



PHYSICIAN'S ORDERS FOR MEDICATION AT SCHOOL

Whenever possible, the parent and physician will design a schedule for giving medication outside of school hours. Medication is ordered to be given to a student at school only when necessary. Only prescription medication will be administered. Medication may be kept by the patient and self-administered upon physician authorization, or medication may be kept and administered by school nurse, principal or other designated personnel. *The school accepts no responsibility for untoward reactions when the medication is dispensed in accordance with the physician's directions.*

❖	Name of patient:	
❖	Name of medicine:	Albuterol/ProAir/Ventolin/Proventil/Xopenex
	Diagnosis for which medication is given:	<i>Asthma, Exercise Asthma</i>
	Form and dose:	<i>MDI 2 Puffs</i>
	If medication to be given DAILY, at what time?	<i>Up to 4 times daily when needed</i>
	If medicine is to be given "WHEN NEEDED," describe indications:	<i>Cough, Wheeze, or Before exercise</i>
	How soon can it be repeated?	<i>Up to every 3-4 hours</i>
❖	Patient <input type="checkbox"/> may <input type="checkbox"/> may not keep medications on person and self-administer.	
	Side effects of drug (if any) to be expected:	<i>Jittery, Increased heart rate</i>
	Length of time this authorization is valid:	<i>1 year</i>
❖	Date:	Physician's Signature:

PARENT'S PERMISSION

I request that my child be allowed to take medication as described above. The medication is to be furnished by me in the original container labeled by the pharmacy or physician with the name of the medicine, the amount to be taken, and the time of day to be taken. The physician's name is on the label. I understand that my signature indicates my understanding that the school accepts no liability for untoward reactions when the medication is administered in accordance with the physician's directions. This authorization is good for the current school year only. In case of necessity the school district may discontinue administration of the medication with proper advance notice. I am the parent or the legal guardian of the child named.

Date: _____ Signature of parent or guardian: _____

Student's home address: _____

Emergency daytime phone: _____ School: _____

THE USE OF INHALED MEDICATIONS IN SCHOOL BY STUDENTS WITH ASTHMA

Students with asthma frequently have the sudden onset of asthma symptoms from a variety of causes, including exercise. In most cases, asthma can be prevented or treated by inhaled medications. For many students with asthma to function normally at school, these prescribed medications must be readily accessible to the individual. Students whose parents and physician judge that they have sufficient maturity to control the use of these inhaled medications should be allowed to retain these inhalers in their possession. School policies that require inhalers to be kept in school official's or nurse's offices result in an interference in the medical needs of the patient and may seriously delay treatment. Most students will not properly use their medications under these circumstances. School officials should discuss with parents or physicians of students with asthma any problems regarding appropriateness and responsibility of use of these medications. Otherwise, schools should cooperate in the best interest of the patient by permitting the student to have possession of their inhaled medication. There is no indication that these medications have any potential for abuse by students without asthma. Therefore, it should not be argued that this policy presents any danger to other students. It is reasonable to expect that the student requiring inhaled medication to be sufficiently responsible and discreet in its use to avoid drawing attention to treatment.

Therefore, we recommend that students with asthma be permitted to have in their possession inhaled medications for the treatment and the prevention of asthma symptoms when they are prescribed by that student's physician.

Committee on Drugs: American Academy of Allergy and
Immunology
James P. Kemp, MD, Chairman

JACI, Vol. 84, No. 3, Sept. 1989; p. 400