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BEST FOR ALL

We will set all students on a path to success.

ACADEMICS

ALL TENNESSEE STUDENTS WILL HAVE ACCESS TO A HIGH-QUALITY EDUCATION, NO MATTER WHERE THEY LIVE

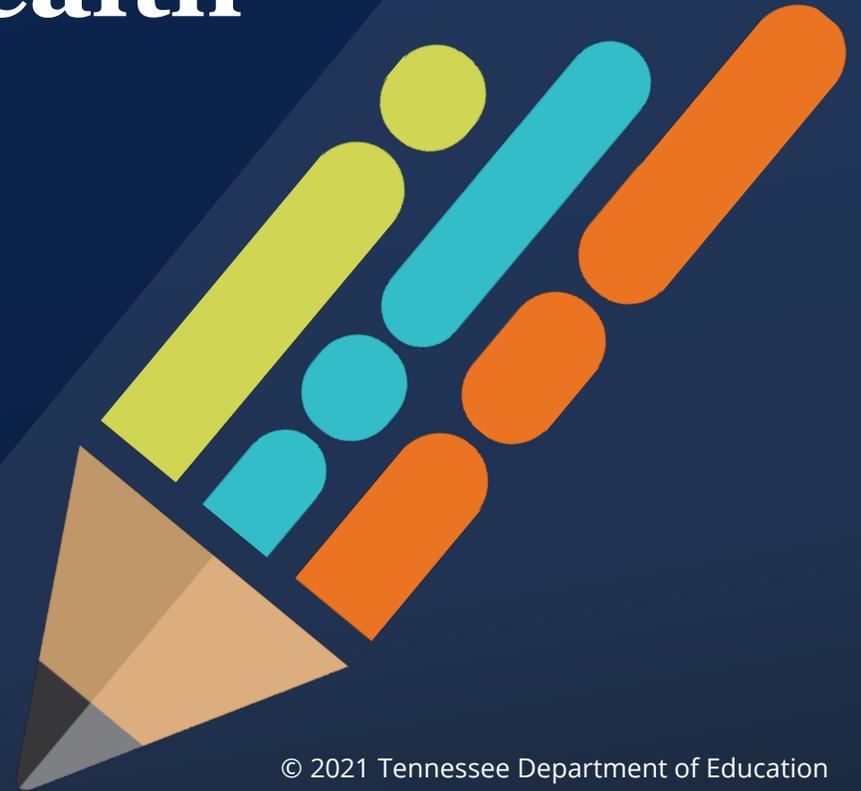
STUDENT READINESS

TENNESSEE PUBLIC SCHOOLS WILL BE EQUIPPED TO SERVE THE ACADEMIC AND NON-ACADEMIC NEEDS OF ALL STUDENTS IN THEIR CAREER PATHWAYS

EDUCATORS

TENNESSEE WILL SET A NEW PATH FOR THE EDUCATION PROFESSION AND BE THE TOP STATE TO BECOME AND REMAIN A TEACHER AND LEADER FOR ALL

Updates to Guidelines for Health Care in a School Setting



Anticipated Changes

- **New** Professional Standards for School Nursing
- **Update** Health assessment and Individualized Healthcare Plan (IHP)
- **New** Consulting School Physician
- **Update** School Nursing Roles
- **New** Delegation
- **Update** Health Care Procedures
- **Update** Complementary and Alternative Medicine
- **New** Medication Dispensing
- **Update** Administration of Medication



Anticipated Changes

- **Update** First Aid Emergencies
- **Update** Adrenal Insufficiency
- **Update** Diabetes
- **Update** Allergy & Anaphylaxis
- **Update** Seizures
- **New** Policy and Procedure Manual
- **New** Individualized Education Program (IEP) and 504 Plan
- **New** Retention of Student Health Records
- **Update** Activities of Daily Living
- **New** Role of the School Nurse in Homebound Services
- **New** Health Office Components



New Sections



Professional Standards for School Nursing



- Framework for 21st Century School Nursing Practice
- Scope and Standards of Practice
- Is the activity prohibited by the nursing practice act, or by any other law, rule, or policy?
- Would another reasonably prudent nurse perform this activity in this setting?
- Does nursing literature and/or documented evidence support the activity as part of nursing practice?

