

CDC Healthy Schools

Chronic Health Conditions in School Settings





Presentation Goals

- Describe the relationship between chronic health conditions and academic achievement.
- Discuss ways schools can help support students with chronic health conditions.



Presentation overview

- U.S. children and adolescents with chronic health conditions
- Relationship between chronic health conditions and academic achievement
- Strategies for managing chronic health conditions in schools
- CDC resources



Introduction

- Students spend many hours every week in school.
- Some children and adolescents with chronic health conditions may have lower academic achievement than those without those conditions.
- Managing chronic health conditions can be challenging for school systems, educators, and clinicians.

Introduction

Estimated Prevalence of Chronic Health Conditions Among U.S. children aged 0-18 years*

Chronic health condition	Estimated percentage of U.S. students affected*
Asthma	7.3-9.5% of all children 18% of children living in poverty
Seizure disorders	0.7%
Diabetes	0.3% (Includes type 1 and type 2)
Poor oral health	15.6%[untreated dental caries (cavities)]
Food allergies	4.0%

*Estimates reflect populations from various studies—specific age groups may vary

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2017). *Chronic Health Conditions and Academic Achievement*.



Introduction

- Published scientific evidence shows the benefits of school-based management of chronic health conditions.
- Managing chronic health conditions may help improve health and academic outcomes.
- Schools can use several strategies to support students with chronic health conditions.

Coordinated School Health



Whole School, Whole Community, Whole Child Model

WHOLE SCHOOL, **WHOLE COMMUNITY**, **WHOLE CHILD**



<https://www.cdc.gov/healthyschools/wsc/index.htm>

Chronic Health Conditions and Academic Achievement



Chronic Health Conditions and Academic Achievement



Research Brief

Chronic Health Conditions and Academic Achievement

Introduction

This brief describes the relationship between certain chronic health conditions and academic achievement, based on a review of the scientific literature. These include seizure disorders/epilepsy, asthma, diabetes, poor oral health conditions, and food allergies. These are examples of chronic health conditions that are commonly observed among school-aged youth, possibly affect academic achievement, or use significant resources when addressed at school. Academic achievement refers to academic performance, educational behaviors, and cognitive skills. This brief also makes recommendations for future research.

Students and Chronic Health Conditions

About 25% of children in the United States aged 2 to 8 years have a chronic health condition such as asthma, obesity, other physical conditions, and behavior/learning problems.¹ Although it is difficult to estimate and there is not one single source of information for chronic conditions in school aged children, various studies state that for children aged less than 18 years, about 16% have poor oral health, 7% to 10% have asthma, 4% have food allergies, 0.7% have seizure disorders, and 0.3% have diabetes (Table 1). Students with chronic health conditions may face lower academic achievement, increased disability, fewer job opportunities and limited community interactions as they enter adulthood.² Because these youth spend a significant amount of their time in schools, it is important to understand the relationship between chronic health conditions and academic achievement. Previous reports show that students who are able to manage their chronic health conditions tend to have better academic outcomes.³

Studies show that some students with chronic health conditions have lower academic achievement than students who do not have such conditions, although this relationship varies by condition and can be influenced by additional factors. In this brief, "academic achievement" refers to academic performance, education-related behavior, and cognitive skills. "Academic performance" refers to class grades, grade point average (GPA), standardized test scores, and graduation rates. "Education-related behavior" includes attendance, dropout rate, and behavior problems. "Cognitive skills" include students' concentration, language ability, and short-term and long-term memory.

