

STANDING OTC/STOCK MEDICATION ORDERS FOR JEFFERSON COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS

****These medications can only be administered to JCPS students by a Licensed Practical Nurse (LPN), Registered Nurse (RN), or Advanced Practice Registered Nurse (APRN). In order to administer these medications the LPN, RN, or APRN must obtain a Consent for Nursing Treatment Form signed by the parent/guardian. This consent form must be kept on file at all times and is only valid for one school year. Before administering any medication the LPN, RN, or APRN must attempt to contact the Parent/Guardian via telephone. Medications may not be administered more than 3 consecutive days without a note from the child's healthcare provider.****

Oral Medications

- Acetaminophen every 4-6 hours as needed (not to exceed manufacturer dosing guidelines). See chart below. May be given for headache, sore throat, pain, or fever $\geq 100.5^\circ \text{F}$. If administered for fever, then JCPS fever guidelines must be followed as well (see attached guidelines).**

Dosage for Children's Tylenol (80mg/tablet)

Weight (LB)	36-47	48-59	60-71	72-95
Age (years)	4-5	6-8	9-10	11
Tablets	3	4	5	6

Dosage for JR Strength Tylenol (160mg/tab) or Tylenol Oral Suspension (160mg/5ml)

Weight (LB)	36-47	48-59	60-71	72-95	>96
Age (years)	4-5	6-8	9-10	11	>12
Suspension (tsp)	1 ½	2	2 ½	3	4
Tablets	1 ½	2	2 ½	3	4

Dosage for Regular Strength Tylenol (325mg/tablet)

Weight (LB)	>96
Age (years)	Children >12
Tablets	2 every 4-6 hours as needed

Dose Not to Exceed 4 Doses in 24 Hours

- Ibuprofen every 6-8 hours as needed: For relief of pain and fever $\geq 100.5^\circ \text{F}$. If administered for fever, then JCPS guidelines must be followed as well (see attached fever guidelines).**

Dosage for Ibuprofen (200mg/tablet)

Weight (LB)	>96
Age (years)	Children > 12
Tablets	1-2 every 4-6 hours as needed

Dosage for Ibuprofen Oral Suspension (100 mg/5 ml) or Chewable Tablets (50 mg)

Weight (LB)	24-35	36-47	48-59	60-71	72-95
Age (years)	2-3	4-5	6-8	9-10	11
Teaspoons (ml)	1 tsp (5ml)	1 ½ tsp (7.5ml)	2 tsp (10ml)	2 ½ tsp (12.5ml)	3 tsp (15ml)
Chewable Tab	2	3	4	5	6

Dose Not to Exceed 4 Doses in 24 Hours

3. **Midol (only for students age 12 and older):** Take 2 tablets as needed for relief of menstrual cramps. **Do not administer with any other medications containing Acetaminophen.**
4. **Antacid Tablets (TUMS) 500mg:** For relief of acid indigestion, heartburn, and upset stomach. Chew 1 tablet every 6 hours as needed. **Not to exceed 4 doses in 24 hours.**
5. **Cough Drops:** Take 1 cough drop as needed every 4 hours for sore throat or cough. If cough/sore throat persists longer than 3 days the child should be referred to his/her healthcare provider.
6. **Diphenhydramine (Benadryl) ONE TIME ONLY** for signs and symptoms of SEVERE allergic reactions (Rash, Swelling, Respiratory Distress, etc.). Parent and/or EMS should be contacted and student is required to go home and/or to the hospital. **CALL EMS FOR ANY SIGNS/SYMPTOMS OF RESPIRATORY DISTRESS (DIFFICULTY BREATHING, SWELLING OF LIPS, CYANOSIS). DO NOT ADMINISTER TO CHILDREN LESS THAN 6 YEARS OF AGE.**

Dosage for Diphenhydramine (Benadryl) Oral Suspension (12.5mg/5ml) or Chewable Tablets (12.5mg)

Weight (LB)	35-50	>50
Age (years)	>6	6-12
Teaspoons (ml)	1 tsp	2 tsp
Chewable Tab	1	2

