

Tennessee Department of Education
Office of Coordinated School Health
Annual School Health Services Report
2013-14 School Year



**SCHOOL HEALTH, WELLNESS,
MEDICATIONS and PROCEDURES**

TENNESSEE PUBLIC SCHOOLS



Tennessee Department of Education

Office of Coordinated School Health

ED-3090 (Rev 1-11)

Annual School Health Services Report

2013-14 School Year

The Office of Coordinated School Health surveys public and private school systems annually to monitor compliance with state school health laws and to assess the scope of school health services provided to Tennessee public school students as mandated in TCA § 49-5-415(a)(4). All **135** local education agencies (LEAs) and the three state special schools returned their survey for inclusion in this report. Also, all **590** private schools in Tennessee were sent the Annual School Health Services survey but only **72** private schools responded. Numerous survey questions were not answered and a significant amount of conflicting data was provided. Therefore, private school health services data is not included in this report.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS DATA

Wellness issues of students are supervised by licensed school nurses with the goals of appraising, protecting, and promoting health needs. Services provided by the school nurse include, but are not limited to assessment, planning, coordination and direct care to all students including those with special needs or conditions. Also, the school nurse has the responsibility of collaborating with and/or referring students to community health care professionals to ensure:

- ▶ early intervention
- ▶ access and referral to primary care services
- ▶ foster appropriate use of primary health care services
- ▶ prevent and control communicable diseases and other health problems
- ▶ provide emergency care for students and staff illness and injury
- ▶ provide daily and continuous services for children with special health care needs
- ▶ promote and provide optimum sanitary conditions for a safe school facility and school environment

- ▶ provide educational and counseling opportunities for promoting and maintaining individual, family and community health

In addition, many services are provided by licensed and qualified professionals such as physicians, psychiatrists, psychologist, dentists, health educators, registered dieticians, school counselors and allied health professionals (i.e. speech therapists, occupational therapists, and physical therapists).

Recommendations

A continuing concern based on health services trend data is the issue of ensuring students with asthma are receiving the support they need to effectively manage their medical condition so students stay safe and can attend school ready to learn. Specific areas of concern include the availability of school nurses to respond to an emergency involving an asthmatic student, the development of individual and school level action plans for all diagnosed students and the provision of asthma education to students. Following are several facts to support this recommendation:

- ▶ During the 2013-14 school year, there were **71,681** students in Tennessee schools with an asthma diagnosis.
- ▶ Students diagnosed with asthma represent the most common type of chronic illness/disability among Tennessee students (**33 percent of all diagnoses**).
- ▶ Since 2004-05 the number of students diagnosed with asthma increased by **85 percent**.
- ▶ Of the **71,681** students identified as having asthma, only **30,505** students or **43%** of all students identified as having asthma were provided an individualized action treatment plan.
- ▶ Also, only **108** school systems/special schools (**78 percent of all school districts/special schools**) have developed a school-wide asthma action plan for all schools.
- ▶ During the 2013-14 school year, **35,335** teachers, coaches, and other school personnel were trained in asthma education using a formal curriculum. This represents an increase of **84 percent** from the previous school year.
- ▶ An additional **12,697** asthmatic students received asthma education training in Tennessee public schools. However, this represents only **18 percent** of all students diagnosed with asthma who received asthma education training.
- ▶ During the 2013-14 school year, the most common type of emergency procedure provided to students was for asthma related distress (**56 percent**).
- ▶ School health services directors were asked if a nurse was present all day in schools where a student might need **asthma** medication administered during an emergency situation. **Forty-seven percent (66** school systems/special schools) indicated “yes” while **53 percent (73** school systems/special schools) reported “no”.

2013-14 SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES HIGHLIGHTS – PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Student Diagnoses

During the 2013-14 school year, **218,606** students in Tennessee public schools had a chronic illness or disability diagnosis. This represents **22 percent** of all Tennessee public school students statewide. Of those students with a diagnosis, the most common were asthma (**33 percent**), ADHD/ADD (**21 percent**), and severe allergies (**15 percent**).

The total number of students with selected chronic illnesses or disability diagnoses increased by **85 percent** between 2004-05 and 2013-14. The number of ADHD/ADD diagnoses increased by **133 percent** in nine years. The number of students diagnosed with asthma increased by **85 percent** and the number of students diagnosed with diabetes increased by **24 percent** during the same time period.

Health Services Provided in Tennessee Schools

The most common types of health services provided by licensed health care providers in Tennessee schools include: skilled nursing services to students with health needs (general education student/504) (**94 percent** of all schools), training and supervision of non-medical personnel (**91 percent** of all schools), health counseling/referral (**90 percent** of all schools), care of ill/injured students (**89 percent** of all schools) and care of ill/injured staff (**89 percent** of all schools). The most common types of health services provided by unlicensed health care providers in Tennessee schools include: staff wellness activities (**64 percent** of all schools), medication administration (**62 percent** of all schools) and care of ill/injured students (**60 percent** of all schools).

School Nurses

School systems/special schools hire nurses to serve the general and special education student populations.

Out of the **1,740** public schools in Tennessee, **53 percent** or **926** schools employed a nurse full time in their school. Also, there were **5,035** incidences during the 2013-14 school year when a school nurse was pulled from their school to take care of an immediate need elsewhere.

During the 2013-14 school year, **1,365** school nurses worked in Tennessee schools.

Of these, **46** were Master of Science Nurses (MSNs), **296** were Bachelor of Science Nurses (BSNs), **463** were Registered Nurses (RNs) and **560** were Licensed Practical Nurses (LPNs).

Also, **90 percent** of all Tennessee school nurses were hired by the LEA as full time employees, **5 percent** through public health departments, **5 percent** on an agency contract, and **1 percent** through local hospitals.

School systems reported **11 percent** of all school nurses served only special education students and **89 percent** served the general student population.

School districts/special schools reported that **135 out of 139** school systems/special schools meet the recommendation contained in the BEP formula for number of nurses per student ratio of 1:3,000. (This calculation does not include nurses who are contracted or hired to provide procedures or treatments only.) Most school systems in Tennessee are in compliance with this law.

During the 2013-14 school year, there were **3,337,488** student visits to a school nurse. **Eighty-nine percent** of those visits resulted in a student's ability to return to class instead of being sent home.

1,042 out of **1,740** public schools in Tennessee used an electronic medical records system during the 2013-14 school year. The most common systems used were Powerschool (**401** schools), STAR Student (**307** schools), HealthOffice (**182** schools), SNAP (**65** schools), Skyward (**58** schools) and other records systems (**29** schools).