Professional Standards for School Nursing Practice



- Is the activity in line with the nurse's job description? Does the district or school have policies in place allowing the activity?
- Can the nurse demonstrate competency in performing the activity, such as through related education?
- Is the nurse prepared to accept responsibility for managing outcomes and consequences of actions?

Professional Standards for School Nursing Practice



Decision-making Tools

- [Tennessee Board of Nursing Framework for Decision Making Nursing Practice Activities](#)
- [National Council of State Boards of Nursing Scope of Practice Decision Making Framework](#)

Professional Standards for School Nursing Practice



- Scope and standards of professional school nursing practice
 - The scope describes the who, what, where, when, how, and why of the specialty practice.
 - The standards are statements of the duties that all school nurses are expected to perform competently.

School nurses are responsible for their professional actions to themselves, their students, families, and school communities.

Nursing Assessment in the School Setting



- Outlines the scope of the Registered Nurse (RN) and Licensed Practical Nurse (LPN) in nursing assessment according to the rules and regulations pertaining to the Tennessee Board of Nursing
- Nursing assessments are provided for students with actual, potential, or suspected health problems to provide a baseline of health-related data.
- The assessment may include health history, physical assessment, direct and indirect observations, sources of information and assessment of available resources.

Standards of Care



Standard 1. Assessment	The school nurse collects comprehensive data pertinent to the client's health or the situation.
Standard 2. Diagnosis	The school nurse analyzes the assessment data to determine the diagnosis or issue.
Standard 3. Outcome Identification	The school nurse identifies expected outcomes for a plan individualized to the client or the situation.
Standard 4. Planning	The school nurse develops a plan that prescribes strategies and alternatives to attain expected outcomes.
Standard 5. Implementation	<p>The school nurse implements the identified plan.</p> <p>A. Coordination of Care The school nurse coordinates care delivery.</p> <p>B. Health Teaching and Health Promotion The school nurse uses strategies to promote a healthy and safe environment, especially regarding health education.</p>
Standard 6. Evaluation	The school nurse evaluates progress towards achievement of outcomes.



Standards of Professional Performance

Standard 7. Ethics	The school nurse practices ethically.
Standard 8. Culturally Congruent Practice	The school nurse practices in a manner that is congruent with cultural diversity and inclusion principles.
Standard 9. Communication	The school nurse communicates effectively in all areas of practice
Standard 10. Collaboration	The school nurse collaborates with key stakeholders in the conduct of nursing practice.
Standard 11. Leadership	The school nurse leads within the professional practice setting and the profession
Standard 12. Education	The school nurse seeks knowledge and competence that reflects current nursing practice and promotes futuristic thinking.
Standard 13. Evidence-Based Practice and Research	The school nurse integrates evidence and research findings into practice.
Standard 14. Quality of Practice	The school nurse contributes to quality nursing practice.
Standard 15. Professional Practice Evaluation	The school nurse evaluates one's own and others' nursing practice.
Standard 16. Resource Utilization	The school nurse utilizes appropriate resources to plan, provide, and sustain evidence-based nursing services that are safe, effective, and fiscally responsible.
Standard 17. Environmental Health	The school nurse practices in an environmentally safe and healthy manner.
Standard 18. Program Management	The school nurse directs the health services program within the school and community that includes evidence-based practice and accountability measures for quality, student health, and learning outcomes.

Consulting Physician

- School districts are encouraged to obtain services from a local physician(s) to provide guidance for the school health program.
- Having a physician to consult regarding health and safety matters strengthens the school district's ability to promote the health status of students and staff.
- Physician services are often provided voluntarily, but some school districts may choose to employ or contract with a physician.



Delegation in the School Setting

- A delegated responsibility is a nursing activity, skill, or procedure that is transferred from a licensed nurse to a delegatee.
- A delegatee is one who is delegated a nursing responsibility by either a physician, dentist, or RN and is competent to perform it and accepts the responsibility.
- The RN determines whether nursing services can be delegated to the delegatee based on the Five Rights of Delegation and then trains and evaluates the performance of unlicensed assistive personnel (UAP).



