****

**Individualiz­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­ed School Healthcare Plan (ISHP)**

**Please attach applicable procedure and physician’s orders to this ISHP**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Student Name:** |  | **DOB/ID #:** |  | **Date:** |  |
| **School Site:** |  | **Rm. #** |  | **School Phone:** |  |

|  |
| --- |
| **Physician Information:** |
| Name:  |  | Phone:  |  |
| **Emergency Contacts:** |
| **Name** | **Relationship** | **Phone** | **Phone** | **Phone** |
| 1.  |  |  |  |  |
| 2.  |  |  |  |  |
| 3.  |  |  |  |  |
| **MEDICAL DIAGNOSIS/PROBLEM AND DESCRIPTION:** |
| Henoch-Schonlein purpura (HSP) is a disease involving inflammation of small blood vessels. It most commonly occurs in children. The inflammation causes blood vessels in the skin, intestines, kidneys, and joints to start leaking. The main symptom is a rash with numerous small bruises, which have a raised appearance, over the legs or buttocks.HSP usually ends after four to six weeks -- sometimes with recurrence of symptoms over this period, but with no long-term consequences. If organs such as the kidneys and intestines are affected, treatment is often needed and it is important to have regular follow-up to prevent serious complications.  |
| **SYMPTOMS TO WATCH FOR:** |
| The classic symptoms of HSP are rash, joint pain and swelling, abdominal pain, and/or related kidney disease, including blood in urine. Before these symptoms begin, patients may have two to three weeks of fever, headache, and muscular aches and pains. Rarely, other organs, such as the brain, heart, or lungs, may be affected.Rash. The rash usually appears in all patients with HSP. The initial appearance may resemble hives, with small red spots or bumps on the lower legs, buttocks, knees, and elbows. But these change to appear more like bruises. The rash usually affects both sides of the body equally and does not turn pale on pressing.Arthritis. Joint inflammation, involving pain and swelling, occurs in approximately three-quarters of cases, particularly affecting the knees and ankles. It usually lasts only a few days and does not cause any long-term, chronic joint problems.Abdominal pain. In more than half of people with HSP, inflammation of the gastrointestinal tract may cause pain or cramping; it may also lead to loss of appetite, vomiting, diarrhea, and occasionally blood in the stool. In some cases, patients may have abdominal pain before the rash appears. In rare cases, an abnormal folding of the bowel (intussusception) may cause a bowel blockage, which may require surgery to fix.Kidney impairment. HSP can cause kidney problems, indicated by such signs as protein or blood in the urine. This is usually only discovered on urine testing, since it does not generally cause any discomfort. In most patients, the kidney impairment is mild and goes away without any long-term damage. It's important to monitor the kidney problems closely and make sure they clear up, since about 5% of patients may develop progressive kidney disease. About 1% may go on to develop total kidney failure. |
| **HEALTH CARE ACTION PLAN:** |
| Observe for signs and symptoms of HSP such as rash, joint pain, abdominal pain, fever, headache, and blood in the urine. Send student to the health office for any of the above symptoms to seek medical care. |
| **STUDENT ATTENDANCE** |
| [ ]  **No Concerns** [ ]  **Concerning Absenteeism (5 – 9.9%) Chronic Absenteeism (> 10%)****INTERVENTIONS**[ ]  **Parent/Guardian Contact** [ ]  **Attendance letter**[ ]  **HIPAA/MD Contact** [ ]  **Medical Referral**[ ]  **Teacher(s) Collaboration** [ ]  **SART/SARB** |
| **IN THE EVENT OF AN EMERGENCY EVACUATION** |
| The following designated and trained staff member(s): should have access to a communication device and are responsible for assuring that the student’s medication and emergency plan accompanies him/her to the evacuation command center.The following designated and trained staff member(s): are responsible to evacuate the student following the pre-determined (attached) path of travel. If the student is unable to ambulate or utilize his/her powerchair/wheelchair, then the Med-Sled must be used to evacuate. The Med Sled is located:  |
| **DESIGNATED STAFF:** |
| **Name** | **Training Date** | **Name** | **Training Date** |
| 1.  |  | 4.  |  |
| 2.  |  | 5.  |  |
| 3.  |  | 6.  |  |
| **DISTRIBUTION DATE(S):** |
| [ ]  **Principal** | **Date** |  | [ ]  **Parent/Guardian** | **Date** |  |
| [ ]  **Teacher** (Put copy in sub folder) | **Date** |  | [ ]  **Other** |  | **Date** |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **School Nurse Signature** |  | **Date** |  |
| **Parent/Guardian Signature** |  | **Date** |  |
| **Principal/Admin:**  |  | **Date** |  |
| **General Ed. Teacher:** |  | **Date** |  |
| **SPED Teacher:** |  | **Date** |  |
| **LAMPS Teacher(s):** |  | **Date** |  |