

Prior law provided relative to the administration of medication to public school students and the self administration of certain medication by certain students.

New law retains prior law and additionally requires the governing authority of each public elementary and secondary school to adopt a policy authorizing a school nurse to administer auto-injectable epinephrine to a student who the school nurse, in good faith, professionally believes is having an anaphylactic reaction, whether or not such student has a prescription for epinephrine. Prior law defined "auto-injectable epinephrine" as a medical device for the immediate self-administration of epinephrine by a person at risk for anaphylaxis.

New law requires that at least one employee at each school receive training from a registered nurse or a licensed physician in the administration of auto-injectable epinephrine. Authorizes the school nurse or trained employee administer the auto-injectable epinephrine in response to a student's anaphylactic reaction under a standing protocol from a physician licensed to practice in this state.

New law authorizes each public elementary and secondary school to maintain a supply of epinephrine at the school in a locked, secure, and easily accessible location. Further provides that a licensed physician may prescribe epinephrine auto-injectors in the name of the school system or the individual school.

New law requires each school to include the required policy in its student handbook and to post such policy on the school's website, if it has one. Further requires the school to disclose such policy to a parent or legal guardian who notifies the school in which a student is enrolled, in writing, that the student has an allergy or other condition which puts him at risk of anaphylaxis.

Effective upon signature of the governor (June 7, 2012).

(Adds R.S. 17:436.1(K))