Five Rights of Delegation

- Right task
- Right circumstance
- Right person
- Right directions and communication
- Right supervision and evaluation



Delegation in the School Setting

- Student's condition must be stable and predictable (unless exception for emergency care exists)
- Ongoing process
- The nursing process in its entirety may **never** be delegated
- Tasks requiring nursing skill and judgement and complex tasks may not be delegated

If the student's health status becomes unpredictable, unstable, and/or requirements immediate or daily nursing judgement, the task should no longer be delegated



Supervision in the School Setting

- Supervision is defined as “overseeing or inspecting with authority. The basic responsibility of the individual nurse who is required to supervise others is to determine which of the nursing needs can be delegated safely to others, and whether the individual to whom the duties are entrusted must be supervised personally.” (Tennessee Board of Nursing).
- Supervision is critical to successful delegation.
- Type of supervision and degree to which the RN must supervise is a nursing judgement based on evaluation of several factors.



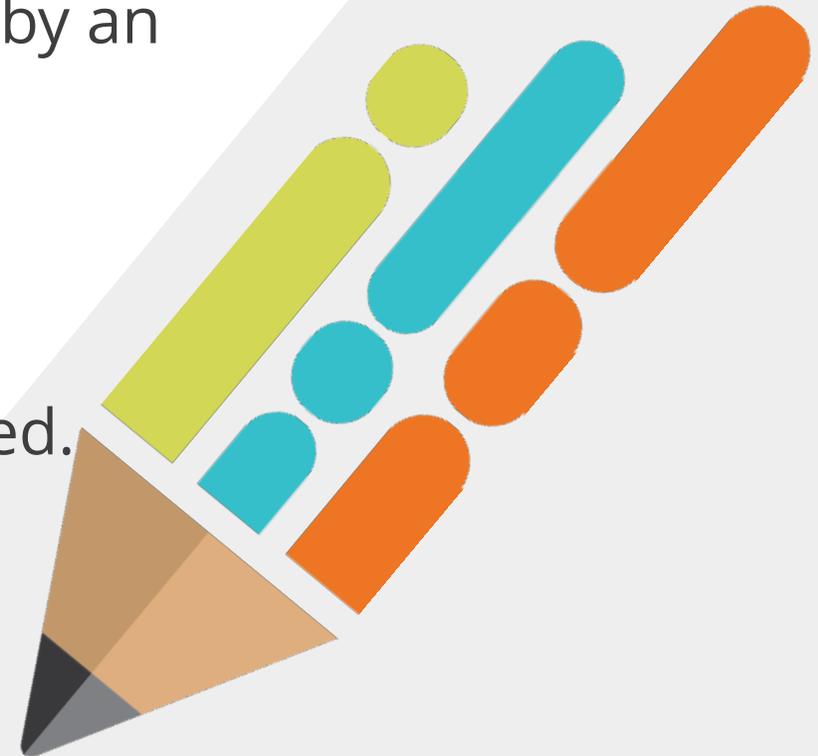
Supervision in the School Setting

- LPNs should not serve as director or nursing or supervisor over registered nurses.
- LPNs may supervise medication aides and UAPs performing selected nursing acts within the LPN's scope of practice.
- RN supervises delegation by monitoring the performance of the task and assuring compliance with standards of practice, policies, and procedures.
- LPN supervision is restricted to assurance that tasks are performed as delegated by the RN and according to standards of practice.



Supervision of LPNs

- Supervising RN has the responsibility to determine the frequency and kind of supervision required.
- The LPN must receive periodic, on-site supervision by an appropriately licensed health care provider.
- LPNs are liable if they perform delegated functions they are not prepared to handle by education and experience and for which supervision is not provided.





Medication Dispensing

- Tennessee Board of Pharmacy oversees the dispensing of medications.
- Dispensing is defined as “preparing, packaging, compounding, or labeling for delivery, and actual delivery of a prescription drug, nonprescription drug or device in the course of professional practice to a patient or the patient's agent, to include a licensed health care practitioner or a health care facility providing services or treatment to the patient or patients, by or pursuant to the lawful order of a prescriber.”

Any over the counter medication should be provided by the parent/guardian and be accompanied by a signed request by the parent/guardian.

