

EVALUATOR MANUAL TRANSMITTAL SHEET

<p><u>Distribution:</u></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All Child Care Evaluator Manual Holders <input type="checkbox"/> All Residential Care Evaluator Manual Holders <input type="checkbox"/> All Evaluator Manual Holders</p>	<p><u>Transmittal No.</u> 15CCC-02</p> <hr/> <p><u>Date Issued</u> May 2015</p>
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Subject:

CHILD CARE CENTERS
 Regulation Interpretations and Procedures

Health-Related Services – Describes updated requirements for providing health-related services (incidental medical services) to children in care

Reason for Change:

Revise Section 101226 – Health-Related Services

Filing Instructions:

REMOVE: page ii
 pages 88 through 102

INSERT: page ii
 pages 88 through 102.7

Approved:

Signed by Shanice Boyette

5/21/2015

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CHILD CARE CENTERS**TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)****ARTICLE 5 ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS**

Denial of Initial License.....	101205
Revocation or Suspension of a License	101206

ARTICLE 6 CONTINUING REQUIRMENTS

Reporting Requirements	101212
Child Care Center Director Qualifications and Duties	101215.1
Personnel Requirements.....	101216
Teacher Qualifications and Duties.....	101216.1
Teacher Aide Qualifications	101216.2
Teacher-Child Ratio.....	101216.3
Staffing for Water Activities.....	101216.6
Personnel Records.....	101217
Admission Policies.....	101218
Child's Medical Assessments	101220
Immunizations.....	101220.1
Child's Records.....	101221
Personal Rights	101223
Postural Supports/Protective Devices	101223.1
Health-Related Services.....	101226
Daily Inspection for Illness.....	101226.1
Food Service	101227
Responsibility for Providing Care and Supervision.....	101229
Sign In and Sign Out.....	101229.1
Activities	101230

ARTICLE 7 PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Alterations to Existing Buildings or New Facilities	101237
Buildings and Grounds	101238
Outdoor Activity Space.....	101238.2
Indoor Activity Space	101238.3
Storage Space.....	101238.4

101223.1 PERSONAL RIGHTS (Continued)**101223.1**

(a)(2)

POLICY (Continued)

At change of duty (shift change, etc.), oncoming responsible staff shall acknowledge in writing that the child is in a supportive restraint. This documentation--which may be in the form of a card file, listing, log, or note in the child's record--shall verify that oncoming staff are aware of the child's situation. A notation shall be made in the child's record whenever a restraint is applied to or removed from the child.

PROCEDURE

See Policy for subsection (a)(7) of Section 101223 above for additional documentation required for use of prone containment.

(a)(4)

POLICY

A postural restraint is not permitted without an appropriate fire clearance from the State Fire Marshal. For the purpose of securing an appropriate fire clearance, children in supportive restraints shall be considered nonambulatory. On the request for a fire clearance, it shall be noted that the center intends to use supportive restraints by marking Item 15 on the STD 850.

PROCEDURE

Advise support staff to note on the STD 850, Item 15, that the center intends to use supportive restraints. (See Sections 101152 n. (1) and 101171(b)).

101226 HEALTH-RELATED SERVICES**101226****POLICY**

As specified in Health and Safety Code Section 1596.750, in general child care centers provide nonmedical care and supervision to children. However, the use of the term "nonmedical" does not preclude the provision of *some* incidental medical services to a child in a child day care facility as specified herein. This could include handling prescription medications, non-prescription medications, and providing other incidental medical services.

It is the responsibility of the licensee, not the Department, to make admission and retention decisions for individual children. It is the responsibility of the licensee to ensure the child's needs can be met at the time of admission and throughout the child's attendance at the facility (California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Sections 101214, 101215, 101216, 101218, 101218.1, 101219, 101226, and 101226.3).

Under specified circumstances as discussed more fully below, a licensee may choose to provide incidental medical services when the parent/authorized representative has provided

101226 HEALTH-RELATED SERVICES (Continued)**101226****POLICY (Continued)**

written authorization and obtained written instructions from the child's physician. The licensee shall ensure that the intent to provide incidental medical services is included in the facility's plan of operation. Please also see Regulation Interpretations and Procedures for California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Section 101173, Plan of Operation.

The term "authorized representative" as used herein is defined in California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Section 101152(a)(5): "Authorized Representative" means any person or entity authorized by law to act on behalf of any child. Such person or entity may include, but not be limited to, a minor's parent, a legal guardian, a conservator or a public placement agency.

