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TO: Board of Trustees
Dr. Thomas Schmolze, Superintendent

FROM: Sadie Kirell, Director of Nursing

C: Dr. Keith Wilks, Assistant Superintendent of Support Services

DATE: April 29, 2024

SUBJECT: Presentation of Policy JLCDB- Use of Epinephrine Auto-Injectors

Please see the revisions of the proposed policy JLCDB- Use of Life Saving Medications that will replace the current policy JLCDB- Use of Epinephrine Auto-Injectors.

Existing law (SAVE ACT) that allows the use of Epinephrine Auto-Injectors or EpiPens in schools was amended to include lifesaving medications. The Departments of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC), in consultation with the S.C. Department of Education (SCDE), will determine the list of lifesaving medications that can be administered by designated school personnel in response to a medical emergency and publish training guidelines for the provision and administration of lifesaving medications. Epinephrine auto-injectors, Albuterol inhalers and Narcan nasal spray have been determined to be included in lifesaving medications that can be used in the school setting in the event of a medical emergency.

Schools may maintain a stock supply of lifesaving medications that are prescribed by a physician, including the Director of Public Health for DHEC, an advanced practice registered nurse, or a physician assistant.

The amended law states that a school, school district, and local school board are not subject to civil or criminal liability for damages caused by injuries to the student or person resulting from the administration of lifesaving medications during an emergency.

S.C. Code of Laws: Section 59-63-95- Administration of life saving medications in schools.

PROPOSED POLICY

JLCDB

Policy JLCDB ~~Use of Epinephrine Auto-Injectors~~ Use of Lifesaving Medications

Proposed May 2024

Purpose: To establish the basic structure for the use of ~~epinephrine auto-injectors~~ lifesaving medications in the district.

The board recognizes that on occasion an emergency situation may arise when school nurse or other designated school personnel believes in good faith that a student or an individual on school premises is experiencing ~~anaphylaxis, a life-threatening type of allergic reaction~~ a medical emergency. State law permits physicians and certain medical personnel licensed to prescribe medications to prescribe ~~epinephrine auto-injectors~~ lifesaving medications be maintained in the name of a school or school district. ~~A school may maintain a stock supply of epinephrine auto-injectors in accordance with a prescription issued pursuant to the Safe Access to Vital Epinephrine (SAVE) Act.~~ A lifesaving medication is any prescription medication that can be administered to a person experiencing a medical emergency. A school may maintain a stock supply of lifesaving medications in accordance with a prescription issued pursuant to state law.

Pursuant to state law and in accordance with this policy, the board authorizes school nurses and other designated school personnel to utilize ~~epinephrine auto-injectors~~ lifesaving medications in the following circumstances:

- Provide ~~an epinephrine auto-injector~~ a lifesaving medication to a student to self-administer in accordance with a prescription specific to the student that is on file with the school.
- Administer ~~an epinephrine auto-injector~~ a lifesaving medication to a student in accordance with a prescription specific to the student that is on file with the school
- Administer ~~an epinephrine auto-injector~~ a lifesaving medication to a student or other individual on school premises whom the school nurse or other designated school personnel believes in good faith is experiencing ~~anaphylaxis~~ a medical emergency in accordance with a standing protocol of a physician, including the Director Public Health for the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC), an advanced practice registered nurse or physician assistant licensed to prescribe medication pursuant to state law regardless of whether the student or other individual has a prescription for ~~an epinephrine auto-injector~~ a lifesaving medication.

The superintendent or his/her designee, in consultation with the South Carolina Department of Education and the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, will develop and implement a plan to authorize the district schools to maintain a supply of undesignated ~~epinephrine auto-injectors~~ lifesaving medications and to provide and administer

~~epinephrine auto-injectors~~ lifesaving medications to students and other people. The plan will provide for the management of students with life-threatening allergies or medical emergencies enrolled in the schools of the district and must include, but need not be limited to, the following.