Administration of Medication

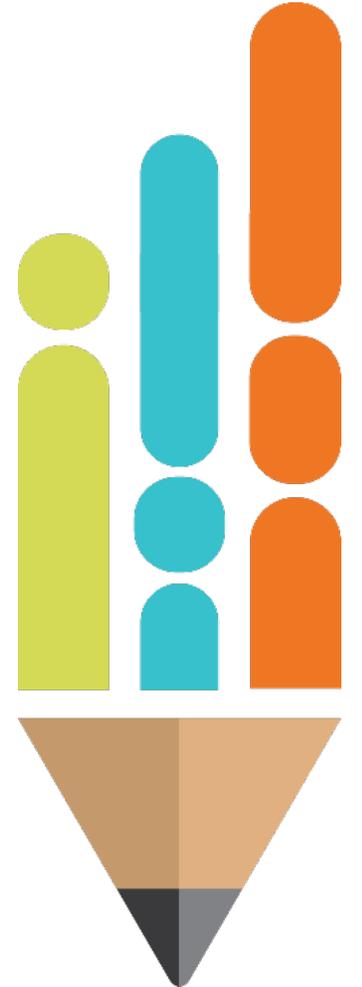
- Storage of Medications
 - Controlled substances should be double-locked
- Medication Errors
 - Violation of any of the “six rights” of medication administration constitutes a medication error.
 - School districts should have policy/procedure
 - Medication Error Form/Incident Report must be completed

Administration of Medication

- Discarding of Medications
 - Medications must be kept no longer than the expiration date or end of the school year, whichever is sooner.
 - Medication disposal should be witnessed, documented and witnessed by at least one other school staff person and documented by both school personnel involved.

Managing Emergencies

- Students with special health care needs may require emergency care. Students without identified health problems may also become ill or injured.
- School procedures are an essential part of managing sudden illness, injury, or other emergencies.
- Children who have a critical or potentially life-threatening health condition or concern should have an IHP
 - Includes emergency care procedures, a nursing assessment, physician's orders, and parental authorization.
- **Best practice:** Protocol should include parental or guardian notification, RN notification, and activation of EMS as appropriate for a life-threatening or potentially disabling emergency.



Policy and Procedure Manual

- School districts should have a policy and procedure manual for school health services, containing relevant information about how health services will be provided.
 - School district policies
 - Procedures for first aid and emergencies
 - Procedures for maintaining up-to-date cumulative health records
 - Procedures for monitoring students' chronic health conditions and for addressing such conditions to ensure the students' academic success
- **Best practice:** Consulting physician and RN review the health services policies and procedures manual at least annually.





IEP and 504 Plan

- The school nurse's role in the IEP or Section 504 plan process may include:
 - Assisting in identifying students who may need special educational or health-related services/accommodations
 - Assessing the identified student's functional and physical health status in collaboration with the student, parent(s)/guardian(s), teachers and other school staff, and healthcare providers
 - Developing IHPs and Emergency Action Plans (EAPs) based on nursing assessments
 - Recommending health-related accommodations or services that may be required for the student to access the educational program.



IEP and 504 Plan

- Assisting students, parent(s)/guardians, and teachers to identify and remove health-related barriers to learning
- Providing in-service training for teachers and staff regarding the individual health needs of the student
- Training and supervising unlicensed assistive personnel to provide specialized healthcare services in the school setting according to state delegation guidelines
- Participating in transition planning, including promotion of successful post-school employment and/or education, and transition of medical care.
- Evaluating the effectiveness of the health-related components of the IEP and/or 504 plan with the student, parent(s), and other team members and revising the plan(s) as needed

Retention of Student Health Records

- The Tennessee State Board of Education Retention Schedule requires health records and immunization records to be permanently maintained as part of the cumulative pupil record.
- District policies and procedures should address the types, maintenance, and protection of school health records, access to records, confidentiality of health information, and record retention



Retention of Student Health Records

- As a best practice, health records should include information regarding:
 - Student health screenings;
 - Immunization record;
 - Health Record of health care services provided to students such as medication (MAR) and first aid;
 - Health history, including any chronic conditions and treatment plan;
 - Screening tests, results, follow-up and corrective action;
 - Health examination/Sports physical;
 - Documentation of injuries and/or documentation of episodes of sudden illness referred for emergency health care;



Retention of Student Health Records

- Documentation of any consultations with school personnel, students, parents, guardians or service providers about a student's health problem, recommendations made and results
- Clinic record (documentation of student visit, assessment, and care/treatment)
- Physician orders and consent forms for medications, treatments, procedures
- Plans of Care (IHP, Asthma Action Plan (AAP), EAP, emergency cards)



Role of the School Nurse in Homebound Services



- Medical Homebound Instruction Program is defined as, an “instruction program provided at home, hospital, or other related locations to all students, including students with disabilities, who are enrolled in a public school but are unable to attend regular classes due to a medical condition.”