Availability of School Nurses

Out of the **1,740** public schools in Tennessee, **53 percent** or **926** schools employed a nurse full time in their school. Also, there were **5,035** incidences during the 2013-14 school year when a school nurse was pulled from their school to take care of an immediate need elsewhere.

School health services directors were asked if a nurse was present all day in schools where a student might need **asthma** medication administered during an emergency situation. **Forty-seven percent** (**66** school systems/special schools) indicated "yes" while **53 percent** (**73** school systems/special schools) reported "no".

School health services directors were asked if a nurse was present all day in schools where a student might need **Diastat®** medication administered during an emergency situation. **Fifty-eight percent** (**81** school systems/special schools) indicated "yes" while **42 percent** (**58** school districts) reported "no". One LEA did not respond to this question.

School health services directors were asked if a nurse was present all day in schools where a student might need **Glucagon®** medication administered during an emergency situation. **Fifty-three percent** (**74** school systems) indicated "yes" while **47 percent** (**65** school systems) reported "no".

During the 2013-14 school year, **3,279** "911" emergency calls were made in Tennessee public schools. Of these calls, **1,982 (60 percent)** were made when a nurse was in the school building and **1,297 (40 percent)** were made when a nurse was **NOT** in the school building. Also, **10,884** students received emergency

treatment for medical conditions caused by trauma or sudden illness such as broken bones, resuscitation, seizure and burns during the school year.

Medications

There were **1,848,591** medication doses administered to students in Tennessee public schools during the 2013-14 school year.

The vast majority of type of doses administered to Tennessee students were oral (**78 percent**) followed by inhaled (**12 percent**) and topical (**8 percent**).

All medications except those designated by an individual healthcare plan (IHP), must be maintained in a secure location under the supervision of a school nurse and/or other school personnel who have been oriented/trained and assigned to handle medications and record keeping per state guidelines. All school districts reported medications were locked in a secure storage location.

Student Health Screenings

Every year, parents of Tennessee public school students are notified by school staff of the availability of free student school health screenings. Why screen students for health concerns? We know that healthy children learn better. For example, if a child cannot hear very well it would be very hard for him/her to concentrate on school work. Likewise, if a student cannot see the board then it will be difficult for him/her to comprehend a classroom lesson. When a health concern is identified early through a regular school health screening, steps can be taken to access needed health care so health and academic issues do not develop into serious problems. All parents are given the opportunity to exclude their child from screenings if they wish to not take advantage of this service.

According to the *Tennessee School Health Screening Guidelines*, students in grades PreK, K, 2, 4, 6 and 8 are screened annually for vision and hearing. Students in grades K, 2, 4, 6 and 8 and one year of high school (usually Lifetime Wellness class) are screened annually for blood pressure and body mass index (BMI) in addition to vision and hearing. School staffs are encouraged to screen students for oral health problems and screen 6th grade students for scoliosis.

Most school systems/special schools provided vision, hearing, BMI and blood pressure screening for their students. Approximately, **50 percent** of all school districts/special schools provided dental screening and **35 percent** of all school districts/special schools provided scoliosis screening.

During the 2013-14 school year, **1,386,811** student health screenings occurred in Tennessee schools. The most common type of screenings were vision (**23 percent**), hearing (**23 percent**) and body mass index (BMI) (**23 percent**).

The percentage of school health screenings decreased by **3 percent** overall from 2008-09 to 2013-14. Student BMI screenings increased by **11 percent** and blood pressure screenings increased by **17 percent**. Hearing screenings decreased by **2 percent**, scoliosis decreased by **60 percent**, dental by **15 percent** and vision screenings by **25 percent** screenings.

During the 2013-14 school year **72 percent** of all Tennessee students who were recommended to receive school health screenings received them. Also, **78 percent** of all students recommended to receive a vision screening received one, **77 percent** of all students recommended to receive a hearing screening received one, **67 percent** of all students recommended to receive a BMI screening received one and **68 percent** of all students recommended to receive a blood pressure screening received one.

During the 2013-14 school year, **126,723** student referrals were made to a health care provider as a result of a school health screening. Referral suggestions are provided by the school nurse in the form of a letter sent home to parents. Most referrals were a result of body mass index (BMI) screenings (**39 percent**), vision screenings (**29 percent**) and dental screenings (**14 percent**).

The total number of students referred to health care providers increased **139 percent** between 2006-07 and 2013-14. The most significant increase in referrals from 2006-07 to 2013-14 were for body mass index (BMI) (**585 percent**), blood pressure (**468 percent**) and vision (**87 percent**). Referrals decreased for scoliosis (**-4 percent**).

During the 2013-14 school year, **9 percent** of students who participated in school health screenings received a referral to a healthcare provider. Of those students who were referred to a healthcare provider, **18 percent** were confirmed by school staff that the student actually visited their healthcare provider.

504 - Individual Health Care Plans (TCA §49-5-415)

During the 2013-14 school year, **125** school districts (**90 percent**) reported all students with chronic or long-term illnesses had an individual health care plan (IHP) in place whereas **14** school districts (**10 percent**) reported they had not provided plans for all applicable students.

Procedures

During 2013-14, **18,978** students received a procedure on a daily or routine basis at school from a licensed health care professional. The most frequent procedures performed by licensed health care professionals were: other (**30 percent**), blood glucose monitoring (**20 percent**), carb counting (**16 percent**), and diabetes injections (**11 percent**).

Between 2006-07 and 2013-14, the total number of procedures performed by a licensed health care professional increased by **150 percent**.

During 2013-14, **6,167** students performed their own procedure on a daily or routine basis at school without assistance. The most frequent procedures performed by students without any assistance were diabetes injections (**37 percent**), blood glucose monitoring (**20 percent**), carb counting (**16 percent**), and urine ketone testing (**8 percent**).

During 2013-14, licensed health care providers and unlicensed assistive personnel (UAP's) performed **1,389,183** procedures annually on all students. The most frequent procedures performed were blood glucose monitoring (**31 percent**), carb counting (**21 percent**), and diabetes injections (**19 percent**).

During 2013-14, **1,155** students received a procedure on a daily or routine basis at school from an unlicensed health care professional. The most frequent procedures performed by unlicensed health care professionals were other (**40 percent**), blood glucose monitoring (**29 percent**), and carb counting (**16 percent**).

Emergency Procedures

During the 2013-14 school year, **25,548** students received an emergency procedure in Tennessee schools. Almost all of the emergency procedures were provided to students for asthma (**56 percent**) and in the "other" category (**43 percent**).

