SCHOOL NURSING IN OREGON

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Learning Objectives

• Participants will identify the role of nursing in the education setting.
• Participants will gain an understanding of the value of school nursing.
Help us help you!

- Current role
- Do you have a school nurse in your district?

School Health

- School Nursing
- School Counselors
- Therapies – PT/OT/ST
- School Psychologist
- Health Assistants
- Educational/Instructional Assistants
- Unlicensed Assistive Personnel (UAP) – secretaries
- School-Based Health Center (SBHC)
- Mental Health Providers
School Nursing

- **Definition:** a specialized practice of public health nursing, protects and promotes student health, facilitates normal development, and advances academic success. School nurses, grounded in ethical and evidence-based practice, are the leaders that bridge health care and education, provide care coordination, advocate for quality student-centered care, and collaborate to design systems that allow individuals and communities to develop their full potentials. *Approved by the NASN Board of Directors June 2016.*
Oregon School Nurse Ratio By District

School Nursing

- History in Oregon
- Current Efforts
- Nurse Practice Act
  - Delegation
  - LPNs
  - Practicing without a license
- Licensure
  - OSBN, TSPC
- Comparison to SBHC
- Recommended staffing of School Nursing
School Nursing Duties

• OAR 581-022-0705 Health Services: “The school district shall maintain a prevention oriented health services program for all students which provides:
  • Nurses and medically complex students (1:225)
  • Nurses and medically fragile students (1:125)
  • Nurses and nursing-dependent students (1:1)
  • Encouraged: nurses and enrolled students (1:750)

-ORS 336.201

• The ratio of ‘school nurses’ to students, in districts reporting data for the 2014-2015 school year is 1:4664
Combine with later slides in terms of duties/tasks. I like how we had it up for the Senate presentation and talked about the duties of the school nurse but didn't get into the weeds of the Framework.

Smith Jamie Leon, 9/27/2016
FERPA vs HIPAA

- **FERPA** – Family Education Rights and Privacy Act (1974)
  - Prevents the disclosure of **personally identifiable information** (PII) in a student’s education record without the consent of a parent or eligible student (aged 18 or older) unless an exception to the law’s general consent requirement applies.
  - Grants parents and eligible students the right to review the student’s education records maintained by the school and request correction of records they believe to be inaccurate or misleading.
- **HIPAA** – Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (1996)
  - Prohibits covered entities from disclosing **protected health information** (PHI) to any third parties, unless the individual who is the subject of the information (or the individual’s personal representative) authorizes it in writing or the rule otherwise permits the disclosure.

Federal Legal Requirements

- **504 (1973)**
  - Section 504 provides that: “No otherwise qualified individual with a disability in the United States . . . shall, solely by reason of her or his disability, be excluded from the participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance . . .”
- **FAPE (1973)**
  - The Section 504 regulation requires a school district to provide a “free appropriate public education” (FAPE) to each qualified person with a disability who is in the school district’s jurisdiction, regardless of the nature or severity of the person’s disability
- **IDEA (1975, 1990), IDEIA (2004)**
  - The Education for All Handicapped Children Act (EHA), now known as the Individual with Disabilities Education Improvement Act (IDEIA), was passed as law in 1975 as IDEA and revised in 1997 and again in 2004 to IDEIA. This law established national standards for the free appropriate public education of children with disability-related learning problems in the least restrictive environment.
The school nurse’s role in the 504 or IDEA process may include

- Assist in identifying children who may need special educational or health-related services.
- Help assess the identified child’s functional and physical health status.
- Develop individualized healthcare plans (IHP) and emergency care plans (ECP).
- Recommend health-related accommodations or services that may be required.
- Assist the team in developing an Individual Educational Plan (IEP) or 504 Accommodation Plan that enables the student to participate in his or her educational program.
- Assisting the parent(s)/guardians and teachers to identify and remove health-related barriers to learning.
- Provide in-service training for teachers and staff.
- Provide and/or supervising unlicensed assistive personnel to provide specialized healthcare services.
- Evaluate effectiveness of the health-related components of the IEP with the child, parent(s), and other team members.