Blood-Glucose Monitoring for Diabetic Children**POLICY**

AB 221, Chapter 550 (Statutes of 1997) added Health and Safety Code Section 1596.797, effective January 1, 1998, to provide:

(a) Blood glucose testing for the purposes of monitoring a minor child diagnosed with diabetes may be performed in a child day care facility in accordance with paragraph (6) of subdivision (b) of Section 1241 of the Business and Professions Code.

AB 221 also amended Section 2058 of the Business and Professions Code. This section is part of the Medical Practice Act and allows obtaining a blood specimen by skin puncture for the purposes of performing blood glucose testing for the purpose of monitoring a minor child in accordance with paragraph (6) of subdivision (b) of Business and Professions Code Section 1241.

Section 1241 of the Business and Professions Code (Clinical Laboratory Technology) permits a trained layperson to perform blood glucose testing to monitor a child with diabetes if certain conditions are met:

- Child care staff performing the test must be entrusted with the child's care by the child's parent or authorized representative.
- The test must be approved by the Federal Food and Drug Administration for over-the-counter sale to the public without a prescription.
- Child care staff performing the test must have written permission from the child's parent or authorized representative to administer the test to the child.

101226 HEALTH-RELATED SERVICES (Continued)**101226****POLICY (Continued)**

- Child care staff performing the test must comply with written instructions from the child's physician (or designee, such as a nurse practitioner).
- Child care staff performing the test must obtain written instructions from the child's physician or designee regarding how to:
 - Properly use the monitoring instrument and handle any lancets, test stripes, cotton balls, or other items used while conducting the test. (All this must be in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions).
 - Determine if the test results are within the normal or therapeutic range for the child, and any restrictions on activities or diet that may be necessary.
 - Identify the symptoms of hypoglycemia or hyperglycemia, and actions to take when results are not within the normal or therapeutic range for the child and any restrictions on activities or diet that may be necessary.
 - The written instructions must include the telephone numbers of the child's physician and parent or authorized representative.
- Child care staff performing the test must record the test results and provide them to the child's parent or authorized representative on a daily basis.
- Child care centers and family child care homes must post a list of universal precautions in a prominent place in the area where the test is performed.
- Child care staff must comply with universal precautions.
- Registration as required by Section 1241(c) of the Business and Professions Code.

Use the statutory provisions in Health and Safety Code Section 1596.797 and Business and Professions Code 1241 as the authority for implementation.

PROCEDURE

Licensing staff should ensure that applicants/licensees who wish to perform blood glucose monitoring do the following:

101226 HEALTH-RELATED SERVICES (Continued)**101226****PROCEDURE (Continued)**

1. Include plans to provide this care in the facility's plan of operation as required by Title 22, Section 101173. Please also see Regulation Interpretations and Procedures for California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Section 101173, Plan of Operation.
2. Notify the Department and update the facility's plan of operation as required by Title 22, Section 101212(e)(4). Please also see Regulation Interpretations and Procedures for California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Section 101173, Plan of Operation.
3. Comply with Health and Safety Code Section 1596.797 (which refers to the conditions in the Business and Professions Code Section 1241 identified above.)

Licensees who do not comply should be cited under the appropriate Title 22 sections or Health and Safety Code Section 1596.797.

SAMPLE CITATION LANGUAGE: HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE SECTION 1596.797:

- The person performing the blood glucose test is not entrusted with the care and control of the child by the child's parent or authorized representative.
- The blood glucose test used is not approved by the Federal Food and Drug Administration for over-the-counter sale to the public without a prescription.
- The person performing the blood glucose test does not have the written permission from the child's parent or authorized representative to administer the test.
- The person performing the blood glucose test is not complying with the written instructions from the child's (insert physician or designee such as a nurse practitioner).
- The person performing the blood glucose test has not obtained written instructions from the child's physician or designee regarding how to properly use the monitoring instrument and equipment.
- The person performing the blood glucose test has not obtained written instructions from the child's physician or designee regarding how to determine if the results of the test are within the normal or therapeutic range for the child.

101226 HEALTH-RELATED SERVICES (Continued)**101226****PROCEDURE (Continued)**

- The person performing the blood glucose test has not obtained written instructions from the child's physician or designee regarding how to determine if any restriction on activities or diet are necessary.
- The person performing the blood glucose test has not obtained written instructions from the child's physician or designee regarding how to identify the symptoms of hypoglycemia or hyperglycemia, and actions to be taken when the results are not within the normal or therapeutic range for the child.
- The written instructions for the blood glucose test does not include the telephone number of the child's physician.
- The written instructions for the blood glucose test does not include the telephone number for the child's parent or authorized representative.
- The person performing the blood glucose test did not record the results of the blood glucose test.
- The person performing the blood glucose test did not provide the results of the blood glucose test to the child's parent or authorized representative on a daily basis.
- The person performing the blood glucose test did not comply with universal precautions.
- The person performing the blood glucose test did not post a list of universal precautions in a prominent place in the area where the test is given.

