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AN ACT relating to student health and safety. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky: → Section 1. KRS 158.832 is amended to read as follows: As used in KRS 158.830 to 158.838: "Anaphylaxis" means an allergic reaction resulting from sensitization following (1)prior contact with an antigen which can be a life-threatening emergency. Anaphylaxis may be triggered by, among other agents, foods, drugs, injections, insect stings, and physical activity. "Bronchodilator rescue inhaler" means medication used to relieve asthma (2)symptoms or an attack along with devices and device components needed to appropriately administer the medication. "Medications" means all medicines individually prescribed by a health care (3) practitioner for the student that pertain to his or her asthma or *is* used to treat anaphylaxis, including but not limited to [EpiPen or other ]auto-injectible epinephrine or bronchodilator rescue inhalers; <u>(4)[(3)]</u> "Health care practitioner" means a physician or other health care provider who has prescriptive authority; "Self-administration" means the student's use of his or her prescribed asthma  $(5)^{(4)}$ or anaphylaxis medications, pursuant to prescription or written direction from the health care practitioner; and  $(6)^{(5)}$ "Seizure action plan" means a written, individualized health plan designed to acknowledge and prepare for the health care needs of a student diagnosed with a seizure disorder that is prepared by the student's treating physician. → Section 2. KRS 158.836 is amended to read as follows: (1)Upon fulfilling the requirements of KRS 158.834, a student with asthma or a student who is at risk of having anaphylaxis may possess and use medications to treat the asthma or anaphylaxis when at school, at a school-sponsored activity,

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under the supervision of school personnel, or before and after normal school activities while on school properties including school-sponsored child care or after-school programs.

- 4 (2) A student who has a documented life-threatening allergy shall have:
- 5 (a) An epinephrine auto-injector provided by his or her parent or guardian in his 6 or her possession or in the possession of the school nurse, school 7 administrator, or his or her designee in all school environments that the 8 student may be in, including the classroom, the cafeteria, the school bus, and 9 on field trips; and
- 10(b) A written individual health care plan in place for the prevention and proactive11management for the student in all school environments that the student may be12in, including the classroom, the cafeteria, the school bus, and on field trips.13The individual health care plan required under this paragraph may be14incorporated in the student's individualized education program required under15Pub. L. No. 94-142 or the student's 504 plan required under Pub. L. No. 93-16112.
- 17 Each school is encouraged to keep an epinephrine auto-injector in a minimum (3) (a) 18 of two (2) locations in the school, including but not limited to the school 19 office and the school cafeteria, so that epinephrine may be administered to any 20 student believed to be having a life-threatening allergic or anaphylactic 21 reaction. Schools electing to keep epinephrine auto-injectors shall maintain 22 them in a secure, accessible, but unlocked location. The provisions of this 23 paragraph shall apply to the extent that the epinephrine auto-injectors are 24 donated to a school or a school has sufficient funding to purchase the 25 epinephrine auto-injectors.
- 26(b) Each school is encouraged to keep a bronchodilator rescue inhaler in a27minimum of two (2) locations in the school, including but not limited to the

1		school office and athletic office, so that bronchodilator rescue inhalers may
2		be administered to any student believed to be having asthma symptoms or
3		an attack. Schools electing to keep bronchodilator rescue inhalers shall
4		maintain them in a secure, accessible, but unlocked location. The
5		provisions of this paragraph shall apply to the extent that the
6		bronchodilator rescue inhalers are donated to a school or a school has
7		sufficient funding to purchase the bronchodilator rescue inhalers.
8		(c) Each school electing to keep epinephrine auto-injectors or bronchodilator
9		rescue inhalers shall implement policies and procedures for managing a
10		student's life-threatening allergic reaction, [or ]anaphylactic reaction, or
11		<u>asthma</u> developed and approved by the local school board.
12		$(\underline{d})$ [(c)] The Kentucky Department for Public Health shall develop clinical
13		protocols in the school health section of the Core Clinical Service Guide
14		manual that is maintained in the county or district public health department to
15		address epinephrine auto-injectors and bronchodilator rescue inhalers kept
16		by schools under this subsection and to advise on clinical administration of
17		the epinephrine auto-injectors and bronchodilator rescue inhalers. The
18		protocols shall be developed in collaboration with local health departments or
19		local clinical providers and local schools and local school districts.
20	(4)	Any school employee authorized under KRS 156.502 to administer medication shall
21		not be liable for any civil damages for ordinary negligence in acts or omissions
22		resulting from the administration or the assistance in the administration of
23		epinephrine or a bronchodilator rescue inhaler to any student believed in good
24		faith to be having a life-threatening allergic or anaphylactic reaction or asthma
25		symptoms or an attack.

26 → Section 3. KRS 311.645 is amended to read as follows:

27 As used in KRS 311.645 to 311.647:

1	(1)	"Anaphylaxis" means an allergic reaction resulting from sensitization following
2		prior contact with an antigen which can be a life-threatening emergency, including
3		reactions triggered by, among other agents, foods, drugs, injections, insect stings,
4		and physical activity;
5	(2)	"Administer" means to directly apply an epinephrine auto-injector to the body of an
6		individual;
7	(3)	"Asthma" means a respiratory condition marked by coughing, wheezing, or
8		shortness of breath often triggered by allergies, exercise, or irritants;
9	<u>(4)</u>	"Authorized entity" means an entity that may at any time have allergens present that
10		are capable of causing a severe allergic reaction and has an individual who holds a
11		certificate issued under KRS 311.646 on the premises or officially associated with
12		the entity. The term includes but is not limited to licensed child-care centers and
13		certified family child-care homes, restaurants, recreation camps, youth sports
14		leagues, theme parks and resorts, and sports arenas;
1 7	(5)	

