CDC Operationalized 1305 Performance Measure		
Date: 12/18/2015		
Performance Measure 4.5.04: Number of students identified with chronic conditions in local education agencies with staff that received professional development and technical assistance on meeting the daily management and emergency care needs of students with chronic conditions.		
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	The purpose of this performance measure is to determine the extent to which students are identified with chronic conditions. 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	 In the US, CDC funded grantees worked to increase the number of students identified with chronic conditions in local education agencies with staff that received professional development and technical assistance on meeting the daily management and emergency care needs of students with chronic conditions. 	
Definition of Terms (Key concepts defined)	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. 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. 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	

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).

Local education agency (LEA) is another word for school district and will be referred to as LEA throughout this document.

Professional development (PD) refers to a set of skill-building processes and activities designed to assist targeted groups of participants in mastering specific learning objectives. Such events are delivered in an adequate time span (at least 3 hours) and may include curriculum and other training, workshops, and on-line or distance learning courses. Professional development may be delivered by the State Department of Health and/or its partners. Professional development provided by critical partners that provide PD on content relevant to daily management and emergency care needs content can count for this performance measure. Below is a list of professional development options, noting length and degree of effectiveness:

- Trainings, 3+ hours long, Highly Effective*
- Workshops, 3+ hours long, Highly Effective*
- o Presentations, 0.5 3 hours long, Knowledge Transfer Only
- \circ Information Session, 0.5 1 hour long, Minimum Knowledge Transfer *Professional development should be focused on highly effective trainings and workshops.

Technical assistance (TA) refers to tailored guidance to meet the specific needs of a site or sites through collaborative communication between a specialist and the site(s). Assistance takes into account site-specific circumstances and culture and can be provided through phone, mail, e-mail, Internet, or in-person meetings. Technical assistance may be delivered by the State Department of Health and/or its partners. Technical assistance provided by critical partners that provide TA on content relevant to daily management and emergency care needs content can count for this performance measure. Below of is a list of professional development and technical assistance options, noting length and degree of effectiveness:

- Trainings, 3+ hours long, Highly Effective*
- Workshops, 3+ hours long, Highly Effective*
- o Technical Assistance, Length varies, Effectiveness varies
- Presentations, 0.5 3 hours long, Knowledge Transfer Only
- Information Session, 0.5 1 hour long, Minimum Knowledge Transfer

Unit of Analysis Students within targeted local education agencies (i.e., school districts) Students in targeted local education agencies with no knowledge or limited Intended/Targeted knowledge about developing protocols that ensure students identified with a **Population** chronic condition that may require daily or emergency management are enrolled into private, state, or federally funded insurance programs if eligible. Actual number of students identified with chronic conditions in targeted LEAs with staff that received professional development and technical assistance on developing **Numerator/Count** 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. N/A (States are not required to report the denominator for performance this Denominator measure; however if states choose to report a denominator it should be documented in the measure notes field of the reporting template.)

Rate/Percentage	 N/A (States are not required to report a rate/percent for performance this measure; however if states choose to report a rate/percent it should be documented in the measure notes field of the reporting template.)
Disparities Focus	Approach related/specific: • Approach related/specific: In selecting high-need LEAs consider using the following data: academic, health, SES, free and reduced priced lunch data Stratification:
Data source(s)	 N/A The following data sources can/should be used to collect data for this measure: Student tracking system
	 School nurse or clinic records School registration records
	Not Appropriate: School Health Profiles National Survey for Children's Health (NSCH)
Frequency of Data Collection	• Annually
References	 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	• N/A
Additional Information/Guidance	 Identified students should come from LEAs targeted for professional development or technical assistance (e.g., , LEAs not previously targeted for managing chronic conditions professional development and technical assistance, high-need LEAs based on academic, health, SES, free and reduced priced lunch data). The number of targeted LEAs should not exceed 15.