Administering Inhaled Medication**POLICY**

Senate Bill 1663, Chapter 625, Statutes of 1998, added Health and Safety Code section 1596.798 which specifies the requirements that must be met should licensees and staff persons in child care facilities choose to administer inhaled medication to children in care.

Health and Safety Code section 1596.798 states:

101226 HEALTH-RELATED SERVICES (Continued)**101226****POLICY (Continued)**

- (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, licensees and staff of a child day care facility may administer inhaled medication to a child if all of the following requirements are met:
- (1) The licensee or staff person has been provided with written authorization from the minor's parent or legal guardian to administer inhaled medication and authorization to contact the child's health care provider. The authorization shall include the telephone number and address of the minor's parent or legal guardian.
 - (2) The licensee or staff person complies with specific written instructions from the child's physician to which all of the following shall apply:
 - (A) The instructions shall contain all of the following information:
 - (i) Specific indications for administering the medication pursuant to the physician's prescription.
 - (ii) Potential side effects and expected response.
 - (iii) Dose-form and amount to be administered pursuant to the physician's prescription.
 - (iv) Actions to be taken in the event of side effects or incomplete treatment response pursuant to the physician's prescription.
 - (v) Instructions for proper storage of the medication.
 - (vi) The telephone number and address of the child's physician.
 - (B) The instructions shall be updated annually.
 - (3) The licensee or staff person that administers the inhaled medication to the child shall record each instance and provide a record to the minor's parent or legal guardian on a daily basis.

101226 HEALTH-RELATED SERVICES (Continued)**101226****POLICY (Continued)**

- (4) Beginning January 1, 2000, a licensee or staff person who obtains or renews a pediatric first aid certificate pursuant to Section 1596.866 shall complete formal training designed to provide instruction in administering inhaled medication to children with respiratory needs. This training shall include, but not be limited to, training in the general use of nebulizer equipment and inhalers, how to clean the equipment, proper storage of inhaled medication, how a child should respond to inhaled medication, what to do in cases of emergency, how to identify side effects of the medication, and when to notify a parent or legal guardian or physician. This training shall be a component in the pediatric first aid certificate requirement as provided in Section 1596.8661.
- (5) For a specified child, the licensee or staff person who administers inhaled medication has been instructed to administer inhaled medication by the child's parent or guardian.
- (6) Beginning January 1, 2000, any training materials pertaining to nebulizer care that licensees or staff receive in the process of obtaining or renewing a pediatric first aid certificate pursuant to paragraph (4) shall be kept on file at the child care facility. The materials shall be made available to a licensee or staff person who administers inhaled medication. This requirement shall only apply to the extent that training materials are made available to licensees or staff who obtain or renew a pediatric first aid certificate pursuant to paragraph (4).
- (b) For purposes of this section, inhaled medication shall refer to medication prescribed for the child to control lung-related illness, including, but not limited to, local held nebulizers.
- (c) Nothing in this section shall be interpreted to require a certificated teacher who provides day care pursuant to Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 8200) of Part 6 of the Education Code in a public school setting to administer inhaled medication.

PROCEDURE

Licensing staff should ensure that applicants/licensees who wish to administer inhaled medications do the following:

101226 HEALTH-RELATED SERVICES (Continued)**101226****PROCEDURE (Continued)**

1. Include plans to provide this care in the facility's plan of operation as required by California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Section 101173. Please also see Regulation Interpretations and Procedures for California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Section 101173, Plan of Operation.
2. Notify the Department and update the facility's plan of operation as required by California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Section 101212(e)(4). Please also see Regulation Interpretations and Procedures for California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Section 101173, Plan of Operation.
3. Comply with Health and Safety Code section 1596.798.
 - A. Check facility records to ensure all requirements of Health and Safety Code 1596.798 are met.
 - B. The form LIC 9166 (Nebulizer Care Consent/Verification – Child Care Facilities) may be used to document authorization from the child's parent/authorized representative, as well as, verification of written instructions for administering the inhaled medication.