- Each LEA shall establish a medical homebound instruction program for each student enrolled in the LEA who qualifies.

- The school nurse is an essential member of the review team. The school nurse may:
 1. Identify students who may be eligible for homebound instruction due to medical conditions.
 2. Monitor the medical progress of the student
 3. Participate in planning for a student’s return to school after a period of homebound instruction



Health Office Components

- School health offices should be dedicated spaces that are designated for health-related services only.
- Private conference space for health counseling
- Desk with lockable drawers
- Lockable file cabinets for storage of student records
- Lockable cabinets for storage of medications, supplies, and equipment



Health Office Components

- Sink outside in the assessment and treatment area
- Sinks equipped with liquid soap, and paper towel dispensers
- Pedal-controlled, covered waste receptacles with disposable liners
- Area for assessment/treatment, first aid, and medication administration
- Private area for short rest periods or observation when necessary



Health Office Components

- Area for isolation
- Dedicated bathroom
- Area for triage and waiting
- Refrigerator for storing medications
- Adequate ventilation
- Equipment and supplies

Updated Sections



Emergency Action Plan

- Clarifies the EAP should be written in language a layperson can understand
- Components
 - Definition of medical emergency for this student;
 - Specific actions to be taken in the emergency, based on the signs and symptoms present;
 - List of individuals to be notified when this emergency occurs; and
 - Transportation procedures



Individualized Healthcare Plan

- Clarifies when an IHP should be created for a student with whom:
 - The nurse or unlicensed assistive personnel provides significant intervention,
 - Has health needs addressed on a daily basis,
 - Have a medical diagnosis that may result in a health crisis, or
 - As part of their 504 Plan or IEP.

The RN will create an IHP for select students with healthcare needs that, if not addressed, may negatively affect, or have the potential to affect, attendance and/or academic performance.

Nursing Assessment in the School Setting



- The Tennessee Board of Nursing Rules and Regulations of Registered Nurses, defines the standards of nursing practice for the RN.
- The RN shall conduct and document nursing assessments of individuals and groups by:
 - Collecting objective and subjective data in an accurate and timely manner.
 - Accurately sorting, selecting, reporting and recording the data.
 - Validating, refining and modifying the data by utilizing available resources including interactions with the client, family, significant others, and health team members

Nursing Assessment in the School Setting

- The Tennessee Board of Nursing Rules and Regulations of Licensed Practical Nurses, defines the standards of nursing practice for the LPN.
- The LPN shall contribute to the nursing assessment by collecting, reporting and recording objective and subjective data in an accurate and timely manner.



School Nursing Roles

- National Association of School Nurses and American Nurses Association recommend a school nurse be a registered nurse with at least a bachelor's degree
- Tennessee Department of Health and Tennessee Department of Education do not define educational requirements for school nurses in Tennessee.
- Minimum standards:
 1. Currently licensed as registered nurse or licensed practical nurse in Tennessee
 2. Certified in Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation and Basic Life Support



Role of the Registered Nurse (RN)

Tenn. Code Annot. 63-7-103:

- “Professional nursing includes:
 - Responsible supervision of a patient requiring skill and observation of symptoms and reactions and accurate recording of the facts;
 - Promotion, restoration and maintenance of health or prevention of illness of others;
 - Counseling, managing, supervising and teaching of others;



Role of the RN

- Administration of medications and treatments as prescribed by a licensed physician, dentist, podiatrist, or nurse authorized to prescribe pursuant to § 63-7-123, or selected, ordered, or administered by an advanced practice registered nurse specializing as a certified registered nurse anesthetist (CRNA)...
- Application of such nursing procedures as involve understanding of cause and effect; and
- Nursing management of illness, injury or infirmity including identification of patient problems."



Role of the Licensed Practical Nurse (LPN)

Tenn. Code Annot. 63-7-108:

- “Performance for compensation of selected acts required in the nursing care of the ill, injured or infirm and/or carrying out medical orders prescribed by a licensed physician or dentist under the direction of a licensed physician, dentist or professional registered nurse. The licensed practical nurse shall have preparation in and understanding of nursing but shall not be required to have the same degree of education and preparation as required of a registered nurse.”



