Web Quest Activity
Answer Key

1- Yes, teachers can refuse to give non-emergency medications to students per subsection D.

2- Two (2) people must be certified in CPR and First Aid in buildings with 10 or more instructional or administrative staff per subsection E.

3- Schools are not required to hire nurses to provide healthcare. Per subsection B, school divisions may strive to employ licensed staff, but school nurses are not mandated in Virginia.

4- Seventh graders entering Virginia schools for the first time are not required to have a physical exam. Per subsection A, The Code of Virginia requires students entering VA schools for the first time in kindergarten and elementary school to provide a physical exam. The Virginia Department of Education (VDOE) defines elementary school as K-5.

5- Subsection D outlines a religious exemption for providing a physical exam.

6- Parents wishing to claim a religious exemption for the physical exam must state in writing that to the best of their knowledge the child is free of communicable or contagious disease. There is no specific form or authorization required.

7- By Code, the Health Department of every county and city must provide school entry physical exams for medically indigent children.

8- §22.1-271.2 describes the immunizations required of students entering VA public schools.

9- There is no “grace” period for students to enter school without any immunizations. As described in subsection B, students must have at least one shot from each series of vaccines in order to enter school. If the immunization series are not complete, the student may be admitted “conditionally” as long as they have one vaccine from each series and a written plan for completing the series within 90 days.

10- According to subsection C, students may have a religious or medical exemption for immunizations. The medical exemption should include if the exemption is permanent or temporary. If temporary, it should indicate when the vaccine(s) can be given.

11- A student may self administer asthma medications and epinephrine if all of the following conditions are met:
  - Written consent of the parent
  - Written notice from the doctor
  - An Individualized Healthcare Plan (IHP) must be developed
  - The parent must be notified before the privilege can be revoked
  - Permission is only in effect for 1 year
12- If a school board employee has been exposed to blood or other potentially infectious material they have the right to have the person’s blood tested for HIV or Hepatitis B or C.

13- If the person whose blood you were exposed to refuses testing, the School Board or employer, may petition the Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court of the county of city where the student resides, if the blood was that of a student, or the General District Court in the county or city where the person resides, if an adult.

14- A minor is deemed an adult for the purpose of consenting to medical or health Services needed and/or required for:
   - Testing or treatment of a venereal disease or any infectious disease that the State Board of Health requires to be reported
   - Birth control, pregnancy or family planning
   - Outpatient care, treatment or rehabilitation for substance abuse
   - Outpatient care, treatment or rehabilitation for mental illness or emotional disturbance

15- According to a phrase at the end of subsection E, in the above mentioned instances the minor also has the right to authorize access to his/her medical record.


17- The code referenced, does not give enough information to develop a school based scoliosis screening plan.

18- The legislators charged the Board of Education with developing regulations for implementing a scoliosis screening program.

19- Specific information for developing a scoliosis screening program are in the Virginia Administrative Code.

20- Section 30 of 8 VAC 20-690 describes what must be included in parent education information.

21- Schools do have to provide notice to parents regarding when scoliosis screening will occur according to subsection 40.