EpiPen Jr. and EpiPen**POLICY**

Business and Professions Code Section 2058(a) provides an emergency exception to the Medical Practices Act: "nothing in this chapter prohibits service in the case of emergency..."

Pursuant to Business and Professions Code Section 2058, nonmedical personnel such as child care center staff may administer the EpiPen Jr. Auto-Injector or the EpiPen Auto Injector as prescribed by a physician and in emergencies only.

Both the EpiPen Jr. and the EpiPen are disposable, prefilled automatic injection devices designed to deliver a single dose of epinephrine for allergic emergencies. They should only be used by, and/or administered to, a hypersensitive (allergic) person in the event of an allergic emergency as prescribed by a physician. Such emergencies may occur from insect stings or bites, foods, drugs or other allergens, as well as from idiopathic or exercise-induced anaphylaxis.

101226 HEALTH-RELATED SERVICES (Continued)**101226****POLICY (Continued)**

The EpiPen Jr. Auto Injector delivers a single dose of 0.15 mg epinephrine for people weighing between 33 and 66 pounds. The EpiPen delivers a single dose of 0.3 mg epinephrine for people weighing over 66 pounds.

The use of the EpiPen Jr. and the EpiPen is being permitted pursuant to Business and Professions Code Section 2058 because of its demonstrated potential to save lives when there may be only minutes to spare; and because it is premeasured and contained in an automatic injection device. The licensee must handle and administer both of these devices as specified in California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Section 101226 (e). However, whenever these devices are used, the licensee must still obtain emergency medical treatment for the child as specified in California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Section 101226 (c). The use of these devices are emergency supportive therapy only and is not a replacement or substitute for immediate medical or hospital care.

PROCEDURE

In addition to the requirements in California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Section 101226(e), the following applies to the use of the EpiPen Jr. or the EpiPen:

1. Use in accordance with the directions and as prescribed by a physician.
2. Keep ready for use at all times.
3. Protect from exposure to light and extreme heat.
4. Note the expiration date on the unit and replace the unit prior to that date.
5. Replace any auto-injector if the solution is discolored or contains a precipitate. (Both the EpiPen Jr. and the EpiPen have a see-through window to allow periodic examination of its contents. The physician may recommend emergency use of an auto-injector with discolored contents rather than postponing treatment.)
6. Call 911 and the child's parent/authorized representative immediately after administering the EpiPen Jr. or the EpiPen.

Licensing staff should ensure that applicants/licenseses who wish to administer EpiPen Jr. and EpiPen do the following:

1. Include plans to provide this care in the facility's plan of operation as required by California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Section 101173. Please also see Regulation Interpretations and Procedures for California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Section 101173, Plan of Operation.

101226 HEALTH-RELATED SERVICES (Continued)**101226****PROCEDURE (Continued)**

2. Notify the Department and update the facility's plan of operation as required by California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Section 101212(e)(4). Please also see Regulation Interpretations and Procedures for California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Section 101173, Plan of Operation.
3. Notify the Department as required by California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Section 101212(d)(1)(C).

Glucagon Administration**POLICY**

Business and Profession Code Section 2058(a) provides an emergency exception to the Medical Practices Act: "Nothing in this chapter prohibits service in the case of emergency..."

Glucagon is an emergency intervention injected into a child diagnosed with diabetes in the event of a severely low blood sugar level resulting in disorientation, seizures, convulsions, or unconsciousness. Without this emergency intervention a diabetic child could sustain brain damage or die, therefore, it is important to know when this intervention is necessary.

PROCEDURE

Licensees who choose to administer glucagon to a child in care, must comply with the following conditions:

- Written permission must be obtained from the child's parent or authorized representative.
- Child care staff administering glucagon must be trained by a competent person designated in writing by the child's **physician**; verification of the training must be maintained in staff files.
- The **person designated by the physician to provide the training** may be the child's parent or authorized representative.
- At least one staff person trained to administer the glucagons must be available any time a child requiring this emergency intervention is in care, including activities away from the facility.

101226 HEALTH-RELATED SERVICES (Continued)**101226****PROCEDURE (Continued)**

- Child care staff administering glucagon must comply with written instructions from the child's physician or designated person regarding how to:
 - Recognize the symptoms of hypoglycemia and take appropriate action.
 - Properly administer the glucagon.
 - Call 911 and the child's parent or authorized representative immediately after administering the glucagon.
 - Recognize potential side effects of glucagon such as nausea and vomiting and the need to place the child on his or her side to prevent choking.
 - Review the glucagon for expiration.
 - Document the child's file each time glucagon is administered.

