

Medical Information Form (511E)

The collection and retention of the information requested on this form is authorized and governed by the Ontario Education Act and the Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act

The following information will be helpful to the teacher in making your child/ward comfortable and safe.

Student:		Date of Birth:		
Teacher:	Grade/Class:			
Parent/Guardian:		Telephone: (H)	(B)	
	Family Doctor:			
	edical conditions, physical limitations,	or any other concerns that might affe	ect your child's/ward's full	
participation in excursions/school		—		
Asthma	□ Fainting Spells	☐ History of head injuries	\Box Rheumatic Fever	
Chronic Nosebleed	□ Feet or Leg problems	U	□ Seizures	
Diabetes	Hemophilia/Bleeding disorders		□ Sleepwalking	
□ Digestive upsets	1		□ Urinary infections	
□ Ear, Nose, Throat infections		□ Other		
	painful joints; 'trick or lock' knee or of ent for each of the above conditions inc			
Please explain if your child	/ward has any medical condition that re	quires any modification of his/her pr	ogram	
Allergies/Asthma				
Please list all known confirmed a (a) Foods:				
If foods are life-threatening	, please explain the symptoms and the t	reatment:		
(b) Medications:	s, environmental allergies):			
(c) Other (e.g., bee or wasp sting	s, environmental allergies):			
	y serious allergic or asthmatic reaction? , including the type and severity of reac			
Is allergy considered: Mild Has a doctor prescribed an Epi-F Has a doctor prescribed an inhal	Moderate Serious L Pen for your child/ward? Yes No_ er for asthma? Yes No (Presc er for any other reason? Yes No_	ife-Threatening ribed asthma inhalers must be carried		
-	er for any other reason? res No_			
Dietary Restrictions Please list any foods your child/v	ward should not eat for medical, dietary	, or religious reasons:		
Medication				
Does your child/ward take prese	ribed medication on a regular basis? Ple hould your child/ward have with him/he	ease specify: er during the excursion?		
General				
(1) Does your child/ward wear o If yes, please specify what i	r carry medical alert identification (e.g. s written on it:			
If yes, please explain:	ny other relevant medical condition that		-	
	ny special fears or conditions (e.g., anxi 's excursion more relaxed? Yes N			
	child/ward to have medical care, I he or my child/ward. I also understand t			

_____(Please print) Name of Parent/Guardian: _

Signature of Parent/Guardian: _____ Date: _____

Medical Conditions

PLEASE NOTE: The content on this page is for information only.

Parents/Guardians are expected to review and update medical information with the school on an annual basis.

Medical Conditions Include asthma, fainting spells, history of head injuries, rheumatic fever, chronic nosebleed, feet or leg problems, migraine, seizures, diabetes, hemophilia/bleeding disorders, rash, sleepwalking, digestive upsets, heart problems, recent illness or operation, urinary infections, ear-nose-throat infections, hernia, dislocated shoulder; swollen, painful joints; 'trick or lock' knee or other joint disability, sickle cell disease, etc.

Life-Threatening Allergies

Anaphylaxis is a serious allergic reaction. It can be life-threatening. Food is the most common cause of anaphylaxis, but insect stings, medicine, latex, or exercise can also cause a reaction. The most common food allergens are peanuts, tree nuts, and seafood, egg and milk products.

The TDSB has created a policy and procedure to further support *Sabrina's Law* introduced in January 2006 and to take care of our students at risk of anaphylaxis. Under *Sabrina's Law*, the TDSB has developed:

- Strategies to reduce exposure to allergens.
- Procedures to communicate with parents, students and staff about life-threatening allergies.
- Regular training opportunities for all staff to deal with life-threatening allergicreactions.
- Emergency procedures to cope with the anaphylactic student, including readily-accessibletreatment.

Each school also has its own individual plan for each student at risk of anaphylaxis, which includes maintaining a file of the student's medications and emergency contacts.

If your child suddenly becomes ill or has an allergic reaction, school staff will take the appropriate action. Please ensure your school has the most up-to-date emergency contact information. If your child has life-threatening allergies, or if your child needs to be given special medication throughout the day, please speak with your principal to discuss arrangements. For more information, please refer to TDSB Operational Procedure *PR563 – Anaphylaxis*:

http://ppf.tdsb.on.ca/uploads/files/live/100/282.pdf

Asthma

Asthma is a very common, chronic (long-term) lung disease that can make it hard to breathe. Asthma can be fatal without proper management and access to medications.

The TDSB has developed operational procedures to support the implementation of *Ryan's Law* (*Ensuring Asthma Friendly Schools*), 2015, which includes:

- Creating a positive environment for students with asthma.
- Special considerations for students with additional needs.
- Roles and responsibilities for elementary and secondary schools.
- Parents will provide school staff with up-to-date information about their student's asthma. Information should be provided to the school at the start of each school year.

For more information, please refer to TDSB operational procedure *PR714* –*Asthma Management*:

http://ppf.tdsb.on.ca/uploads/files/live/97/1983.pdf

Diabetes Mellitus (DM)

Diabetes Mellitus, commonly referred to as *Diabetes*, is a chronic disease in which the body either cannot produce insulin or cannot properly use the insulin it produces. Without proper insulin management, glucose builds up in the blood stream and the body begins to break down fat to be used for energy. The body creates ketones and an excess of this material can result in severe complications that can result in coma and/or death. Effective practices in managing *Diabetes* in Schools include:

- Blood glucose monitoring/insulin injection.
- Proper timing of meals and snacks to maintain proper blood sugar levels. Students need the opportunity to eat all meals and snacks fully and on time.
- Emergency food supplies that include oral glucose, juice and/or fast acting sugar should be available in other locations in the school.
- Parent/guardian/caregiver provides, maintains, and replenishes all food and necessary diabetic supplies.
- The development of a Diabetes Management Plan for each student who is identified with diabetes. The plan will be implemented in accordance with the medical requirements for each student.

For more information, please also refer to the TDSB operational procedure *PR607 – Diabetes Management*: <u>http://ppf.tdsb.on.ca/uploads/files/live/98/1764.pdf</u>