- education and training for school personnel on the management of students with life-threatening allergies or medical emergencies, including training related to the administration of ~~an epinephrine auto-injector~~ lifesaving medication; techniques on how to recognize symptoms of severe allergic reactions or medical emergencies, including anaphylaxis; and the standards and procedures for the storage and administration of ~~an epinephrine auto-injector~~ lifesaving medications
- procedures for responding to life-threatening allergic reactions and medical emergencies including emergency follow-up procedures
- a process for the development of individualized health care and allergy action plans for every student with a known life-threatening allergy

The superintendent or his/her designee will make the plan available to the public on the district's website or by other means as determined by the superintendent.

No one, including without limitation parents/legal guardians of students, should rely on a school of this district for the availability of ~~an epinephrine auto-injector~~ a lifesaving medication. This policy does not guarantee the availability of ~~an epinephrine auto-injector~~ a lifesaving medication; students and their parents/legal guardians should consult their own physician regarding this medication.

~~The SAVE Act~~ State Law provides school boards, districts, schools, school nurses and/or other designated school personnel immunity from liability for damages caused by injuries to a student or another person resulting from the administration or self-administration of ~~an epinephrine auto-injector~~ a lifesaving medication and/or plan development and implementation as allowed and set forth under the Act. This immunity does not apply to acts or omissions constituting gross negligence or willful, wanton or reckless conduct.

The district will provide a student with a known life-threatening allergy an individual healthcare and allergy action plan pursuant to policy JLCD (Assisting Students with Medications) and its accompanying administrative rule JLCD-R.

Cf. JLCD

Adopted 2/24/14; Revised 2/27/17

Legal references:

A. S.C. Code, 1976, as amended:

~~[Section 59-63-95, et seq.](#) - Safe Access to Vital Epinephrine Act.~~

1. Section 59-63-95 - Administration of lifesaving medication in schools.

York 3/Rock Hill School District

MODEL POLICY

JLCDB

USE OF LIFESAVING MEDICATIONS

Code JLCDB Issued MODEL

The board recognizes that on occasion an emergency situation may arise when a school nurse or other designated school staff member believes in good faith that a student or an individual on school premises is experiencing a medical emergency. State law permits physicians and certain medical personnel licensed to prescribe medications to prescribe lifesaving medications maintained in the name of a school. A lifesaving medication is any prescription medication that can be administered to a person experiencing a medical emergency. A school may maintain a stock supply of lifesaving medications in accordance with a prescription issued pursuant to state law.

Pursuant to state law and in accordance with this policy, the board authorizes school nurses and other designated school staff to utilize lifesaving medications in the following circumstances:

- provide a lifesaving medication to a student to self-administer in accordance with a prescription specific to the student that is on file with the school
- administer a lifesaving medication to a student in accordance with a prescription specific to the student that is on file with the school
- administer a lifesaving medication to a student or other individual on school premises whom the school nurse or other designated school personnel believes in good faith is experiencing a medical emergency in accordance with a standing protocol of a physician, including the Director Public Health for the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC), an advanced practice registered nurse, or physician assistant licensed to prescribe medication pursuant to state law regardless of whether the student or other individual has a prescription for a lifesaving medication

The superintendent or his/her designee, in consultation with the South Carolina Department of Education and the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, will develop and implement a plan to authorize the district schools to maintain a supply of undesignated lifesaving medications and to provide and administer lifesaving medications to students and other people. The plan will provide for the management of students with life-threatening allergies or medical emergencies enrolled in the schools of the district and must include, but need not be limited to, the following:

- education and training for school staff on the management of students with life-threatening allergies or medical emergencies, including training related to the administration of a lifesaving medication; techniques on how to recognize symptoms of severe allergic reactions or medical emergencies, including anaphylaxis; and the standards and procedures for the storage and administration of lifesaving medications

- procedures for responding to life-threatening allergic reactions and medical emergencies including emergency follow-up procedures
- a process for the development of individualized health care and allergy action plans for every student with a known life-threatening allergy

The superintendent or his/her designee will make the plan available to the public on the district's website or by other means as determined by the superintendent.

No one, including without limitation parents/legal guardians of students, should rely on a school of this district for the availability of a lifesaving medication. This policy does not guarantee the availability of a lifesaving medication; students and their parents/legal guardians should consult their own physician regarding this medication.