The total percentage of students receiving an emergency procedure increased by **238 percent** from 2008-09 to 2013-14. The largest area of increase involved using Diastat® (**169 percent**) and asthma inhaler (**95 percent**) as an emergency procedure with students. The emergency administration of Glucagon® decreased by **-34 percent**.

Asthma

During the 2013-14 school year, there were **71,681** students in Tennessee schools with an asthma diagnosis. Students diagnosed with asthma represent the most common type of chronic illness/disability among Tennessee students (**33 percent of all diagnoses**). Since 2004-05 the number of students diagnosed with asthma increased by **85 percent**.

Of the **71,681** students identified as having asthma, **30,505** students were provided an individualized action treatment plan and **15,984** of the plans were signed by the medical provider (someone who prescribes medication). Also, **108** school systems/special schools (**78 percent of all school districts/special schools**) have developed a school-wide asthma action plan for all schools. Of these **108** school districts/special schools, **105** school districts/special schools report the plan is implemented in all schools.

During the 2013-14 school year, **35,335** teachers, coaches, and other school personnel were trained in asthma education using a formal curriculum. This represents an increase of **84 percent** from the previous school year. An additional **12,697** asthmatic students received asthma education training in Tennessee

public schools. This represents only **18 percent** of all students diagnosed with asthma who attend a Tennessee public school.

Also, **20,891** students with asthma have a controller substance available at school.

Allergies

There were **104,126** students diagnosed with allergies in Tennessee schools during the 2013-14 school year. The most common types of allergies among students were environmental (**31 percent**), “other (includes allergies)” (**287 percent**) and “other – food” (**12 percent**).

From 2010-11 to 2013-14 school years, the number of students identified with allergies increased by **29 percent**. Nut (**63 percent**), shellfish (**58 percent**), latex (**55 percent**) and egg (**51 percent**) allergies increased the most from the 2010-11 to 2013-14 school year.

Substantial increases have occurred during the past five years regarding the number of students that have Epi-Pens® available at schools (**64 percent increase**). The number of students requiring administration of the Epi-Pen® at school declined by **-9 percent** and the number of school personnel trained to administer an Epi-Pen® if needed increased by **95 percent**.

During the 2013-14 school year, **forty percent** of all school districts/special schools (**55 school districts/special schools**) chose to maintain epinephrine auto-injectors in at least two unlocked, secure locations with the intent to be administered to any student believed to be having a life-threatening or anaphylactic reaction.

Diabetes

There were **3,752** students in Tennessee schools with a diagnosis of diabetes during the 2013-14 school year. Of these, **2,984** students or **80 percent** were diagnosed with Type I diabetes and **768** students or **20 percent** were diagnosed with Type 2 diabetes. The highest percentage of students diagnosed with diabetes attended high schools (**47 percent**) followed by middle schools (**28 percent**) and then elementary schools (**22 percent**).

The number of students diagnosed with Type I and Type II diabetes in Tennessee schools increased overall by **12 percent** from 2009-10 to 2013-14. However, kindergarten and elementary data actually showed a decline in percentages since the 2009-10 school year.

Also, **75 out of 139** school systems/special schools report they have a policy that allows trained volunteers to administer Glucagon® in schools. When asked if school systems/special schools had developed a policy permitting emergency administration of Glucagon® by school personnel, **54 percent (75 school systems)** reported “yes” and **46 percent (64 school systems)** reported “no”.

Seizure Disorders

In 2013-14 there were **1,746** students with a seizure disorder diagnosis with Diastat® available for use at school compared to **835** students in 2008-09. This represents a **109 percent** increase over a five year period.

A total of **197** doses of Diastat® were administered to students in school systems this year compared to **87** doses in 2008-09. This represents a **126 percent** increase over a five year period.

School health services supervisors in **99** LEAs (**71 percent**) reported having a district Diastat® policy in place, while **40** LEAs (**23 percent**) reported they did not have a district Diastat® policy.

School districts report **90** school systems (**65 percent**) have a policy allowing the nurse to administer the first dose of Diastat® at school; **18** LEAs did not allow nurses to administer the first dose of Diastat® at school (**13 percent**) and **31** LEAs did not answer the question (**22 percent**).

There were **481** students with an order to administer Diastat® who did not have a full-time nurse assigned to the school compared to **172** students in 2008-09. In addition, **252** nurses were assigned to a school to serve as a full-time nurse for this student.

During the 2013-14 school year, **27** students received Diastat® more than once per year compared to **24** students in 2008-09.

133 out of **130** school systems/special schools called 911 immediately as the standard protocol when Diastat® was administered compared to **117** school systems in 2008-09. Diastat® was administered **188** times at school by a nurse, **4** times by a trained volunteer and **4** times by parents or guardians during the 2013-14 school year.

Also, **136** school systems/special schools (**98 percent**) reported if a student who has Diastat® at school has a seizure and no nurse is available to administer the medication, then a 911 call serves as standard protocol. **Three** LEAs answered this was **not** their standard protocol.

During the 2013-14 school year, **58** LEAs (**42 percent**) have a policy allowing trained volunteers to administer Diastat®, **45** LEAs (**32 percent**) did not have a policy and **36** LEAs (**26 percent**) did not answer the question.

School-based Clinics

The number of school systems/special schools with school-based clinics increased from **12** in 2008-09 to **37** in 2013-14 (**208 percent increase**). There have been **726,613** students served in school clinics during the 2008-09 thru 2013-14 school years. Also, in 2013-14, **3,223** student referrals were made to other health care providers (optometrist, audiologist, pediatrician, etc.).

The number of schools with school-based clinics increased from **54** in 2008-09 to **186** in 2013-14 (**244 percent increase**). Also, survey respondents said their school districts planned to open **154** new clinics during the 2014-15 school year. Of the **186** schools that provided clinic services in 2013-14, **47 percent** used tele-medicine, **53 percent** provided services to staff as well as students, **39 percent** provided immunizations and **16 percent** provided dental services in the clinics.

In 2013-14, **47,482** EPSDTs (well child exam) were provided to Tennessee students either by a school clinic practitioner, a private provider in the schools or county health department via school transport. Of these, **87 percent** received EPSDT through *Well Child, Inc.* or another private provider at school, **12 percent** received an EPSDT through a school-based clinic, and less than **1 percent** was transported to the county health department.

Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) (TCA§49-5-414)

During the 2013-14 school year, **18,397** full-time school employees were currently certified in CPR. LEAs reported that **134 out of 139** school systems/special schools provided CPR training as a professional development opportunity this past school year (2013-14).