- 15 (5) "Bronchodilator rescue inhaler" means medication used to relieve asthma
   16 symptoms or an attack along with devices and device components needed to
   17 appropriately administer the medication;
- 18 (6)[(4)] "Certified individual" means an individual who successfully completes an
   19 approved educational training program and <u>obtains</u>[obtain] a certificate, as
   20 described in KRS 311.646;
- 21 (7)[(5)] "Epinephrine auto-injector" means a single-use device used to administer a
   22 premeasured dose of epinephrine;
- 23 (8)[(6)] "Health-care practitioner" means a physician or other health-care provider
  24 who has prescriptive authority; and
- 25 (9)[(7)] "Self-administration" means an individual's administration of an epinephrine
   26 auto-injector *or bronchodilator rescue inhaler* on herself or himself.
- → Section 4. KRS 311.646 is amended to read as follows:

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- (1) A health-care practitioner may prescribe epinephrine auto-injectors <u>and</u>
   <u>bronchodilator rescue inhalers</u> in the name of an authorized entity or to a certified
   individual for use in accordance with this section.
- 4 (2) A pharmacist may dispense epinephrine auto-injectors <u>and bronchodilator rescue</u>
  5 <u>inhalers</u> pursuant to a prescription issued in the name of an authorized entity or to a
  6 certified individual.
- 7 The Department for Public Health, the Kentucky Board of Medical Licensure, the (3) 8 Kentucky Board of Nursing, the American Red Cross, or other training programs 9 approved by the Department for Public Health may conduct in-person or on-line 10 training for administering lifesaving treatment to persons believed in good faith to 11 be experiencing severe allergic reactions and asthma symptoms or an attack and 12 issue a certificate of training to persons completing the training. The training shall 13 include instructions for recognizing the symptoms of anaphylaxis and asthma and 14 administering an epinephrine auto-injector or a bronchodilator rescue inhaler.
- 15 (4) An individual who has a certificate issued under this section may:
- 16 (a) Receive a prescription for epinephrine auto-injectors *and bronchodilator* 17 *rescue inhalers* from a health-care practitioner;
- 18 (b) Possess prescribed epinephrine auto-injectors <u>and bronchodilator rescue</u>
   19 <u>inhalers</u>; and
- (c) In an emergency situation when a physician is not immediately available and
  the certified individual in good faith believes a person is experiencing a severe
  allergic reaction regardless of whether the person has a prescription for an
  epinephrine auto-injector *or a bronchodilator rescue inhaler* or has
  previously been diagnosed with an allergy:
- Administer an epinephrine auto-injector *or a bronchodilator rescue inhaler* to the person; and
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2. Provide an epinephrine auto-injector *or a bronchodilator rescue inhaler* 

- 1 to the person for immediate self-administration. 2 An authorized entity that acquires and stocks a supply of epinephrine auto-injectors (5)3 or bronchodilator rescue inhalers with a valid prescription shall: 4 (a) Store the epinephrine auto-injectors and bronchodilator rescue inhalers in accordance with manufacturer's instructions and with any additional 5 6 requirements established by the department; and 7 Designate an employee or agent who holds a certificate issued under this (b) 8 section to be responsible for the storage, maintenance, and general oversight 9 of epinephrine auto-injectors and bronchodilator rescue inhalers acquired by 10 the authorized entity. 11 (6) Any individual or entity who administers or provides an epinephrine auto-injector to 12 a person who is experiencing a severe allergic reaction shall contact the local 13 emergency medical services system as soon as possible.
- 14 (7) Any individual or entity who acquires and stocks a supply of epinephrine auto15 injectors in accordance with this section shall notify an agent of the local emergency
  16 medical services system and the local emergency communications or vehicle
  17 dispatch center of the existence, location, and type of the epinephrine auto-injectors
  18 acquired if a severe allergic reaction has occurred.
- 19  $\rightarrow$  Section 5. KRS 311.647 is amended to read as follows:
- (1) Any individual or entity who, in good faith and without compensation, renders
  emergency care or treatment by the use of an epinephrine auto-injector <u>or a</u>
  <u>bronchodilator rescue inhaler</u> shall be immune from civil liability for any personal
  injury as a result of the care or treatment, or as a result of any act or failure to act in
  providing or arranging further medical treatment, if the person acts as an ordinary,
  reasonable prudent person would have acted under the same or similar
  circumstances.
- 27 (2) The immunity from civil liability for any personal injury under subsection (1) of this

section includes:

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2 A health-care practitioner who prescribes or authorizes the emergency use of (a) 3 the epinephrine auto-injector or bronchodilator rescue inhaler; (b) 4 A pharmacist who fills a prescription for the epinephrine auto-injector or 5 bronchodilator rescue inhaler; A certified individual who provides or administers the epinephrine auto-6 (c) 7 injector or bronchodilator rescue inhaler; 8 An authorized entity who stores or provides the epinephrine auto-injector or (d) 9 bronchodilator rescue inhaler to a certified individual or authorized noncertified individual; and 10 11 (e) An individual trainer or training entity providing the certified individual. 12 (3) The immunity from civil liability under subsection (1) of this section shall not apply 13 if the personal injury results from the gross negligence or willful or wanton 14 misconduct of the person rendering the emergency care. 15 (4) The requirements of KRS 311.646(6) shall not apply to any individual who provides or administers an epinephrine auto-injector or a bronchodilator rescue inhaler if 16 17 that individual is acting as a Good Samaritan under KRS 313.035 and 411.148.