Role of the LPN

- Perform health tasks under the direction of the RN
- Assist RN in implementing the school health program
- May assist the registered nurse with specified health tasks.
- Participate in maintenance of school health records.
- Assist in triage of illness and injury in the school setting according to protocols and school district policy.
- Administer medications and treatments according to school district policy
- Observe and communicate student health status and changes to the RN



Role of the LPN

- Consult with RN and/or other health team members and seek guidance, as necessary.
- Contribute to the nursing assessment by collecting, reporting and recording objective and subjective data in an accurate and timely manner by:
- The LPN, within scope of practice, may participate in any assessment process, if permitted by school district policy, using written guidelines, policies, and forms that outline the data to be obtained.



Role of the LPN

- Proposing modifications to the plan of care for review by the RN or other person(s) authorized by law to prescribe such a plan
- Participate in the development of the plan of care/interventions in consultation with a RN.
- Contribute to the evaluation of the responses of students to nursing interventions and participate in revising the plan of care where appropriate.



Role of the Unlicensed Assistive Personnel (UAP)

- Anyone providing health services in the school setting who does not have a healthcare license
- Scope of responsibilities will vary according to school health program needs, capabilities of the UAP, and the availability of the RN/LPN to provide supervision
- Must be supervised by the RN or LPN as directed by the RN

UAP cannot perform assessments or evaluation of student health outcomes, health counseling, or teaching.





Health Care Procedures

- Clarify that all students requiring health care procedures during school hours should have an assessment completed and an IHP created by a RN
- Standard Precautions
- Should not be delegated to UAP
 - Insertion of a catheter into bladder
 - Enteral feeding
- The Tennessee Nurse Practice Act regulates the practice of nursing for both the RN and LPN

The nurse is responsible and accountable for determining his/her personal scope of nursing practice.

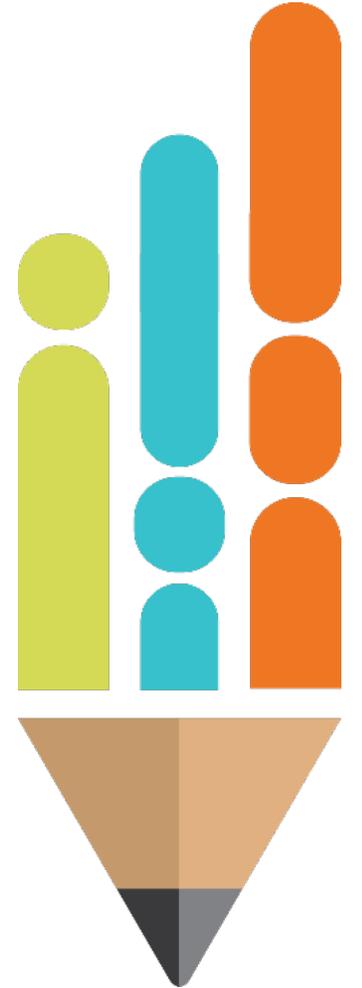
Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM)



- Includes health care systems, practices, and products not considered a part of conventional medicine (ex: dietary supplements, CBD products, herbs, aromatherapy, and essential oils)
- Nurses are accountable for knowing therapeutic effects, safe dosage, contraindications, and potential side effects of products or medications administered.
- Must be administered with the same best practices and standards of care as prescription medications.
- The administration of any CAM is to take place only if permitted by school district policy and in compliance with state law and the Tennessee Nurse Practice Act.

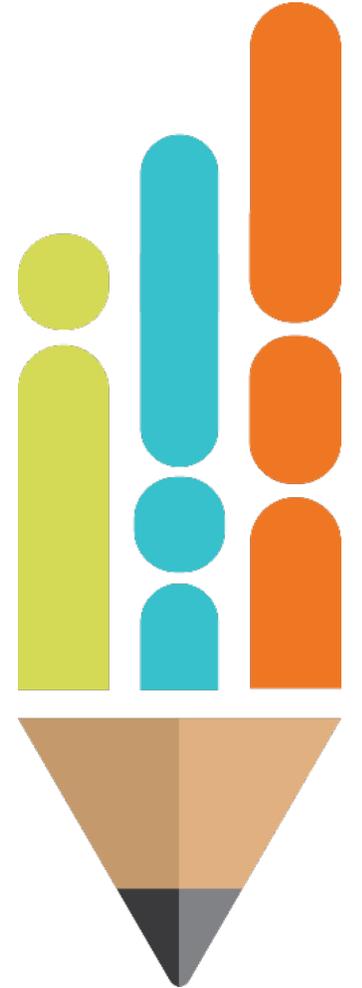
Management and Treatment of Adrenal Insufficiency