Sources for Information in This Brief

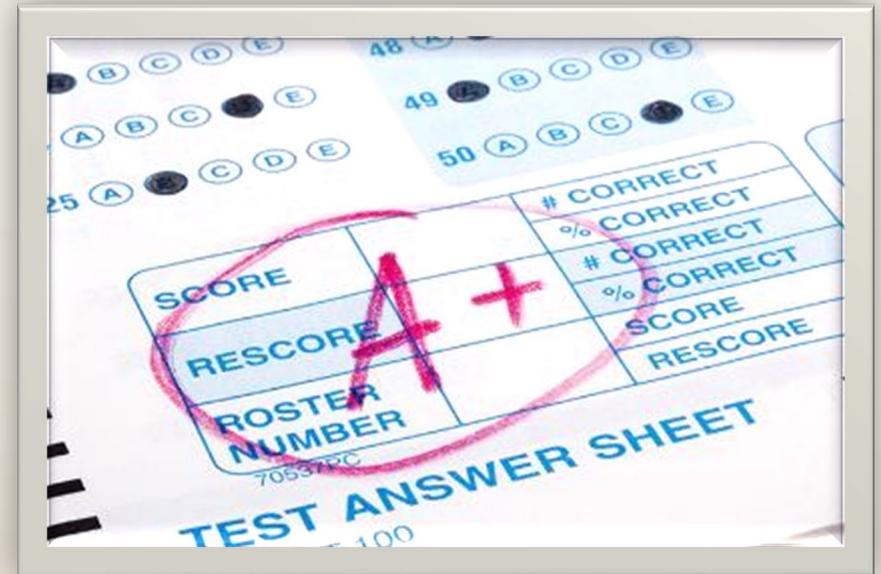
We searched PubMed and Medline for peer-reviewed research on academic achievement and chronic health conditions. This brief summarizes studies published from 1990 through 2014 that focused on school-aged youth (i.e., grades K-12, age 5-19 years), included at least one of the five chronic health conditions (seizure disorders/

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Chronic Health Conditions and Academic Achievement

- Academic achievement includes:
 - Academic performance
 - class grades, standardized test scores, and graduation rates
 - Education behavior
 - attendance, retention, and classroom behavior
 - Cognitive skills
 - concentration and memory





Chronic Health Conditions and Absenteeism

- Attendance is linked to student progress and academic achievement.
- Poor attendance can lead to dropping out.
- Chronic absenteeism (missing 10 % or more of school days for any reason, excused or unexcused) is an early warning sign of academic risk.



Chronic Health Conditions and Academic Achievement: Asthma

- Asthma has been the focus of most studies that have student outcome data
 - most frequently associated with school days missed
- Students in schools with a higher percentage of low-income students are more likely to miss school because of asthma.
- Having asthma alone does not **cause** absenteeism or lower academic achievement.

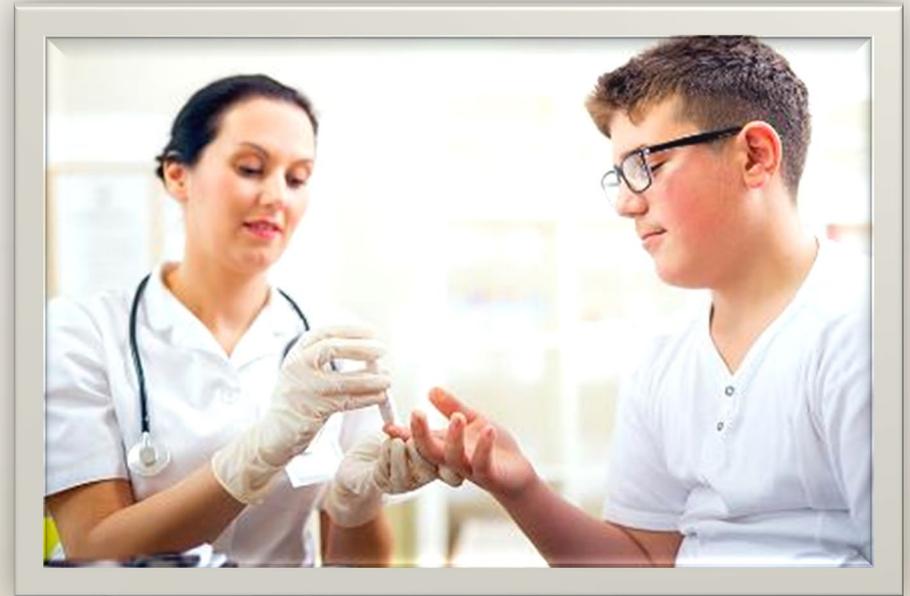
Chronic Health Conditions and Academic Achievement: Asthma

- Both asthma education programs and having a full-time school nurse lead to improved symptom management and fewer school absences.