In the 2013-14 school year, **253** schools provided CPR training to students. Also, **25,917** students received CPR training during the 2013-14 school year.

HIV and Blood-borne Pathogens Training

During the 2013-14 school year, **all** school districts and special schools provided HIV and blood-borne pathogens training to school staff.

Immunizations and Meningococcal Information to Parents

Almost **all** school districts/special schools (**137 out of 139** school districts/special schools) report they require proof of immunization prior to new student admission to any public schools, nursery school, kindergarten, pre-school or day care and provide special provisions for homeless children (TCA §49-6-5001).

During the 2013-14 school year, **126** school districts (**91 percent**) shared Meningococcal vaccine information with parents, **13** school districts (**9 percent**) did not provide this information and **one** district did not answer the survey question.

Head Injury/Concussions

Eighty-nine percent of all school districts/special schools (**124** districts/special schools) have adopted guidelines and policies concerning the nature, risk and symptoms of concussion and head injury.

Automated External Defibrillators (AED)

Eighty-six percent of all Tennessee public schools have an automated external defibrillator (AED). During the 2013-14 school year, school staff used their AED nineteen (19) times.

Data Charts

STUDENT DIAGNOSES

Number of Students and Percent of Total by Chronic Illness or Disability Diagnosis 2013-14

Chronic Illness or Disability Diagnosis	Number of Students 2013-14	Percent of Total
Asthma	71,681	33%
ADHD/ADD	46,381	21%
Severe Allergy	33,532	15%
Intellectual Disability	18,761	9%
Other (Cerebral Palsy, Sickle Cell, Cystic Fibrosis)	18,076	8%
Mental Health	11,497	5%
Autism	7,822	4%
Seizure Disorder	7,081	3%
Diabetes	3,775	2%
Total	218,606	100%

During the 2013-14 school year, **218,606** students in Tennessee public schools had a chronic illness or disability diagnosis. This represents **22 percent** of all Tennessee public school students statewide. Of those students with a diagnosis, the most common diagnoses were asthma (**33 percent**), ADHD/ADD (**21 percent**), and severe allergy (**15 percent**).

**Number and Percent Change of Students by Selected Chronic Illness or Disability Diagnosis between
2004-05 and 2013-14**

Chronic Illness or Disability Diagnosis	Number of Students 2004-05	Number of Students 2013-14	Percent Change
ADHD/ADD	19,939	46,381	133%
Asthma	38,676	71,681	85%
Diabetes	2,388	3,775	24%
Other (Cerebral Palsy, Sickle Cell, Cystic Fibrosis, Spinal Bifida, etc.)	14,536	18,076	24%
Total	75,539	139,913	85%

The total number of students with selected chronic illnesses or disability diagnoses increased by **85 percent** between 2004-05 and 2013-14. The number of ADHD/ADD diagnoses increased by **133 percent** in nine years. The number of students diagnosed with asthma increased by **85 percent** and the number of students diagnosed with diabetes increased by **24 percent** during the same time period.

HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED IN SCHOOLS

Types of Health Services Provided in Public Schools Using Licensed and Unlicensed Health Care Providers and Percent Compared to All Public Tennessee Schools 2013-14

Types of Health Services	Number of schools using Licensed Health Care Providers	Percent of All TN Public Schools (N=1,740)	Number of Schools Using Unlicensed Health Care Providers	Percent of All TN Public Schools (N=1,740)
Skilled Nursing Services to Students With Health Needs (general education student/504)	1,631	94%	NA	NA
Training and Supervision of Non-Medical Personnel	1,588	91%	305	18%
Health Counseling/Referral	1,559	90%	NA	NA
Care of Ill/injured students	1,549	89%	1,036	60%
Care of Ill/Injured Staff	1,544	89%	943	54%
Medication Administration	1,522	87%	1,087	62%
Immunization Compliance Monitoring	1,450	83%	565	32%
Nursing Services to Students With Special Needs who have an IEP	1,345	77%	NA	NA
Blood Pressure Screening	1,204	69%	726	42%
Health Education for Students	1,182	68%	547	31%
Staff Wellness Activities	1,079	62%	1,113	64%

Vision Screening	999	57%	923	53%
Hearing Screening	902	52%	894	51%
BMI Screening	852	49%	996	57%
Dental Screening	545	31%	24	1%
Scoliosis Screening	241	14%	19	1%

The most common types of health services provided by licensed health care providers in Tennessee schools include: skilled nursing services to students with health needs (general education student/504) (**94 percent** of all schools), training and supervision of non-medical personnel (**91 percent** of all schools), health counseling/referral (**90 percent** of all schools), care of ill/injured students (**89 percent** of all schools) and care of ill/injured staff (**89 percent** of all schools). The most common types of health services provided by unlicensed health care providers in Tennessee schools include: staff wellness activities (**64 percent** of all schools), medication administration (**62 percent** of all schools) and care of ill/injured students (**60 percent** of all schools).

MEDICATIONS

***Total Number of Medication Doses Administered in Tennessee Schools Daily and As Needed (PRN)
(Count Doses for the Year) 2013-14***

Type of Medication Administered	Number of Medication Doses Administered Daily	Number of Medication Doses Administered on an as Needed Basis(PRN)	Total Number	Percent of Total
Oral	1,045,046	404,753	1,449,799	78%
Inhaled	47,658	176,535	224,193	12%
Topical	10,924	128,390	139,314	8%
Ophthalmic and Otic	7,909	17,180	25,089	1%
Parenteral Medications OTHER THAN INSULIN OR IV	6,386	871	7,257	.007%
Intranasal	1,379	1,146	2,525	.002%
Parenteral Medication INTRAVENOUS ONLY	107	13	120	.0005%
Rectal	98	196	294	.0005%
Total	1,119,507	729,084	1,848,591	100%

There were **1,848,591** medication doses administered to students in Tennessee public schools during the 2013-14 school year.

The vast majority of type of doses administered to Tennessee students were oral (**78 percent**) followed by inhaled (**12 percent**) and topical (**8 percent**).

Type, Number and Percent of Students Receiving a Health Care Procedure on a Daily or Routine Basis at School from a Licensed Health Care Professional 2013-14

Procedure Performed by Licensed Health Care Professional	Number of Students Receiving Procedure on a Daily or Routine Basis at School from Licensed Health Care Professional	Percent of Total
Other	5,628	30%
Blood Glucose Monitoring	3,743	20%
Carb Counting	3,142	16%
Diabetes Injections	2,194	11%
Urine Ketone Testing	1,161	6%
Nebulizer Treatment	1,135	6%
Insulin Pump	1,077	6%
G/T tube feeding	737	4%
C.I.C.	161	1%
Total	18,978	100%

During 2013-14, **18,978** students received a procedure on a daily or routine basis at school from a licensed health care professional. The most frequent procedures performed by licensed health care professionals were: other (**30 percent**) blood glucose monitoring (**20 percent**), carb counting (**16 percent**), and diabetes injections (**11 percent**).