- Defines adrenal insufficiency
 - Chronic condition that requires daily medication. It is an endocrine disorder that occurs when the body is unable to produce enough adrenal hormones, which help the body respond to stressors, such as injury and illness.
- Adrenal crisis is a sudden, severe worsening of symptoms associated with adrenal insufficiency including, but not limited to vomiting, diarrhea, dehydration, dizziness, hypotension (low blood pressure), changes in emotional behavior, and loss of consciousness.
- Adrenal crisis is a medical emergency. EMS should be notified and an oral medication or an injection may be necessary.



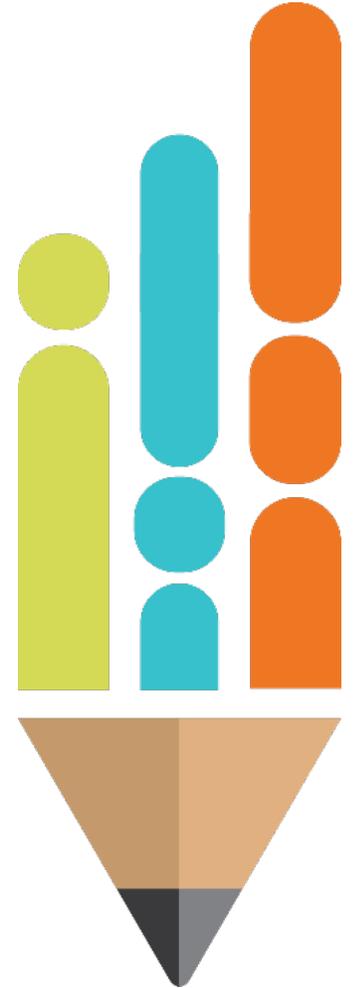
Management and Treatment of Diabetes

- Continuous glucose monitor (CGM)
- GVOKE auto-injector pen [instructions](#) added
- BAQSIMI information and instructions added



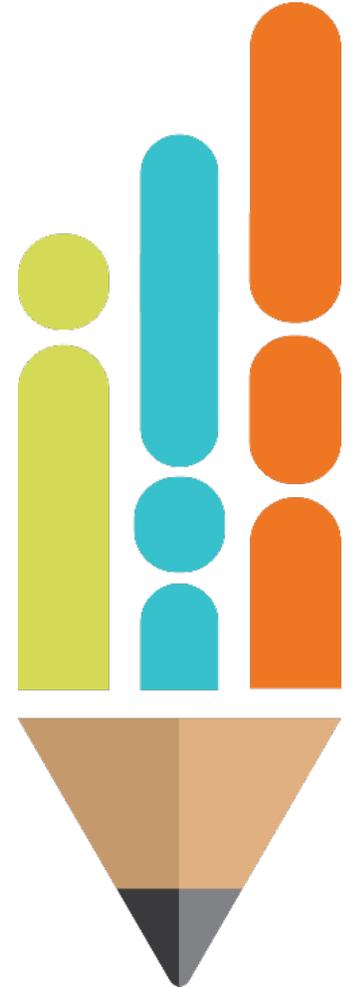
Food Allergy & Anaphylaxis

- It is important to note that severe allergic reactions and anaphylaxis can occur WITHOUT HIVES or itching.
- In some cases, individuals may have fatal reactions resulting in death if there are no rapid medical interventions or **if epinephrine administration is delayed.**
- The most common food allergens in children are peanuts, tree nuts, cow's milk, eggs, fish, shellfish, soy, and wheat
- Nearly all foods are capable of causing allergic reactions



Seizure Disorders

- Terminology changed to reflect Tenn. Code Annotated 49-50-1602 and the 2017 revision of seizure classification
- The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has approved several medications for out-of-hospital use for the treatment of acute repetitive seizures or clusters.





Activities of Daily Living (ADL)

- Incontinence Care
- Toileting is considered an ADL, including toileting of students with delayed achievement of this developmental task.
- Unless there is a specific disability that requires nursing judgment, any related service provider, including paraprofessionals or other certified personnel can perform this task in most cases.
- The school nurse should periodically assess skin integrity of students who are diapered or when there are any bowel or bladder complications.

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