State law provides school boards, districts, schools, school nurses, and/or other designated school staff immunity from liability for damages caused by injuries to a student or another person resulting from the administration or self-administration of a lifesaving medication, and/or plan development and implementation as allowed and set forth under the Act. This immunity does not apply to acts or omissions constituting gross negligence or willful, wanton, or reckless conduct.

The district will provide a student with a known life-threatening allergy, an individual healthcare and allergy action plan pursuant to policy JLCD, Assisting Students with Medications, and its accompanying administrative rule.

Cf. JLCD

Adopted ^

Legal References:

A. S.C. Code of Laws, 1976, as amended:

1. Section 59-63-95 - Administration of lifesaving medication in schools.

CURRENT POLICY

JLCDB

Policy JLCDB Use of Epinephrine Auto-Injectors

Issued 2/17

Purpose: To establish the basic structure for the use of epinephrine auto-injectors in the district.

The board recognizes that on occasion an emergency situation may arise when a school nurse or other designated school personnel believes in good faith that a student or an individual on school premises is experiencing anaphylaxis, a life-threatening type of allergic reaction. State law permits physicians and certain medical personnel licensed to prescribe medications to prescribe epinephrine auto-injectors be maintained in the name of a school. A school may maintain a stock supply of epinephrine auto-injectors in accordance with a prescription issued pursuant to the Safe Access to Vital Epinephrine (SAVE) Act.

Pursuant to state law and in accordance with this policy, the board authorizes school nurses and other designated school personnel to utilize epinephrine auto-injectors in the following circumstances.

- Provide an epinephrine auto-injector to a student to self-administer in accordance with a prescription specific to the student that is on file with the school.
- Administer an epinephrine auto-injector to a student in accordance with a prescription specific to the student that is on file with the school.
- Administer an epinephrine auto-injector to a student or other individual on school premises whom the school nurse or other designated school personnel believes in good faith is experiencing anaphylaxis in accordance with a standing protocol of a physician, an advanced practice registered nurse or physician assistant licensed to prescribe medication pursuant to state law regardless of whether the student or other individual has a prescription for an epinephrine auto-injector.

The superintendent or his/her designee, in consultation with the South Carolina Department of Education and the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, will develop and implement a plan to authorize the district schools to maintain a supply of undesignated epinephrine auto-injectors and to provide and administer epinephrine auto-injectors to students and other people. The plan will provide for the management of students with life-threatening allergies enrolled in the schools of the district and must include, but need not be limited to, the following.

- education and training for school personnel on the management of students with life-threatening allergies, including training related to the administration of an epinephrine auto-injector; techniques on how to recognize symptoms of severe allergic reactions, including anaphylaxis; and the standards and procedures for the storage and administration of an epinephrine auto-injector
- procedures for responding to life-threatening allergic reactions including emergency follow-up procedures
- a process for the development of individualized health care and allergy

action plans for every student with a known life-threatening allergy

The superintendent or his/her designee will make the plan available to the public on the district's website or by other means as determined by the superintendent.

No one, including without limitation parents/legal guardians of students, should rely on a school of this district for the availability of an epinephrine auto-injector. This policy does not guarantee the availability of an epinephrine auto-injector; students and their parents/legal guardians should consult their own physician regarding this medication.

The SAVE Act provides school boards, districts, schools, school nurses and/or other designated school personnel immunity from liability for damages caused by injuries to a student or another person resulting from the administration or self-administration of an epinephrine auto-injector and plan development and implementation as allowed and set forth under the Act. This immunity does not apply to acts or omissions constituting gross negligence or willful, wanton or reckless conduct.

The district will provide a student with a known life-threatening allergy an individual healthcare and allergy action plan pursuant to policy JLCD (Assisting Students with Medications) and its accompanying administrative rule JLCD-R.

Adopted 2/24/14; Revised 2/27/17

Legal references:

S.C. Code, 1976, as amended:

[Section 59-63](#)-95, *et seq.* - Safe Access to Vital Epinephrine Act.

York 3/Rock Hill School District