Topical Medications

1. **Antibiotic Ointment (Neosporin, Bacitracin, etc):** Apply every 4 hours as needed to affected areas to help prevent infections in minor cuts, scrapes, and burns.
2. **Hydrocortisone 1% Cream:** Apply as needed 3-4 times per day for relief of itching associated with rashes, inflammation, and insect bites. **Do Not Apply more often than every 4 hours. If administered for rash, the JCPS rash guidelines must be followed as well (see attached rash guidelines).**
3. **Lip Ointment (Carmex, Vaseline, Blistex, etc):** Apply every 4 hours as needed to mouth/lips for cold sores, fever blisters, and chapped lips.
4. **Anbesol/Orajel:** Apply every 4 hours as needed to gums for canker sores and/or tooth pain.
5. **Hypoallergenic Lotion:** Apply every 4 hours as needed to areas of dry skin.
6. **Burn Cream:** Apply every 4 hours as needed to areas of burns.
7. **Sting Relief Swabs:** Use as directed for stings associated with insects.
8. **Topical Antiseptic (Benzalkonium Chloride):** Apply as directed to prevent infection in minor cuts, scrapes, and burns.
9. **Hydrogen Peroxide:** Irrigate new minor cuts and scrapes once to prevent infection.
10. **Eye Wash, Irrigating Solution:** Irrigate eyes as needed to flush out foreign object(s).

Jefferson County Public Schools, Health Services, Nurse Practitioners

****These medications have been reviewed and signed by the Jefferson County Public Schools, Health Services Nurse Practitioners****

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Name

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Date

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Date

JCPS Rash Guidelines

A student with a rash should be excluded from school attendance **unless** he/she has a current waiver from a licensed health care provider stating:

1. The presence of the rash does not represent an illness that is contagious.

AND

2. The student is well enough to perform normal daily activities.

Staff should call parent/guardian as soon as rash is noticed to come pick child up from school. Also, staff should send home the Notice of Exclusion from School for Undiagnosed Rash letter with student.

JCPS Fever Guidelines

1. Student should be excluded from school for any of the following conditions:
 - a. Fever which is 100.5 or higher (Child must be fever free without medication for at least 24 hours to return to class).
- OR**
- b. Temperature of less than 100.5 **AND** they have other signs of illness such as: difficulty breathing, unusual lethargy, irritability, or persistent crying.
2. If temperature is 102.5 or greater **AND** less than 1 hour of school remains, if unable to contact parent/guardian to pick up child, EMS is to be notified immediately. EMS should be notified sooner if student also displays additional signs of respiratory difficulties or changes in mental status.
3. If temperature is less than 102.5, student may go home on their usual mode of transportation **UNLESS** they are experiencing respiratory difficulties or changes in mental status. This will require calling EMS immediately.
4. If temperature is 102.5 or greater and more than 1 hour of school remains, student should stay in the health office, parent/guardian should continue to be contacted. EMS would be called if:
 - a. Student has a change in mental status or develops respiratory difficulties
 - b. Fever continues to rise
 - c. There is less than 1 hour of school remaining and parent/guardian still has not been contacted, or has not arrived to pick up the student.

Additional Nursing Guidelines for Treatment of Fever

5. If student has a temperature of 100.5 or greater, and Consent for Nursing Treatment form is on file, the school nurse may administer Tylenol or Ibuprofen per standing orders. Parent/guardian/emergency contact is to be notified and student should be sent home.
 - a. If nurse cannot reach parent/guardian then student may stay in the nurse's office to be monitored while the nurse/FRC continues to contact parent/guardian.
 - b. If the temperature does not decrease 1 hour after Tylenol/Ibuprofen, but is under 102.5, student should stay in the Nurse's office and the parent/guardian should still continue to be contacted.
 - c. If the temperature decreases after medication administered, and no parent/guardian can be reached, student can stay in nurse's office to continue to be monitored. Nurse should continue to try to contact parent/guardian and talk with FRC to see if FRC can make a home visit to see if parent is home. FRC should not be responsible for taking the student home.
 - d. If a student has a temperature of 100.5 or greater **AND** less than 102.5 the student may go home on their usual mode of transportation as a last resort (only in cases when parent/guardian is never able to be reached.)
 - e. If the student has a temperature of 102.5 or greater, no Consent for Nursing Treatment is on file, the parent/guardian cannot be reached, or the parent cannot be there within 1 hour EMS is to be called.
 - f. **The nurse may use his/her discretion as to when to call EMS at any time a student is febrile, especially if the student is becoming more lethargic, confused, or increased respiratory difficulties.**