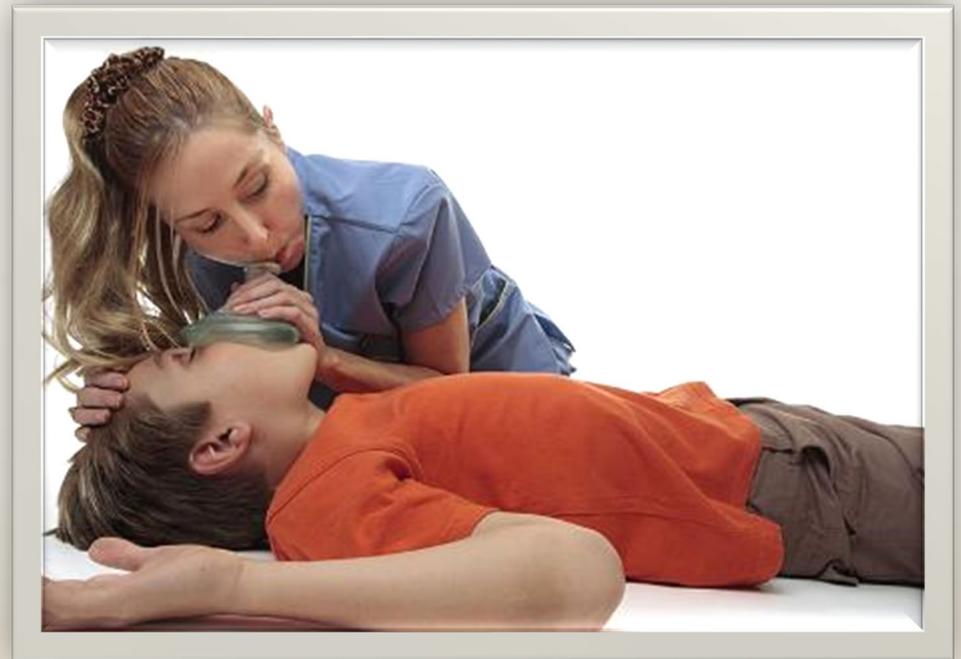
Chronic Health Conditions and Academic Achievement: Diabetes

- Diabetes does not have any association with lower academic achievement.
- Socio-economic status (SES) and gender have a stronger effect on test scores for students with diabetes than the condition itself.



Chronic Health Conditions and Academic Achievement: Seizure Disorders

- Some students with epilepsy also have impaired cognitive function and lower academic achievement.
- Medications can contribute to impaired cognition.





Chronic Health Conditions and Academic Achievement: Seizure Disorders

- There can be variation in academic achievement by age.
- Students with both ADHD and seizure disorders may have lower academic achievement than students with only one of these conditions.

Chronic Health Conditions and Academic Achievement: Food Allergies

- No current studies link food allergies and academic achievement.
- Food allergies are associated with bullying, which can lead to students' feeling less connected to school and to lower grades.



Chronic Health Conditions and Academic Achievement: Poor Oral Health

- Poor oral health conditions are associated with more school absences and a reduction in overall ability to learn.
- It does not **cause** poor academic achievement.



Managing Chronic Health Conditions in Schools



Strategies to address the needs of students with chronic conditions



US Students and Chronic Health Conditions

Children and adolescents with chronic health conditions spend many hours in school and depend on trained school staff and a healthy school environment to help them manage these conditions. A good working partnership between students, school nurses, clinicians, school staff, and administrators, can help reduce absenteeism and improve academic achievement.

About 25% of children aged 2 through 8 years have a chronic health condition, including asthma, obesity, other physical conditions, and behavior or learning problems.¹ Although it is difficult to estimate and there is not one single source of information for chronic conditions in school aged children, various studies state that for children and teens younger than 18, about 16% have poor oral health conditions,² 7% to 10% have asthma,^{3,4} 4% have food allergies,⁷ 0.7% have seizure disorders,^{6,8,9} and 0.3% have diabetes.^{4,10}

Studies show that for some students, chronic health conditions are associated with lower academic achievement, but this finding varies by condition and can be influenced by other factors. Schools are responsible for helping students manage chronic health conditions for two reasons. First, students may rely on the school for clinical services, such as those provided by a school nurse or at a school-based health center, because of barriers to health care access. Second, federal and state regulations require schools to provide services and accommodations for students with chronic health conditions.

This brief describes strategies for school-based management of students' chronic health conditions, for example, seizure disorders/epilepsy, asthma, diabetes, poor oral health, and food allergies.

Sources for Information in This Brief

This brief summarizes current scientific knowledge from a systematic literature review on the relationship between the role of school health services in the health and academic outcomes of students with chronic health conditions.¹¹ It also reflects position statements and guidelines from national organizations with expertise in school health, and the [Whole School, Whole Community, Whole Child](#) (WSCC) approach for comprehensive school health.¹² School districts and schools can use the following strategies and activities to address the needs of students with chronic health conditions.

