

CDC Operationalized 1305 Performance Measure

Date: 12/18/2015

Performance Measure 4.5.05: Percent of schools that have protocols that ensure students identified with a chronic condition that may require daily or emergency management are enrolled into private, state, or federally funded insurance programs if eligible.

Strategy: Implement policies, processes, and protocols in schools to meet the management and care needs of students with chronic conditions (e.g. asthma, food allergies, diabetes, and other chronic conditions related to activity, diet, and weight).

Intervention (Enhanced only): Developing protocols that ensure students identified with a chronic condition that may require daily or emergency management are enrolled into private, state, or federally funded insurance programs if eligible.

Basic

Enhanced

Domain 2: Environmental Approaches that Promote Health

Domain 3: Health Systems Interventions

Domain 4: Community Clinical Linkages

Short Term

Intermediate

Long Term

AREAS	EXPLANATION
Purpose of Performance Measure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The purpose of this performance measure is to determine the extent to which schools have protocols that ensure that students identified with a chronic condition that may require daily or emergency management are enrolled into private, state, or federally funded insurance programs if eligible. School health personnel should establish systematic protocols and processes for determining the health insurance status of students with chronic conditions and if necessary, assist parents and families in enrolling eligible students into private, state, or federally funded insurance programs.¹⁻²
Results Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the US, CDC funded grantees worked to increase the number of schools that ensure that students identified with a chronic condition that may require daily or emergency management are enrolled into private, state, or federally funded insurance programs if eligible.
Definition of Terms (<i>Key concepts defined</i>)	<p>A chronic condition is a health condition that requires more than routine health services and may include, or increase the risk for, ongoing physical, developmental, behavioral, and/or emotional conditions. While states have the freedom to address any chronic condition affecting children in their jurisdiction, the intent of the FOA is to focus on at least one of the following conditions (in no particular order): asthma, diabetes, epilepsy or seizure disorder, food allergies, hypertension/high blood pressure, or obesity.</p> <p>Daily Management of Chronic Conditions in School Settings refers to a set of activities, actions, and protocols that collectively provide a safe and supportive environment in which the risk for an exacerbation of the chronic condition is reduced and/or eliminated. For example, establishing protocols for ensuring that daily, preventive, and/or quick-relief medications are available at school, when appropriate, and are taken as prescribed by a physician; educating students with a chronic condition about their condition and how to recognize and monitor symptoms; and providing appropriate modifications to the environment to reduce or eliminate exposure to substances that may initiate an exacerbation.</p> <p>Emergency Response to Chronic Conditions in School Settings refers to a set of activities, actions, and protocols that collectively provide a safe and supportive environment in which all parties are aware of the signs and symptoms of a worsening episode/exacerbation of a chronic condition that requires taking immediate action. For example, developing a system to immediately notify the appropriately training individuals in the school who will respond to emergencies that may require medical support (e.g. school nurse, or nursing assistant); providing training to school staff on</p>

	<p>recognizing the signs and symptoms of a worsening episode (increased wheezing during an asthma exacerbation or observing an external change in behavior due to an abnormal decrease in blood glucose levels); and establishing protocols within the school/school district regarding the process for when and how to engage community-based emergency response support (e.g. emergency medical technicians/ambulance).</p> <p>Local education agency (LEA) is another word for school district and will be referred to as LEA throughout this document.</p>
Unit of Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schools
Intended/Targeted Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schools that lack protocols that ensure that students identified with a chronic condition that may require daily or emergency management are enrolled into private, state, or federally funded insurance programs if eligible.
Numerator/Count	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
Denominator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
Rate/Percentage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percent of schools, among targeted LEAs, that have protocols that ensure students identified with a chronic condition that may require daily or emergency management are enrolled into private, state, or federally funded insurance programs if eligible.
Disparities Focus	<p>Approach related/specific:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approach related/specific: In selecting high-need LEAs consider using the following data: academic, health, SES, free and reduced priced lunch data
	<p>Stratification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
Data source(s)	<p>The following data sources should be used to collect data for this measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2014, 2016, 2018 School Health Profiles (2016 Principal Questionnaire, Q41)
	<p>Not Appropriate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Survey of Children’s Health YRBS
Frequency of Data Collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biannually
References	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bloom B, Cohen RA, Freeman G. Summary health statistics for U.S. children: National Health Interview Survey, 2011. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Statistics 2012; 10(254). Starfield B, Shi L. The medical home, access to care, and insurance: a review of evidence. Pediatrics 2004; 113(5 Suppl):1493-8.
Questions/Issues for CDC Grantee Collaboration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
Additional Information/Guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A