Licenses who choose to administer glucagon as a life-saving intervention to a child diagnosed with diabetes shall do the following:

- (1) Include plans to provide this care in the facility's plan of operation as required by California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Section 101173. Please also see Regulation Interpretations and Procedures for California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Section 101173, Plan of Operation.
- (2) Notify the Department and update the facility's plan of operation as required by California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Section 101212(e)(4). Please also see Regulation Interpretations and Procedures for California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Section 101173, Plan of Operation.
- (3) Notify the Department as required by California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Section 101212(d)(1)(C).

101226 HEALTH-RELATED SERVICES (Continued)**101226****Gastrostomy Tube Care****POLICY**

There is nothing to prohibit licensees and staff from administering routine gastrostomy-tube (G-tube) feeding, or administering routine LIQUID medication through a G-tube, to an infant or a child in care who is in stable condition if all of the requirements outlined in this policy are met.

Routine G-tube care of an infant or a child who is in stable condition is not prohibited because the California Medical Board determined that such care is not considered a medical procedure.

Nasogastric or Nasoenteric Tube Feeding Prohibited

However, FEEDING THROUGH A NASOGASTRIC OR NASOENTERIC TUBE IS NOT ALLOWED UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES. (The nasogastric or nasoenteric tube is a long, thin, flexible feeding tube passed through the nose into the stomach or small intestine.)

Administration of Crushed Medications Prohibited

In addition, a layperson in a licensed child care center is prohibited from administering CRUSHED MEDICATIONS to an infant or child through a G-tube because this procedure would increase the potential for harm to the infant or child.

Background

The G-tube is a feeding tube that is placed in the stomach surgically. It allows liquid nutrients to be delivered directly into the stomach if the infant or child is unable to eat or unable to eat enough to remain healthy. One end of the tube is in the stomach and the other end comes out through the skin of the abdomen.

The gastric feeding button is a special type of feeding device that is surgically placed into the stomach, or it may be used to replace an already existing feeding tube. The device is level with the skin. During the feeding, an adaptor is used. When the feeding is complete, the adaptor is removed and the button is again level with the skin.

Intermittent gravity feeding means that the G-tube is held above the patient and the liquid formula is put into a syringe attached to the G-tube and delivered by gravity to the stomach. This method of feeding works for most patients who have G-tubes. However, an enteral (means “into the stomach”) feeding pump can also be used to deliver formula through the G-tube to the stomach.

For more specific information on G-tube feedings, please see medical texts or related web sites.

101226 HEALTH-RELATED SERVICES (Continued)**101226****PROCEDURE**

1. Overall procedures
 - a. When a child care center accepts its first child who needs G-tube care, licensing staff must verify that all of the requirements in this policy have been met BEFORE the child receives G-tube care at the center.
 - b. Thereafter, the center must notify the Department each time it accepts another child who needs G-tube care. This will enable licensing staff to keep track of how many children are receiving G-tube care in licensed child care centers and to address any subsequent concerns that may arise.
2. Revised plan of operation
 - a. In accordance with **California Code of Regulations, Title 22**, Section 101173(c), the licensee must do the following when the facility wishes to begin providing G-tube care:
 - Notify the Department of the facility's intent to provide G-tube care and obtain approval from the Department to provide this care; and
 - Submit a written statement to the Department of the facility's intent to provide G-tube care to be included in the plan of operation.
 - b. In accordance with Section 101173(b)(5), the written statement to be included in the plan of operation must include a statement on how child care staff are to be trained (see Number 3 below). **Please also see Regulation Interpretations and Procedures for California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Section 101173, Plan of Operation.**
3. Written permission from the child's authorized representative
 - a. In accordance with **California Code of Regulations, Title 22**, Section 101226(e)(3)(B), the licensee must obtain written permission from the child's authorized representative for the licensee or designated staff member(s) to:
 - Administer G-tube feeding to the child;
 - Administer liquid medication to the child through a G-tube (if the child requires such medication); and