Type, Number and Percent Change of Students Receiving a Health Care Procedure on a Daily or Routine Basis at School from a Licensed Health Care Professional 2004-05 to 2013-14

Procedure Performed by Licensed Health Care Professional	Number of Students Receiving Procedure on a Daily or Routine Basis at School from Licensed Health Care Professional 2006-07	Number of Students Receiving Procedure on a Daily or Routine Basis at School from Licensed Health Care Professional 2013-14	Percent Change
Blood Glucose Monitoring	2,490	3,743	50%
Carb Counting	1,532	3,142	105%
Other	776	5,628	625%
Diabetes Injections	911	2,194	141%
Nebulizer Treatment	735	1,135	54%
Urine Ketone Testing	NA	1,161	NA
Insulin Pump	NA	1,077	NA
G/T tube feeding	867	737	-15%
C.I.C.	287	161	-44%
Total	7,598	18,978	150%

Between 2006-07 and 2013-14, the total number of procedures performed by a licensed health care professional increased by **150 percent**.

**Type, Number and Percent of Students Performing Own Procedure at School Without Assistance
2013-14**

Procedure Performed by Student	Number of Students Performing Own Procedure on a Daily or Routine Basis at School Without Assistance	Percent of Total
Diabetes Injections	2,192	37%
Blood Glucose Monitoring	1,242	20%
Carb Counting	994	16%
Urine Ketone Testing	492	8%
Insulin Pump	473	7%
C.I.C.	381	6%
Nebulizer Treatment	269	4%
Other	111	2%
G/T tube Feeding	13	.2%
Total	6,167	100.2%

During 2013-14, **6,167** students performed their own procedure on a daily or routine basis at school without assistance. The most frequent procedures performed by students without any assistance were diabetes injections (**37 percent**), blood glucose monitoring (**20 percent**), carb counting (**16 percent**), and urine ketone testing (**8 percent**).

**Type, Number and Percent of Procedures Performed Annually On All Students
by Licensed Health Care Provider and UAP 2013-14**

Procedure Performed Annually On All Students by Licensed Health Care Provider and UAP	Number of Procedures Performed Annually On All Students By Licensed Health Care Provider and UAP	Percent of Total
Diabetes Injections	262,369	19%
Blood Glucose Monitoring	432,533	31%
Carb Counting	289,809	21%
Urine Ketone Testing	22,513	2%
Insulin Pump	134,142	10%
C.I.C.	40,941	3%
Nebulizer Treatment	18,936	1%
Other	62,296	4%
G/T tube Feeding	125,644	9%
Total	1,389,183	100%

During 2013-14, Licensed Health Care Providers and Unlicensed Assistive Personnel (UAP's) performed **1,389,183** procedures annually on all students. The most frequent procedures performed were blood glucose monitoring (**31 percent**), carb counting (**21 percent**), and diabetes injections (**19 percent**).

Type, Number and Percent of Students Receiving a Health Care Procedure on a Daily or Routine Basis at School from an Unlicensed Health Care Professional 2013-14

Procedure Performed by Unlicensed Health Care Professional	Number of Students Receiving Procedure on a Daily or Routine Basis at School from Unlicensed Health Care Professional	Percent of Total
Other	468	40%
Blood Glucose Monitoring	335	29%
Carb counting	181	16%
Urine Ketone Testing	171	15%
Total	1,155	100%

During 2013-14, **1,155** students received a procedure on a daily or routine basis at school from an unlicensed health care professional. The most frequent procedures performed by unlicensed health care professionals were “other” (**40 percent**), blood glucose monitoring (**29 percent**), and carb counting (**16 percent**).

Number and Type of Personnel Trained Annually to Administer Medications 2013-14

Personnel Trained Annually to Administer Medications	Number	Percent of Total
Teachers	8,809	55%
Secretaries	2,316	13%
Teaching Assistants	1,550	10%
Other	1,380	9%
LPN Nurses	585	4%
Principals	566	4%
Assistant Principals	499	3%
School Counselors	341	2%
Nurse Assistants/Health Room Aide	44	.3%
Total	16,090	100.3%

The majority of school personnel trained annually to handle medications and record keeping in 2013-14 were teachers (**55 percent**) followed by secretaries (**13 percent**) and teaching assistants (**10 percent**).

All medications except those designated by an individual healthcare plan (IHP), must be maintained in a secure location under the supervision of a school nurse and/or other school personnel who have been oriented/trained and assigned to handle medications and record keeping per state guidelines. All school districts reported medications were locked in a secure storage location.

SCHOOL NURSES

Out of the **1,740** public schools in Tennessee, **53 percent** or **926** schools employed a nurse full time in their school.

Type, Number and Method of Funding for School Nurses 2013-14

School Nurses	FTE's* Employed by School System/ Special Schools	FTE's Employed by Health Dept.	FTE's Employed by Hospital	FTE's Contracted by Agency	FTE's Ed Services Center	Totals
Master of Science (MSN's)						
General Student Population School Nurses	26	4	1	12	0	43
Special Ed Nurses	3	0	0	0	0	3
Bachelor of Science (BSN's)						
General Student Population School Nurses	249	16	0	19	1	285
Special Ed Nurses	11	0	0	0	0	11
Registered Nurses (RN's)						
General Student Population School Nurses**	358	42	2	31	1	434
Special Ed Nurses ***	29	0	0	0	0	29
Licensed Practical Nurses (LPN's)						
General Student Population School Nurses **	435	5	4	4	0	448

Special Ed Nurses ***	112	0	0	0	0	112
Total	1,223	67	7	66	2	1,365

*FTE = Full Time Equivalent (use whole numbers with decimals to show totals for each)

**Basic Education Program (BEP) funds specified, other local, or federal sources used to employ or contract

***Special Education funds used to employ or contract

School systems/special schools hire nurses to serve the general and special education student populations. During the 2013-14 school year, **1,365** school nurses worked in Tennessee schools. Of these, **46** were Master of Science Nurses (MSNs), **296** were Bachelor of Science Nurses (BSNs), **463** were Registered Nurses (RNs) and **560** were Licensed Practical Nurses (LPNs). Also, **90 percent** of all Tennessee school nurses were hired by the LEA as full time employees, **5 percent** through public health departments, and **5 percent** on an agency contract. School systems reported **11 percent** of all school nurses served special education students and **89 percent** served the general school population.

