency Medical Authorization form each year.
- Provide updated immunization records to the school nurse.
- If you receive a letter or note from the school nurse about care needed, please follow up or call the nurse for clarification or assistance.
- Be sure your child has a “well-child,” dental, and vision exam each year.
- Give prescribed medication as directed by the healthcare provider.
- Encourage a regular bedtime routine.
- Please, no TVs or electronics in bedrooms.
- Eating together as a family around a table contributes to language development and promotes well-being in many ways.
- Plan for homework and play time.
- Be active as a family.
- Practice 5, 2, 1, and almost none.
  - 5 fruits and vegetables daily
  - No more than 2 hours of recreational screen time (like TV or video games) each day
  - 1 hour of physical activity per day
  - Almost no sugary beverages

Guidelines for keeping children home from school:

It is sometimes difficult to decide when or for how long to keep an ill child home from school. Usually children need to stay home from school if they could possibly spread disease to others or are too ill themselves to do school work. The following guidelines talk about some common childhood illnesses.

COUGH:
Cough can be a symptom of many illnesses. Call your child’s doctor if your child coughs often during the night, if cough is accompanied by fever, or if coughing has been ongoing for several weeks.

FEVER:
If your child’s temperature is above 100 degrees Fahrenheit in the morning he/she should remain home. Keep your child home until his/her fever has been gone, WITHOUT fever reducing medicine, for 24 hours. Remember, fever is a symptom of an illness.

PINK EYE:
There are several kinds of pink eye (conjunctivitis). Symptoms may include any of the following: redness of the eye(s) with burning, tearing, yellow/green drainage, or crusts on the eyelashes. Many times pink eye clears up without treatment. Call the physician if it worsens or does not go away in 4 or 5 days. Since it spreads by contaminated hands, very young children who may not remember to keep their hands away from their eyes may need to stay home from school. School nurses may exclude students for pink eye if they determine this is best for the child and the other students in the classroom. Children with seasonal allergies at times have reddened eyes and may attend school.

POSSIBLE SIGNS OF CONTAGIOUS ILLNESS:

FEVER
RASH
COUGH

If your child has a combination of any two of these symptoms (fever, rash or cough), he/she needs to be isolated and may need to be evaluated by their healthcare provider.

For more information or if you have questions, please contact your child’s school nurse.