101226 HEALTH-RELATED SERVICES (Continued)**101226****PROCEDURE (Continued)**

- Contact the child's health care provider.
 - b. This documentation must include the telephone numbers (both home and work) and address of the child's authorized representative.
 - c. The LIC 701B, "Gastrostomy-Tube Care Consent/Verification - Child Care Facilities," is to be used to document permission from the child's authorized representative.
4. Instruction in G-tube feeding/administration of liquid medication by a competent person designated by the child's physician
- a. In accordance with **California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Section 101216(a)**, the licensee must ensure that staff who administer G-tube feeding to the child care are competent to do so. **Staff who provide G-tube care must be at least 18 years old.**
 - b. Therefore, for each individual child, each individual licensee or staff person who provides G-tube care to the child must be instructed on how to provide G-tube care to the child by a competent person designated by the child's physician. Instruction in G-tube care is to include:
 - How to administer G-tube feeding to the child;
 - How to administer liquid medication to the child through a G-tube (if the child requires such medication); and
 - Trouble-shooting, including actions to take in an emergency (please see Number 5f as well).
- The designated person may be the child's authorized representative if the physician deems the authorized representative competent to provide the instruction.
- c. The child's physician must designate in writing the person authorized to provide instruction in G-tube care. The LIC 701A, "Gastrostomy-Tube Care: Physician's Checklist (Child Care Facilities)," is to be used for this purpose. In accordance with **California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Section 101221**, this documentation must be kept in the child's file.

101226 HEALTH-RELATED SERVICES (Continued)**101226****PROCEDURE (Continued)**

- d. Completion of instruction in G-tube care by the licensee and/or staff person must be verified in writing. The written verification must include the name of the instructor, date of the instruction, areas the instruction covered, and duration of the instruction (number of hours). In accordance with **California Code of Regulations, Title 22**, Section 101217(a), this documentation must be kept in the employee's personnel file.
 - e. It is also recommended that the licensee or staff person complete additional training in G-tube care. This training may be taken from a G-tube manufacturer's representative or through a local class.
5. Assessment of appropriateness of G-tube care by the child's physician
- a. In accordance with **California Code of Regulations, Title 22**, Section 101220, the child's medical assessment must include an assessment of whether the child's medical condition is stable enough for a layperson in a child care setting to safely administer G-tube feeding and/or liquid medication to the child through a G-tube.
 - b. The assessment of the stability of the child's medical condition is to be included on the LIC 701A (G-tube physician's checklist). (The LIC 701A may be used in conjunction with the LIC 701, "Physician's Report – Child Care Centers".)
6. Written instructions from the child's physician

The licensee or staff person who provides G-tube care must follow specific written instructions from the child's physician or a health care provider working under the supervision of the child's physician (for example, a physician's assistant, nurse practitioner or registered nurse). These instructions are to be attached to the child's LIC 701A (G-tube physician's checklist).

In accordance with **California Code of Regulations, Title 22**, Section 101226(e)(3), the written instructions must be updated annually, or whenever the child's needs dictate (for example, if the child obtains a different type of G-tube or if the frequency of feeding and amount/type of formula or liquid medication to be administered to the child changes). The written instructions can only be updated by the child's physician or a health care provider working under the supervision of the child's physician. In addition, the written instructions must include specific, explicit steps for a layperson to administer G-tube feeding or liquid medication to the child and provide related necessary care. This includes, but may not be limited to, the following:

101226 HEALTH-RELATED SERVICES (Continued)**101226****PROCEDURE (Continued)**

- a. Any limitations or modifications to normal activity required by the presence of the G-tube.
- b. Frequency of feeding and amount/type of formula or liquid medication to be administered to the child in accordance with the physician's prescription.
- c. Hydration of the child with water or other liquids as determined by the child's physician.
- d. Method of feeding, administering liquid medication or hydrating the child, including how high the syringe is to be held during the feeding. If applicable, this includes how to use an enteral (means "into the stomach") feeding pump.
- e. Positioning of the child.
- f. Potential side effects, e.g., nausea, vomiting, abdominal cramping. (Decompression - the removal of gas in the gastrointestinal tract - is not to be performed on the child beyond briefly removing the cap from the gastric feeding button. Pressing on the child's stomach to try and remove air may harm the child and should not be done. However, the cap may be taken off the gastric feeding button for a brief time only, which may or may not help relieve gas in the child.)
- g. Specific actions to be taken in the event of specific side effects or an inability to complete a feeding, administration of liquid medication to the child, or hydration of the child in accordance with the physician's prescription. This includes actions to be taken in an emergency.
- h. How and when to flush out the G-tube with water, including what to do if the G-tube becomes clogged. Specific instructions on how many cc's of water to use when flushing out the G-tube.
- i. Instructions for proper sanitation, including care and cleaning of the stoma site.
- j. Instructions for proper storage of the formula or the liquid medication [[California Code of Regulations, Title 22](#), Section 101226(e)(1)].
- k. Instructions for proper care and storage of equipment.
- l. The telephone number and address of the child's physician or designee.