School districts reported that **135 out of 139** school systems/special schools meet the requirement for number of nurses per student ratio of 1:3,000. (This calculation does not include nurses who are contracted or hired to provide procedures or treatments only.) Most school systems in Tennessee are in compliance with this law (T.C.A. §49-3-359(c) (1)).

Position of Those Who Provided First Aid at the School in the Absence of the RN Nurse 2013-14

Position Title	Total Number of LEAs	Percent of 139 LEAs
Teacher	132	95%
Secretary	124	89%
Health Room Aide	122	88%
Principal	120	86%
LPN	105	76%
Other	48	35%
Parent Volunteer	8	6%

First aid services provided in the absence of a RN school nurse were provided by teachers in **95 percent** of all school districts/special schools, **89 percent** by secretaries and **88 percent** by health room aides.

Types of Personnel the School Nurse Directs/Delegates/Trains and Supervises In the Performance of Skilled Nursing Tasks 2013-14

Types of Personnel the School Nurse Directs/Delegates/Trains and Supervises In the Performance of Skilled Nursing Tasks	Number	Percent of Total
Teachers	6,434	52%
Secretaries	1,778	14%
Other	1,708	14%
Principals	819	7%
Bus Driver	541	4%
LPN Nurses	517	4%
Parent Volunteer	196	2%
Health Room Aide	192	2%
Personal Care Attendant	83	1%
Total	12,268	100%

Approximately **52 percent** of all personnel who the school nurse directs/delegates/trains and supervises in the performance of skilled nursing tasks are teachers followed by secretaries (**14 percent**) and “other” (**14 percent**).

During the 2013-14 school year, **12,268** people in Tennessee school districts/special schools were supervised by a RN to perform non-skilled tasks.

HEALTH SCREENINGS

***Number of School Systems/Special Schools Providing Health Screening Programs
2013-14***

Type of Health Screening	Number of School Systems/Special Schools (N=139)	Percent of Total Number of School Systems/Special Schools (N=139)
Vision	136	98%
Blood Pressure	135	97%
Body Mass Index (BMI)	135	97%
Hearing	134	96%
Dental	69	50%
Scoliosis	48	35%

Most school systems/special schools provided vision, hearing, BMI and blood pressure screenings for their students. Approximately, **35 percent** of all school districts/special schools provided scoliosis screenings and **50 percent** of all school districts/special schools provided some type of dental screenings.

Type, Number and Percent of Total Number of Students Screened 2013-14

Type of Health Screening	Number of Students Screened	Percent of Total Number School Health Screenings
Vision	316,672	23%
Hearing	314,916	23%
Body Mass Index (BMI)	322,886	23%
Blood Pressure	329,360	23%
Dental	91,344	7%
Scoliosis	11,633	1%
Total	1,386,811	100%

During the 2013-14 school year, **1,386,811** student health screenings occurred in Tennessee schools. The most common type of screenings was vision (**23 percent**), hearing (**23 percent**) and body mass index (BMI) (**23 percent**) and blood pressure (**23 percent**).

Type, Number and Percent of Students Screened 2008-09 and 2013-14

Type of Health Screening	Number of Students 2008-09	Number of Students 2013-14	Percent Change
Vision	395,415	316,672	-25%
Hearing	320,245	314,916	-2%
Body Mass Index (BMI)	289,617	322,886	11%
Blood Pressure	281,033	329,360	17%
Dental	107,093	91,344	-15%
Scoliosis	29,173	11,633	-60%
Total	1,422,576	1,386,811	-3%

The percentage of school health screenings decreased by **3 percent** overall from 2008-09 to 2013-14. Student BMI screenings increased by **11 percent** and blood pressure screenings increased by **17 percent**.

Hearing screenings decreased by **2 percent**, scoliosis decreased by **60 percent**, dental by **15 percent** and vision screenings by **25 percent** screenings.

Type, Number and Percent of Total Number of Students Recommended to Receive Health Screenings
2013-14

Type of Student Health Screening	Grades <u>Recommended to be Screened</u>	Total Number of Students in Tennessee Schools (in these grades)	Number of Students Screened	Percent of Total Number of Students <u>Recommended to be Screened</u>
Vision	PreK, K, 2, 4, 6, 8	407,321	316,672	78%
Hearing	PreK, K, 2, 4, 6, 8	407,321	314,916	77%
Body Mass Index (BMI)	K, 2, 4, 6, 8, and 9	482,726	322,886	67%
Blood Pressure	K, 2, 4, 6, 8, and 9	482,726	329,360	68%
Total		1,780,094	1,283,834	72%

During the 2013-14 school year **72 percent** of all Tennessee students who were recommended to receive school health screenings received them. Also, **78 percent** of all students recommended to receive a vision screening received one, **77 percent** of all students recommended to receive a hearing screening received one, **67 percent** of all students recommended to receive a BMI screening received one and **68 percent** of all students recommended to receive a blood pressure screening received one.

**Type, Number and Percent of Students Referred to a Healthcare Provider
As a Result of School Health Screening Programs 2013-14**

Type of Health Screening	Number of Referral(s) made to a Healthcare Provider	Percent of Total
Body Mass Index	49,559	39%
Vision	37,193	29%
Dental	17,695	14%
Blood Pressure	11,227	9%
Hearing	10,143	8%
Scoliosis	906	1%
Total	126,723	100%

During the 2013-14 school year, **126,723** student referrals were made to a health care provider as a result of a school health screening. Most referrals were a result of body mass index (BMI) screenings (**39 percent**), vision screenings (**29 percent**) and dental screenings (**14 percent**).

***Type, Number and Percent of Change for Students Referred to a Health Care Provider
As a Result of School Health Screening Programs 2006-07 and 2013-14***

Type of Health Screening	Number of Referral(s) made to a Health Care Provider 2006-07	Number of Referral(s) made to a Health Care Provider 2013-14	Percent Change
Body Mass Index	7,232	49,559	585%
Vision	19,875	37,193	87%
Dental	15,757	17,695	12%
Blood Pressure	1,976	11,227	468%
Hearing	7,330	10,143	38%
Scoliosis	939	906	-4%
Total	53,109	126,723	139%

The total number of students referred to health care providers increased **139 percent** between 2006-07 and 2013-14. The most significant increase in referrals from 2006-07 to 2013-14 were for body mass index (BMI) (**585 percent**), blood pressure (**468 percent**) and vision (**87 percent**). Referrals decreased for scoliosis (**-4 percent**).

