ASTHMA SCHOOL MEDICATION PLAN

		of education
Student Name:	Birthdate:	
School Name:	Grade/Rm	University Hospitals Rainbow Babies & Children
Emergency Contact Information and Paren	t / Guardian Information:	
Parent / Guardian-1 (name / relationship):		
Phone (H)	Tel (W)	
Parent / Guardian-2 (name / relationship):		Student
Phone (H)	Tel (W)	—— Photo
Healthcare Provider	Phone:	
Asthma Specialist:	Phone:	
Emergency contact if other than above (name/relations	ship):	Phone:
Diagnosis / Reason for Medication:	Asthma Other:	
Asthma Triggers to Avoid for	Smoke / fumes Animal	
student while at school:	Mold Spores Dust Mite	

YES / NO: Student is required to have quick relief asthma medication at school to provide rapid relief of asthma symptoms if needed: cough, chest tightness, wheezing, trouble breathing, shortness of breath

Other:

YES / NO: Student is required to use quick relief asthma medication BEFORE gym or other exercise to prevent exercise induced bronchospasm from asthma

YES / NO: Student is required to take daily asthma control medication at school as directed

Medication Information								
Name of	Medication	YES / NO: A	Albuterol Other:					
Form of MedicationInhaler		Inhaler	Nebulizer	Dry Powo	der Inhaler	Liquid	Pill / Capsule	
Dosage of								
Medication Number of			ouffsOther:					
Other Instructions:			Inhaler MUST be used with a spacer (valved holding chamber) for administration Please maintain a written record (Log) of all doses: YES / NO					
When to dose	When to administer dose YES / NO: 5-15 minutes before gym, recess, or exercise to prevent exercise induced bronchospasm YES / NO: As needed for FAST RELIEF of chest tightness, shortness of breath, wheezing or prolonged cou other asthma symptoms. A total of 3 doses can be given within an 8 hour interval YES / NO: Daily at AM / PM for daily asthma control (long term prevention)						ing or prolonged cough or	
Repeat Dose	: Rep	NOT REPEAT the dose eat dose one time if symptoms <u>not</u> gone 10 minutes after first dose <u>AND</u> repeat dose every 3-4 toms RECUR during the school day						
When to call Child's Parent When to call Child's Physician		Parent	If after 2 consecutive doses (2-4 puffs per dose) are given and there is no improvement in symptoms, please seek further medical attention and call parent If you have concerns or questions about the student's medication or disease					
Asthma Emergency The steps that should be taken: •Activate the emergency medical system in your area. Call 911. •Call Parent/Guardian and/or Healthcare Provider			The following are possible signs of an asthma emergency: •Difficulty breathing, walking, or talking •Blue or gray discoloration of the lips or fingernails •Failure of medication to reduce worsening symptoms.					

Supervision of Medication	Student is permitted to carry medication and self-administer with no supervision Student MAY self-administer medication BUT supervision is required for all doses Student requires trained assistance to administer all doses						
Expected Normal side effects:	N	one	Fast heartbeat, tremor, hyper-activity		Other:		
Storage Requirements	N	one	Refrigerate		Other		
START Date to begin MedicationWher		n school receives form	o Other:				
STOP Date to discontinue MedicationEnd		of school year	Other:				
Instructions for proper use of medicine are attachedYESNO							
to this form							

PLEASE COMPLETE SECTION BELOW FOR STUDENT PERMISSION TO CARRY INHALER

Who keeps the bronchodilator inhaler at school?

School policy restricting possession of medication by students is insufficient grounds for preventing students with sufficient maturity from retaining possession of their bronchodilator inhaler. Such policies, when enforced, delay appropriate treatment and restrict activities unnecessarily. The decision regarding sufficient maturity of the student to be responsible for appropriate inhaler use is an individual one to be made by the parents in consultation with their physician. The inhalers pose no abuse potential or other danger to classmates. While restrictions on bronchodilator inhaler possession may be necessary for the youngest students, it constitutes unreasonable interference with the student's medical care for school personnel to unilaterally restrict possession of bronchodilator inhalers by students judged by parents and physician to have sufficient maturity to use the device appropriately. Possession of the bronchodilator inhaler by the student also promotes earlier use that decreases the risk of requiring emergency care from rapidly progressive asthma, which on rare occasion can cause hypoxia, brain damage, and death. Discussion among parents, physician, and school personnel can determine whether school-supervised administration would improve or deter compliance.

Copies must be provided to the principal and to the nurse.