Strategy 1. Plan and develop a coordinated system to meet the needs of students with chronic health conditions.

A coordinated system based on the WSCC framework is one that reinforces the connection between health and learning. It can help facilitate collaboration across several disciplines—for example, nursing, mental health or

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Strategies to address the needs of students with chronic conditions

1. Plan and develop a coordinated system
2. Provide school-based health services and care coordination
3. Provide specific and age-appropriate education to students and their families
4. Provide professional development opportunities for school staff
5. Provide appropriate counseling, psychological, and social services
6. Provide a safe physical environment with appropriate nutrition, physical education, and physical activity opportunities

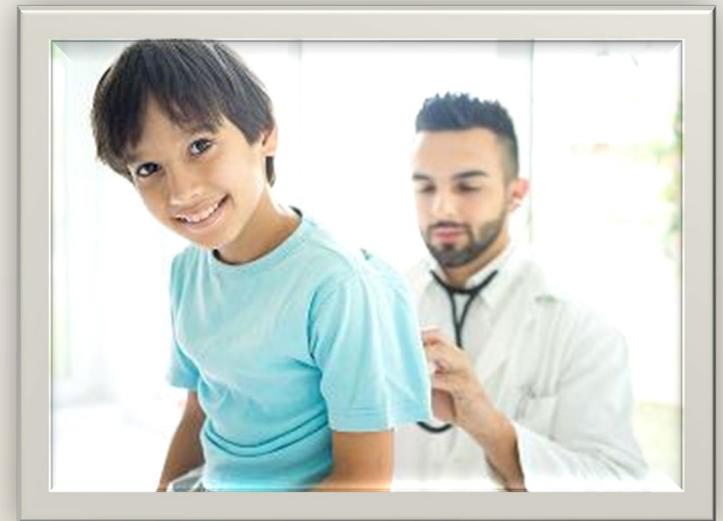


Plan and develop a coordinated system

- Assess existing school health policies and practices
- Designate a leader at the district level
- Identify a person in the school building to coordinate the implementation systems that support students with chronic health conditions
- Leverage and strengthen school-community connections

Provide school-based health services and care coordination

- Screen students for chronic conditions
- Identify, track and regularly monitor cases
- Coordinate care with family and providers and create individual health plans
- Provide access to medications or directly observed therapy (DOT)
- Help students and their families establish care with a primary care provider



Provide school-based health services and care coordination (cont'd.)

- School-based health centers (SBHCs) provide comprehensive care, that can include medical, dental, mental health, and sexual health services
- SBHCs are linked to improved health, fewer emergency department visits, and reduced absenteeism



Provide specific and age-appropriate education to students and their families

- Education for students should include
 - Age-appropriate information about their chronic health condition to improve self-management
 - How to recognize symptoms and the need for medication
 - How to use medication correctly
 - How to find help at school when they need it



Provide specific and age-appropriate education to students and their families (cont'd.)

- Education for families and coordination with health-care providers can
 - Help reduce symptoms
 - Reduce hospitalizations
- Ideal education for families is culturally and linguistically appropriate
- Consider web-based education or an external organization





Provide professional development opportunities for school staff

- Create emergency protocols and Inform all school staff about the signs and symptoms of chronic health conditions that require immediate action
- Provide training for appropriate school staff on resources that support students with chronic health conditions.
- Consider allowing staff time to participate in off-site learning opportunities, e-learning modules, or webinars.

Provide appropriate counseling, psychological, and social services

- Identify and track students with emotional, behavioral, and mental health needs.
- Provide or refer students and families to school- and community-based counseling services.
- Help students during transitions such as changes in schools or in family structure.
- Promote a positive school climate where respect is encouraged and students can seek help from trusted adults.





Provide a safe environment with appropriate nutrition, physical education, and physical activity

- Provide a safe physical environment, both outside and inside school buildings.
- Ensure that foods are labeled and that menus are available to students and their families. In addition, food allergens, such as peanuts, should be prohibited in the classroom.
- Encourage all students to participate in physical activity, regardless of ability, unless medical needs prevent it.
- Align activities with provisions in local wellness policies and with national or state physical education standards.

The Role of the School Nurse



Managing Chronic Health Conditions in Schools: The Role of the School Nurse

Approximately 25% of children ages 2-8 years old in the United States are affected by chronic health conditions.¹ These can include asthma, diabetes, seizure disorders, food allergies, and poor oral health. Managing chronic health conditions in schools can be complex. This fact sheet focuses on the role of the school nurse in helping students manage their condition to help reach their full academic potential.

