Indian School Health Services by the Numbers

Student Health Issues (School Nurse Survey)

617,912 students were estimated to be represented by school nurse survey respondents, representing 54% of the Indiana school population.

31,042 students were estimated to take a daily short- or longer-term medication.

25,870 students were estimated to have specific, prescribed medications on an as needed basis (for the treatment of asthma, allergies, diabetes or seizures).

10,051 students were estimated to self-carry Epi auto-injectors, asthma inhalers, or diabetes medications.

31% of students were estimated to have at least one chronic health condition listed in the survey.

1,583 administrations of emergency medication (Albuterol and Epinephrine) were reported by school nurse survey respondents, which includes student’s own medication, stock medication, and self-carry medication (141 and 75 administrations of stock only emergency Albuterol and Epinephrine were reported on the Administration of Emergency Medication Report).

93.5% of school nurse survey respondents indicated having at least one student in their schools taking longer-term medications, with 77% of schools reported at least one student taking shorter-term medications.

97% of school nurse survey respondents reported having at least one student in their schools with asthma, estimated to affect 7% of students.

1,290 the number of times 911 was called for medical emergencies.

Administration of Emergency Medicine<sup>1</sup>

78% of public schools stock Epinephrine, 26% stock Albuterol and 21% stock Naloxone.

141 administrations of stock Albuterol were reported in AY2018,

96% of emergency Albuterol administered was given via Nebulizer.

75 administrations of stock Epinephrine were reported in AY2018.

10 doses of Epinephrine and 5 of Albuterol were administered to staff.

0 administrations of stock Naloxone were reported in AY2018.

44% of individuals who were administered Albuterol and had a history of asthma, lacked an asthma action plan or medical treatment order; while 37% of individuals with a history of allergy who were administered Epinephrine did not have an allergy action plan or medical treatment order.

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<sup>1</sup> Emergency stock medication also includes Naloxone, but no schools reported administering Naloxone in AY2018.
19% of Albuterol administrations were in response to symptoms that began before the school day, compared with 12% of Epinephrine administrations.

97% of Albuterol administrations occurred in the school health clinic, compared with 85% of Epinephrine administrations.

85% of Albuterol administrations were given by a Registered Nurse (RN), compared with 75% of Epinephrine.

86% of Albuterol administrations were given within 10 minutes of the reporting of symptoms, compared with 70% of Epinephrine.

21% of students given emergency Albuterol did not have a known history of asthma, and 20% of students receiving Epinephrine had no known history of allergies.

Student Screenings and Immunizations (School Health Report)

15% of visual acuity screenings were failed in required grades.

2% of hearing screenings were failed in required grades.

17% of first graders failed visual acuity screening and 2.5% of 1st grades failed hearing screenings, the highest rate among required grades.

95% of students had complete immunizations in AY2018: 3% were in progress, 1.5% had a religious objection, and 0.3% had a medical exemption.

School Nurse Qualifications and Roles (School Nurse Survey)

73% of schools completing the school nurse survey are primarily served by a Registered Nurse (RN). An additional 25% are supervised by an RN.

68% of nurses are full-time in one building only.

80% of school nurse services are administered by the school corporation or school, with another 15% of schools contracted through a local hospital, health care system, or provider.

86% of nurse respondents indicated they had performed at least one healthcare-related procedure. Of these, 71% had conducted nebulizer treatments and 57% had administered insulin.

67.5% of respondents ranked “caring for the ill or injured” as the #1 role of a school nurse. School nurses also believe an important aspect of their role is to manage students with chronic health conditions and discuss health issues with parents.

917:1 is the estimated student-to-RN ratio in Indiana, based on school nurse survey responses.

Policies (School Nurse Survey)

99% of respondents indicated their school had some type of written health policy, and 75% had written policies for all six components.

82% of schools stocked at least one of the three emergency medications (Albuterol, Epinephrine, Naloxone).

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2 Includes insulin administration, nebulizer treatment, tube feeding, bladder care/catheterization, and 8 additional, less common healthcare-related procedures. (See Figure 40 for details.)