**Type and Number of Students Screened, Referred to a Healthcare Provider and Confirmed Follow-ups
By School Staff As a Result of School Health Screening Programs
2013-14 – Public Schools**

Type of Health Screening	Number of Students Screened	Number of Students Referred to Healthcare Provider	Number of Confirmed Referral Follow-ups by School Staff
Vision	316,672	37,193	7,845
Hearing	314,916	10,143	2,561
Body Mass Index (BMI)	322,886	49,559	1,983
Blood Pressure	329,360	11,227	1,730
Dental	91,344	17,695	8,193
Scoliosis	11,633	906	426
Total	1,386,811	126,723	22,738

During the 2013-14 school year, **9 percent** of students who participated in school health screenings received a referral to a healthcare provider. Of those students who were referred to a healthcare provider, **18 percent** were confirmed by school staff that the student actually visited their healthcare provider.

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Type, Number and Percent of Students Receiving Emergency Procedure by Licensed Health Care Providers in School 2013-14

Emergency Procedure	Number of Students	Percent of Total
Asthma	14,373	56%
Other – broken bones, resuscitation, burns, etc.	10,884	43%
Epi-Pen®	86	.3%
Diastat®	188	.7%
Glucagon®	17	nil
Total	25,548	100%

During the 2013-14 school year, **25,548** students received an emergency procedure in Tennessee schools. Almost all of the emergency procedures were provided to students in the “other” category (**43 percent**) and for asthma (**56 percent**).

Type, Number and Percent Change of Students Receiving Emergency Procedures By Licensed Health Care Providers in School 2008-09 and 2013-14

Emergency Procedure	Number of Students 2008-09	Number of Students 2013-14	Percent Change
Asthma	7,388	14,373	95%
Other	NA	10,884	NA
Epi-Pen®	84	86	2%
Diastat®	70	188	169%
Glucagon®	26	17	-34%
Total	7,568	25,548	238%

The total percentage of students receiving an emergency procedure increased by **238 percent** from 2008-09 to 2013-14. The largest area of increase involved using Diastat® (**169 percent**) and asthma inhaler (**95 percent**) as an emergency procedure with students. The emergency administration of Glucagon® decreased by **-34 percent**.

Also, **75 out of 139** school systems/special schools report they have a policy that allows trained volunteers to administer Glucagon® in schools.

ALLERGIES

Allergies – Use of Epi-Pens® 2009-10 and 2013-14

Types of Epi-Pen Use	2009-10	2013-14	Percent Change
Number of students that have Epi-Pens® available at schools	6,230	10,231	64%
Number of students that required administration of the Epi-Pen®	95	86	-9%
Number of teachers and staff trained to administer an Epi-Pen® if needed	19,240	37,484	95%

Substantial increases have occurred during the past five years regarding the number of students that have Epi-Pens® available at schools (**64 percent increase**). The number of students requiring administration of the Epi-Pen® at school declined by **-9 percent** and the number of school personnel trained to administer an Epi-Pen® if needed increased by **95 percent**.

Type, Number and Percent of Student Allergies 2013-14

Type of Student Allergies	Number of Students with Allergies	Percent of Total
Environmental	31,967	31%
Other (Includes Allergies)	28,599	27%
Other - Food	11,998	12%
Nuts	11,906	11%
Insects	9,447	9%
Shellfish	3,569	3%

Eggs	2,761	3%
Latex	2,260	2%
Food/Dye	1,619	2%
Total	104,126	100%

There were **104,126** students diagnosed with allergies in Tennessee schools during the 2013-14 school year. The most common types of allergies among students were environmental (**31 percent**), “other (includes allergies)” (**287 percent**) and “other – food” (**12 percent**).

Type, Number and Percent Change of Student Allergies 2010-11 and 2013-14

Type of Student Allergies	Number of Students with Allergies 2010-11	Number of Students with Allergies 2013-14	Percent Increase
Environmental	26,785	31,967	19%
Other (Includes Allergies)	22,672	28,599	26%
Other - Food	8,938	11,998	34%
Insects	7,737	9,447	22%
Nuts	7,319	11,906	63%
Shellfish	2,254	3,569	58%
Eggs	1,831	2,761	51%
Food/Dye	1,720	1,619	-6%
Latex	1,459	2,260	55%
Total	80,715	104,126	29%

From 2010-11 to 2013-14 school years, the number of students identified with allergies increased by **29 percent**. Nut (**63 percent**), shellfish (**58 percent**), latex (**55 percent**) and egg (**51 percent**) allergies increased the most from the 2010-11 to 2013-14 school year.

SEIZURE DISORDERS

Seizure Disorders/Diastat Medication 2008-09 and 2013-14

Number of students that had Diastat® available at school 2008-09	Number of students that had Diastat® available at school 2013-14	Percent Change	Number of students that required administration of Diastat® 2008-09	Number of times Diastat® was administered at school 2013-14	Percent Change
835	1,746	109%	87	197	126%

In 2013-14 there were **1,746** students with a seizure disorder diagnosis with Diastat® available for use at school compared to **835** students in 2008-09. This represents a **109 percent** increase over a five year period.

A total of **197** doses of Diastat® were administered to students in school systems this year compared to **87** doses in 2008-09. This represents a **126 percent** increase over a five year period.

School Health Supervisors in **99 LEAs (71 percent)** reported having a district Diastat® policy in place, while **40 LEAs (23 percent)** reported they did not have a district Diastat® policy.

School districts report **90** school systems (**65 percent**) have a policy allowing the nurse to administer the first dose of Diastat® at school; **18** LEAs did not allow nurses to administer the first dose of Diastat® at school (**13 percent**) and **31** LEAs did not answer the question (**22 percent**).

There were **481** students with an order to administer Diastat® who did not have a full-time nurse assigned to the school compared to **172** students in 2008-09. In addition, **252** nurses were assigned to a school to serve as a full-time nurse for this student.

During the 2013-14 school year, **27** students received Diastat® more than once per year compared to **24** students in 2008-09.

133 out of **130** school systems/special schools called 911 immediately as the standard protocol when Diastat® was administered compared to **117** school systems in 2008-09. Diastat® was administered **188** times at school by a nurse, **4** times by a trained volunteer and **4** times by parents or guardians during the 2013-14 school year.

Also, **136** school systems/special schools (**98 percent**) reported if a student who has Diastat® at school has a seizure and no nurse is available to administer the medication, then a 911 call serves as standard protocol. **Three** LEAs answered this was **not** their standard protocol.