Health services in schools are a key component of the [Whole School, Whole Community, Whole Child Model](#).² The healthcare needs of students with a chronic health condition may be complex and continuous. The school nurse is often the only healthcare provider in a school for both emergencies and daily management of chronic health conditions. The National Association of School Nurses (NASN) and the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) recommend that school districts provide a full-time school nurse in every school building. A full-time school nurse and dependable funding are essential to achieve high quality health services and to meet student health needs.



School nurses often have three main roles in managing chronic health conditions

1 Providing direct care, such as giving children medications.

- Many students with a chronic health condition are able to attend school and succeed due to services offered by school nurses.
- School nurses may be the first to identify chronic health conditions in students when they enter school.

2 Providing case management.

- The school nurse is a key member of the educational team and is usually responsible for assessing, planning, implementing, and monitoring individual health plans (IHP) and emergency care plans for students with chronic health conditions.

DID YOU KNOW

- A recent study estimated that for every dollar invested in a school nursing program, society gains \$2.20.⁴
- School nurses often lead the development and evaluation of school health policies and provide healthcare services for students who qualify under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 to meet requirements of federal laws.
- School nurses assist students in learning to manage their chronic health conditions, increasing time in the classroom and decreasing absenteeism. This saves costs to the school district and increases students' academic success.
- Smaller nurse-to-student ratios are associated with lower absenteeism rates and higher graduation rates.⁵

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- Provide direct care, such as giving children medications
- Provide case management
- Advocate for students and their families to help them get the resources and support they need.
- School nurses help improve academic achievement and decrease absenteeism
- For every dollar invested in a school nursing program, society gains \$2.20

Health Insurance for Children



Health Insurance for Children: How Schools Can Help

A student's health strongly affects their school attendance and academic performance. Schools are often the first to identify students who may need additional help to perform at their full potential. This fact sheet provides schools with guidance on how to improve educational outcomes of students by connecting them to health insurance.

Millions of children and teens are not insured who could qualify for health insurance.¹ Research shows that students who had Children's Medicaid (CHIP) coverage were more likely to complete high school and graduate from college.² Schools can help boost attendance and academic performance with one action: help students and their families get health insurance.²

Schools can help students enroll in health insurance in three ways

STEP 1 Identify students without insurance and those who may have a chronic health condition

At the beginning of the school year or upon enrollment during the school year, identify whether a student has health insurance and if they have a chronic health condition. Update existing school health records or enrollment forms to note this information.

Updating records or forms may help schools increase enrollment of eligible students and family members in Medicaid, CHIP, private or other eligible insurance plans.³

- This can be as easy as adding questions about health insurance and chronic health conditions to the [Federal School Lunch program enrollment form](#).
- If a student does not have health insurance, request parental permission to talk with them about obtaining coverage and enrollment assistance, if appropriate.

Recording student health information is a recommended practice for school nurses and state law might require it.⁴



DID YOU KNOW

Chronic health conditions may include:

- asthma
- diabetes
- epilepsy or seizure disorder
- food allergies
- hypertension/high blood pressure
- poor oral health



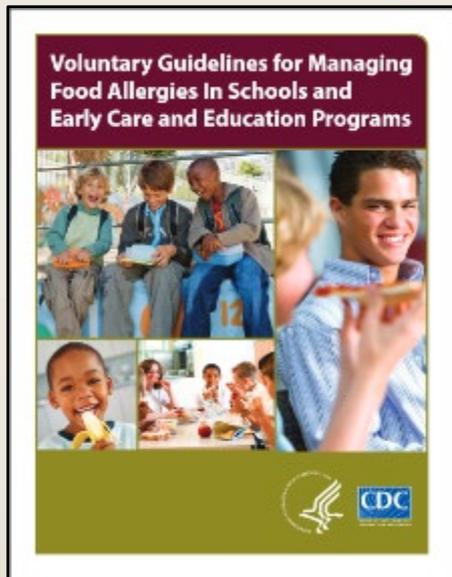
- Identify students without insurance and those who may have a chronic health condition
- Help students and families obtain coverage
- Refer Families to School-based or Community-Based Medical Care Providers and other Resources
- Identify and assist at-risk or vulnerable populations students and their families