101226 HEALTH-RELATED SERVICES (Continued)**101226****PROCEDURE (Continued)**7. Manufacturer's instructions to be kept on file

In accordance with **California Code of Regulations, Title 22**, Section 101226(e)(3), a copy of the G-tube manufacturer's instructions must be kept on file at the child care facility. (Note: If there is a conflict between the physician's instructions and the manufacturer's instructions, the physician's instructions should always be followed.)

8. Record of G-tube care

a. In accordance with **California Code of Regulations, Title 22**, Section 101226(e)(5), the licensee or staff person must keep a record of each time he or she administers a G-tube feeding, liquids (hydration) or liquid medication to the child. This record must be provided to the child's authorized representative on a daily basis and be available to licensing representatives upon request. In accordance with **California Code of Regulations, Title 22**, Section 101221, this documentation must be maintained in the child's file.

9. Summary of record requirements

Following is a summary of all of the items that must be on file with regard to providing G-tube care in a licensed child care center:

- a. Licensee's statement of intent to provide G-tube care, including a statement on how staff are to be trained in G-tube care. Included with the program materials (plan of operation) in the office file.
- b. Written permission from the child's authorized representative for the licensee or designated staff member(s) to provide G-tube care to the child. The LIC 701B (G-tube consent/verification) is to be used for this purpose. A separate LIC 701B must be on file for EACH person who provides G-tube care to the child. Included in the child's file and in each respective employee's personnel file at the facility.
- c. Physician's written designation of person deemed competent to provide instruction in G-tube care. The LIC 701A (G-tube physician's checklist) has space for this information. Included in the child's file at the facility.
- d. Written verification of the licensee's or employee's completion of instruction in G-tube care. Included in each respective employee's personnel file at the facility.

101226 HEALTH-RELATED SERVICES (Continued)**101226****PROCEDURE (Continued)**

- e. Child's medical assessment, including the physician's assessment of the appropriateness of providing G-tube care to the child. The LIC 701, "Physician's Report-Child Care Centers," and the LIC 701A (G-tube physician's checklist) are to be used to document this information. Included in the child's file at the facility.
 - f. Written instructions from the physician, with any updates attached. Should be attached to the LIC 701A (G-tube physician's checklist). Included in the child's file at the facility.
 - g. A copy of the G-tube manufacturer's instructions. Included in the child's file at the facility.
 - h. Record of administration of G-tube feedings, liquids (hydration) and liquid medications. Included in the child's file at the facility.
10. Meeting the child's needs
- a. The licensee of the facility in which the care is provided must ensure that the child's needs and the needs of the other children in care are met.
 - b. As appropriate, this includes ensuring that trained back-up staff are available to assist the child if necessary.
 - c. If the child's needs are not met, cite the licensee under **California Code of Regulations, Title 22**, Section 101229(a). In addition, if the licensing analyst suspects that something is wrong with the way the licensee is handling the child's G-tube care (e.g., the equipment does not look like it is being properly cared for, the records do not look right, etc.), the licensing analyst should consult with the **Licensing Program** Manager to decide whether to contact the child's authorized representative or physician regarding those concerns.

Emptying an Ileostomy Bag**POLICY**

An ileostomy bag is a bag attached to the outside of the abdomen that may be emptied of feces and re-sealed while remaining attached to the abdomen of the child. After consultation with the Board of Registered Nursing, it is determined that emptying the ileostomy bag is not considered a medical procedure. It is equivalent to changing a diaper and may be done by the licensee or staff in a licensed child care facility.

101226 HEALTH-RELATED SERVICES (Continued)**101226****Carrying Out the Medical Orders of a Child's Physician****POLICY**

Business and Professions Code Section 2727(e) provides an exception to the Nursing Practices Act (NPA). The NPA does not prohibit:

- (e) The performance by any person of such duties as required in the physical care of a patient and/or carrying out medical orders prescribed by a licensed physician; provided, such person shall not in any way assume to practice as a professional, registered, graduate or trained nurse.

The California Supreme Court concluded the medical orders exception in Business and Professions Code Section 2727(e) does permit a layperson to carry out a physician's medical orders, for a patient, even orders that would otherwise fall within the definition of nursing practice, without violating the rule against unauthorized practice of nursing. To fall outside the exception, one must go further by holding oneself out, explicitly or implicitly, to be a nurse in fact. (See American Nurses Association et al v. Tom Torlakson, et al., American Diabetes Association, Intervener and Appellant, (2013) 57 Cal.4th 570, 585).