During the 2013-14 school year, **58** LEAs (**42 percent**) have a policy allowing trained volunteers to administer Diastat®, **45** LEAs (**32 percent**) did not have a policy and **36** LEAs (**26 percent**) did not answer the question.

DIABETES

Number of Students Diagnosed with Type I or Type II Diabetes by Grade Level 2013-14

Grade Level	Number of Students Type I Diabetes	Number of Students Type II Diabetes	Total Number of Students Diagnosed with Type I and Type II Diabetes
Pre-school	24	1	25
Kindergarten	69	2	71
Grades 1-5	720	100	820
Grades 6-8	845	222	1,067
Grades 9-12	1,326	443	1,769
Total	2,984	768	3,752

There were **3,752** students in Tennessee schools with a diagnosis of diabetes during the 2013-14 school year. Of these, **2,984** students or **80 percent** were diagnosed with Type I diabetes and 768 students or **20 percent** were diagnosed with Type 2 diabetes. The highest percentage of students diagnosed with

diabetes attended high schools (**47 percent**) followed by middle schools (**28 percent**) and then elementary schools (**22 percent**).

***Number of Students Diagnosed with Type I or Type II Diabetes by Grade Level
2009-10 and 2013-14***

Grade Level	Number of Type I and Type II Students 2009-10	Number of Type I and Type II Students 2013-14	Percent Change
Pre-school	23	25	9%
Kindergarten	98	71	-28%
Grades 1-5	923	820	-11%
Grades 6-8	867	1,067	23%
Grades 9-12	1,446	1,769	22%
Total	3,357	3,752	12%

The number of students diagnosed with Type I and Type II diabetes in Tennessee schools increased overall by **12 percent** from 2009-10 to 2013-14. However, kindergarten and elementary school data actually showed a decline in percentages since the 2009-10 school year.

Management Tasks for Type 1 Diabetic Students 2013-14

Management Tasks for Type I Diabetic Students	Number of Type I Diabetic Students
Number of students that required management tasks by a LICENSED health care professional (to provide injections)	1,412
Number of students that require assistance by a school staff member (to provide injections)	221
Number of students managing their own injections but a nurse is required to monitor them at least 2 times per year	615
Number of students that require minimal (at least two times per year) assistance with management of diabetic pumps	425
Number of students that require management of diabetic pumps by a licensed health care professional	707
Number of students that require assistance to manage diabetic pumps by a school staff member	223
Number of times a student's insulin pump malfunctioned at school this year	1,355
Number of students that have Glucagon® ordered as an emergency treatment for low blood glucose	2,382
Number of LEA's with a policy that allows trained volunteers to administer Glucagon®	75
Number of students with Type I diabetes that have Glucagon® available at school	1,768
Number of schools that have a full-time nurse assigned to the school because of a student(s) with Type 1 diabetes	318
Number of students with Type 1 diabetes that require a full-time nurse to be on the premises at all times at that school	593

During the 2013-14 school year, **2,248** students with Type 1 diabetes were managed by using a pen/syringe during the school day. An additional **1,355** students with Type 1 diabetes were managed by using pumps.

Management Tasks for Type 2 Diabetic Students 2013-14

Management Tasks for Type 2 Diabetic Students	Number of Type II Diabetic Students
Number of students with Type 2 Diabetes that require management tasks by a licensed health care professional (to provide injections)	71
Number of students with Type 2 Diabetes only needs nurse to monitor at least two times per year	54
Number of students with Type 2 Diabetes that are managed by injections	125
Number of students with Type 2 Diabetes that require assistance by a school staff member	38

Of the **768** students in Tennessee public schools with a Type II Diabetes diagnosis, **480** students (**63 percent**) did not require assistance with management tasks during the school day.

SCHOOL-BASED CLINICS

Comparisons Between Various School-Based Clinic Indicators 2008-09 and 2013-14

School-based Clinic Indicators	2008-09	2013-14	Percent Change
Number of LEAs with school clinics	12	37	208%
Number of schools with clinics	54	186	244%
Number of students served in school clinics (physical health only)	NA	29,310	NA
Number of student referrals to other health care providers	NA	3,223	NA
Number of student referrals "confirmed" by clinic staff	NA	2,043	NA
Number of EPSDT exams by clinic	NA	6,314	NA
Number of EPSDT exams by private provider (<i>Well Child Inc., etc.</i>)	NA	41,164	NA
Number of students received an EPSDT exam due to schools transporting students to the local health depart	NA	4	NA
Number of school-based/school-linked clinics providing behavioral health services for students	NA	93	NA
Number of students receiving behavioral health services in school-based/school-linked clinics	NA	NA	NA
Number of students referred to community behavioral health provider	NA	3,614	NA
Number of behavioral health referrals confirmed by clinic staff	NA	1,278	NA
Number of school clinics using tele-medicine	NA	87	NA

Number of school clinics providing dental services	NA	31	NA
Number of students receiving dental services in clinics	NA	23,507	NA
Number of school clinics providing staff services	NA	99	NA
Number of school staff served in school clinics	NA	2,800	NA
Number of school clinics providing immunizations	NA	73	NA
Number of students receiving immunizations in clinics	NA	3,141	NA
Number of school-based/school-linked clinics provided immunizations using Vaccine For Children program	NA	42	NA
Number of school-based clinics provided private pay/insurance billable immunizations for students	NA	71	NA

There have been **726,613** students served in school clinics during the 2008-09 thru 2013-14 school years. Also, in 2013-14, **3,223** student referrals were made to other health care providers (optometrist, audiologist, pediatrician, etc.). The number of school systems/special schools with school-based clinics increased from **12** in 2008-09 to **37** in 2013-14 (**208 percent increase**).

The number of schools with school-based clinics increased from **54** in 2008-09 to **186** in 2013-14 (**244 percent increase**). Also, survey respondents said their school districts planned to open **154** new clinics during the 2014-15 school year. Of the **186** schools that provided clinic services in 2013-14, **47 percent** used tele-medicine, **53 percent** provided services to staff as well as students, **39 percent** provided immunizations and **16 percent** provided dental services in the clinics.

In 2013-14, **47,482** EPSDTs (well child exam) were provided to Tennessee students either by a school clinic practitioner, a private provider in the schools or county health department via school transport. Of these, **87 percent** received EPSDT through *Well Child, Inc.* or another private provider at school, **12 percent** received an EPSDT through a school-based clinic, and less than **1 percent** was transported to the county health department.