Additional Resources



CDC Food Allergy Toolkit for Schools



- 6 audience-specific tip sheets
- 6 audience-specific customizable PowerPoint presentations
- 7 audience-specific podcasts
- Select Resources list for schools

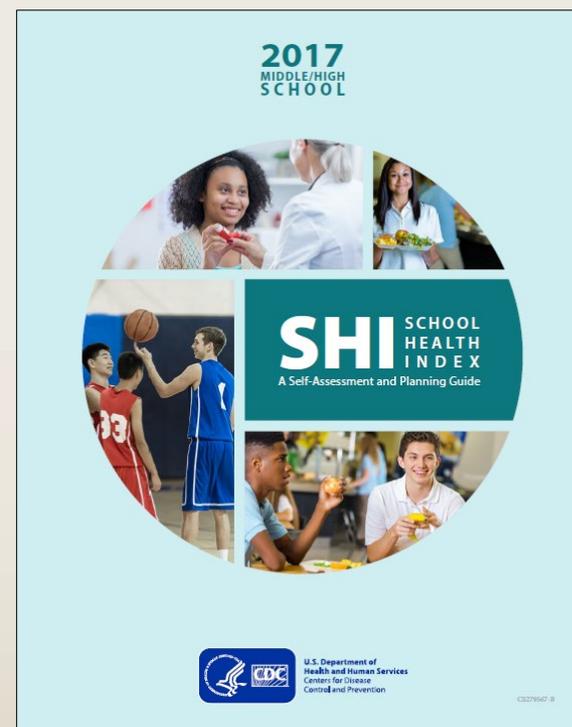
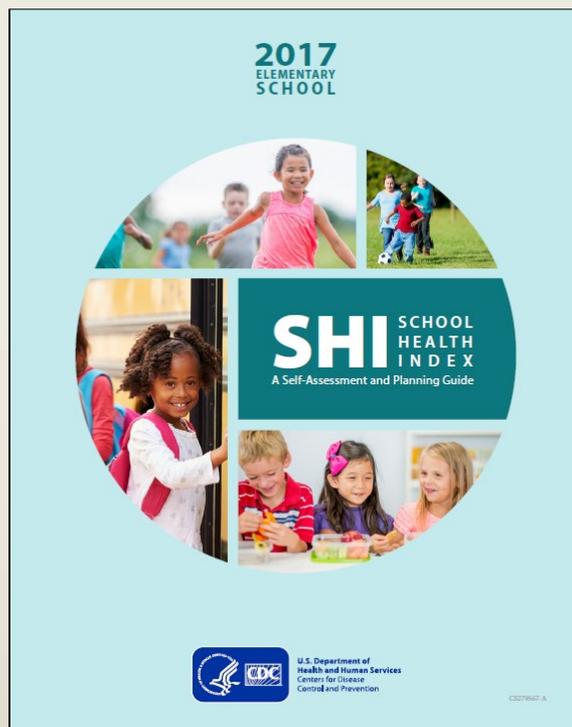




Strategies for Addressing Asthma in Schools



School level assessment tool: CDC School Health Index



www.cdc.gov/HealthySchools/SHI

Family Engagement

Healthy Students Do Better in School

STUDENTS THAT ARE

- Physically active
- Eating breakfast and healthy foods
- Managing their chronic health conditions like asthma or diabetes

Have increased test scores.

Have better grades.

Have increased school attendance.

Have improved classroom behavior.

PARENT ENGAGEMENT

Strategies for Involving Parents in School Health

From *Parents for Healthy Schools*, the National Center for Education and the Public Good

Physical Education How Can You Help?

Physical education should be an enjoyable experience for all students. Students should be active for most of the time and have fun, learning their physical education classes. Supporting schools that offer daily physical education can provide students with appropriate knowledge, skills, behaviors, and confidence to be physically active for life. In addition, physical education can help improve students' academic achievement, such as grades and test scores.

IDEAS FOR PARENTS

What's Happening at School?

Healthy Events and Classroom Celebrations How Can You Help?

Students may have access to foods and beverages through special events and classroom celebrations during the school day. These items are not sold to students, but rather offered to students by school staff or parents. Encouraging healthy options, such as fruits, vegetables, low-fat or fat-free dairy, and whole grain snacks, are available at school events. For food, drinks, meetings, parties, and celebrations (e.g., classroom parties for birthdays, graduations, and other special occasions), the number of books read help create consistent messages about healthy eating.

IDEAS FOR PARENTS

What's Happening at School?