The following may be provided by a day care center facility licensee or staff who is not a licensed medical professional, provided that it is to carry out medical orders prescribed by a licensed physician and specific safety procedures have been met:

- Insulin administration by injection or pump.
- Emergency anti-seizure medication, such as diazepam (generic for Diastat), rectal gel, as an emergency intervention for a child experiencing an epileptic seizure.
- Other incidental medical services.

PROCEDURE

A licensee or facility staff person who is not a licensed medical professional or nurse may elect to administer insulin, emergency anti-seizure medication, or provide other incidental medical services only when carrying out medical orders as prescribed by a licensed physician and all of the following safety procedures are met:

1. Parent/Authorized Representative Written Permission

- The licensee obtains express written consent from the child's parent/authorized representative to permit the licensee or designated facility staff to carry out the physician's medical orders for a specified child.

101226 HEALTH-RELATED SERVICES (Continued)**101226****PROCEDURE (Continued)****2. Physician's Medical Orders:**

- The licensee has obtained from the child's parent/authorized representative a copy of written medical orders prescribed by the child's physician. The medical orders will include:
 - A description of the incidental medical service needed, including identification of any equipment and supplies needed.
 - A statement by the child's licensed physician that the medical orders can be safely performed by a layperson.
 - Description from the child's licensed physician of the training required of the facility licensee or staff to carry out the physician's medical orders for a specified child and whether the training can only be provided by a licensed medical professional.
 - If the medical orders include the administration of medication by a designated lay person, the physician's orders shall include the name of the medication; the proper dosage; the method of administration; the time schedules by which the medication is to be administered; and a description of any potential side effects and the expected protocol, which may include how long the child may need to be under direct observation following administration of the medication, whether the child should rest and when the child may return to normal activities.

3. Compliance

The licensee will be responsible to ensure the following:

- The facility has obtained from the parent/authorized representative of the child the medication, equipment, and supplies necessary to carry out the medical orders of the child's physician.
- The person(s) designated to carry out the medical orders prescribed by the child's licensed physician will not in any way assume to practice as a professional, registered, graduate or trained nurse.
- At least one of the persons designated and trained to carry out the physician's medical orders will be onsite or present at all times when the child is in care.

101226 HEALTH-RELATED SERVICES (Continued)**101226****PROCEDURE (Continued)**

- The persons designated to carry out the physician's medical orders have completed the training indicated by the child's physician.
- The person designated to carry out the physician's medical orders shall comply with proper safety precautions, such as, wearing gloves during any procedure that involves potential exposure to blood or body fluids, performing hand hygiene immediately after removal and disposal of gloves, and disposal of used instruments in approved containers.

4. Facility Record Keeping and Notification

While participation to carry out the medical orders of the child's physician by a licensee or staff is voluntary, a licensee who chooses to carry out the medical orders of a physician for a child in their care shall do the following:

- Include plans to provide this care in the facility's plan of operation as required by California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Section 101173. Please also see Regulation Interpretations and Procedures for California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Section 101173, Plan of Operation.
- Notify the Department and update the facility's plan of operation as required by California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Section 101212(e)(4). Please also see Regulation Interpretations and Procedures for California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Section 101173, Plan of Operation.
- Maintain a written record of when the medical orders have been performed, including if medications have been administered and inform the parent/authorized representative of each occurrence when the medical orders have been carried out.
- Notify the Department as required by California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Section 101212(d)(1)(C).
- The Centrally Stored Medication and Destruction Records form (LIC622) is available for maintaining records.
- Maintain, in the child's file, a copy of the parent/authorized representative written authorization.
- Maintain, in the child's file, a copy of the written medical orders of the physician.

101226 HEALTH-RELATED SERVICES (Continued)**101226****PROCEDURE (Continued)**

- Maintain, in personnel files, a copy of the written verification that the designated licensee or staff have completed the training required by the physician's medical orders.

(d) First Aid Supplies**POLICY**

It is not necessary to secure first-aid supplies with a lock if they are stored where children cannot reach them.

(e)(3) Prescription Medications**POLICY**

In centers where the licensee chooses to handle medications, the licensee is required to obtain written approval and instructions from a child's parent/authorized representative prior to administering any physician-prescribed medication to a child.

In addition to obtaining written approval and instructions from the child's parent/authorized representative to administer medication, prescription medication shall be administered in accordance with the label directions as prescribed by the child's physician.

(e)(4) Nonprescription Medications**POLICY**

As long as the regulations in California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Section 101226(e)(4) are followed, a licensee is not required to obtain approval or instructions from the child's physician to administer over-the-counter medication to the child.