(Gibbons, Lehr, & Selekman, 2013, p. 269-270)

School Nursing Services (See Handout)

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<td>• Serve all students.</td>
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<td>• Provide case management for chronic and acute student health conditions.</td>
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<td>• Train and delegate specific nursing tasks to other school personnel, write student health plans, and assist with IEP and 504 plans.</td>
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<td>• Provide mental health crisis intervention.</td>
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<td>• Works with student’s primary doctor.</td>
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# School Nursing vs SBHC

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<th>SCHOOL BASED HEALTH CENTER</th>
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<td>- School Nurses are members of school district staff and are governed by state and federal education rule and statute. Serves all students;</td>
<td>- School-Based Health Centers (SBHCs) are public health primary care clinics located in a school building or on school campus.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Provide case management for chronic and acute student health conditions;</td>
<td>- Sees students by appointment;</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Coordinate mandated screening</td>
<td>- Staffed by nurse practitioners, nurses, qualified mental health staff who are employees of community health care agency (County Health Dept.);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Train and delegate specific nursing tasks to other school personnel, drafts student health plans, assist with IEP and 504 plans</td>
<td>- Perform routine physical exams, sports physicals, reproductive health services and well child care Diagnose and treat acute and chronic illness, and treat minor injuries.</td>
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<td>- Provide mental health crisis intervention;</td>
<td>- Provide mental health assessments and services;</td>
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<td>- Works with student’s primary doctor.</td>
<td>- Bills private insurance, Medicaid 2nd payer</td>
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## Oregon School Nurses Report Increase Need

Students presenting with:
- Obesity (includes related chronic disease including diabetes, high blood pressure etc.)
- Asthma
- Food allergies
- Vision deficiencies
- Mental health / Emotional health problems
- Stress related illnesses
- Limited or no access to Health Care
- Sexual health/Teen pregnancy concerns
Value of a School Nurse

- Staff trainings
- Consultation for health related 504s and IEPs
- Oversight of State Immunization requirements
- Accurately assess health needs of students and staff
- Screenings – vision, hearing
- Care coordination for students with chronic conditions
- Delegation
- Communicable disease
- Employee wellness

➢ If there is no nurse, who is doing these essential tasks?

Individualized Health Plans (IHP)

- Sometimes called Health Management Plans (HMP) or Emergency Care Plans (ECP)
- Nursing tool to communicate health related information to school staff
- 504s and IEPs are education tools
  - Accommodations, specialized instruction
- An IHP can become an attachment to a 504 or IEP or stand alone, but does not become a 504 by itself
Various Models in Oregon

- Models:
  - Local hire – 60%
  - ESD – 25%
  - Health Department – 12%
  - Hospital - 3%

- Funding:
  - General fund – 81%
  - Medicaid reimbursement – 32%
  - Resolution funds – ESD related
  - Public outreach through hospital

School Nurse Delegation

- Nurse delegation to non-medical school staff has become the new norm in Oregon
- In districts with high nurse:student ratios, nurses are unable to care for students or be present for medical crisis
- Nurses and school officials report delegation of daily medical procedures such as:
  - Insulin dosing and injection
  - Anti-seizure medication administered rectally during episode
  - Urinary catheterization
  - Crisis response medical emergency
Ethical Issue Discussion

- DNR order
- Guns in schools
- Medical marijuana
- Transgender students
  - See Guidance to School Districts: Creating a Safe and Supportive School Environment for Transgender Students Issued May 5, 2016

Emotional/Political Issues

- Head Lice
- Bed Bugs
- Scabies
- Chocolate Milk
- Norovirus
- Influenza
Challenges

- Field trips
- Out of state field trips
- Substitute
- Parents won’t provide information
- Professional development
- Overstep of other disciplines
- Supervision of health professionals

Opportunities

- Task Force on School Nursing update
- Medicaid billing
- ESSA
- Division 22
Questions?

Thank you!

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• Please reach out to your school nurse(s) and express appreciation for the work they do!