Parents for Healthy Schools

A Guide for Getting Parents Involved from K-12

November 2015

Created by Parents for Healthy Schools, National Center for Education and the Public Good

Children and Adolescents with Asthma How Can You Help?

Asthma is a disease that affects airways in the lungs and is one of the most common long-term diseases. Asthma may cause wheezing, breathlessness, chest tightness, or coughing at night or early in the morning. An asthma episode can happen often or rarely in a typical year. An asthma episode can last from a few minutes to several days. Asthma symptoms can be triggered by many things, such as colds or allergies. Cold, dust, pollen, mold, pet dander, smoke, fragrances, and perfumes. Cold, dust, and pollen can also cause asthma symptoms to worsen. Asthma symptoms can be controlled by avoiding triggers and using medications prescribed by a health care provider. Inhaled corticosteroids are the most effective long-term treatment for asthma. Asthma that is not well controlled may lead to emergency room visits, and possibly being admitted to the hospital. It is the leading cause of days missed at school. Schools can support students with asthma by working with families and medical professionals to help manage asthma care at school. Family involvement is more likely to have better attendance, grades, and test scores.

IDEAS FOR PARENTS

What's Happening at School?

Where's Happening at School?

Healthy events and parties to host a school wellness fair or other event. How often do classrooms have parties? How often do classrooms have parties? How often do classrooms have parties? How often do classrooms have parties?

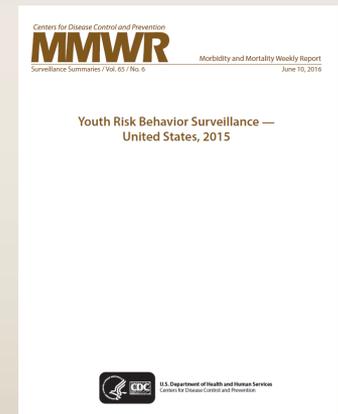
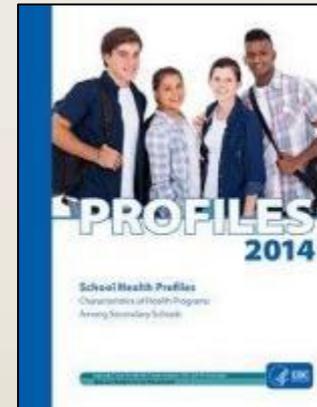
IDEAS FOR PARENTS

What's Happening at School?

CDC Division of Adolescent and School Health (DASH)

School-Based Surveillance

- School Health Profiles
- Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System



<http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/index.htm>

CDC Healthy Schools Website: www.cdc.gov/healthyschools

The screenshot displays the CDC Healthy Schools website interface. At the top, there are social media icons for Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube. Below this is a navigation bar with four main categories: Nutrition, Physical Activity, Obesity Prevention, and Chronic Conditions, each accompanied by a representative image. The central area features a grid of service icons: Data & Statistics, State Programs, Professional Development & Training, Physical Education Curriculum Analysis Tool (PECAT), School Health Index, and School Health Services. Below the grid are four featured articles: 'Parents for Healthy Schools', 'Health & Academics', 'School Health Guidelines', and 'Local School Wellness Policy'. To the right of these articles is a circular diagram titled 'Whole School, Whole Community, Whole Child' (WSCHE) with a central star and surrounding segments for 'Physical Activity', 'Social-Emotional Learning', 'Mental Health', 'Substance Use Prevention', 'Tobacco Use Prevention', 'Alcohol Use Prevention', 'Injury Prevention', and 'Nutrition'. Below the diagram is the text 'A collaborative approach to learning and health'. At the bottom left is the 'BAM! Body and Mind' logo, and at the bottom right is a 'Visit Our Virtual Healthy School' banner featuring a cartoon character and the text 'Make your virtual classroom a better place for students and teachers'.



Conclusion

- Studies show that school services can help school-aged youth and their families with chronic health conditions
- Student whose symptoms are controlled are more likely to have higher school achievement
- School nurses and school-based services can help schools increase students' overall health and academic success
- Teacher and staff training should include accurate expectations about the academic potential of children with chronic health conditions – Try not to underestimate!

Thank you!



For more information, please contact the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention:

4770 Buford Highway NE, Atlanta Georgia 30341 USA

Visit: <http://www.cdc.gov/healthyschools/>

Email CDC-INFO: www.cdc.gov/cdc-info

Call: 1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636);

TTY: 1-888-232-6348

