

Bourne Public Schools

Student Health History

Students Name: _____ Date of Birth: _____

Place of Birth: _____

Address: _____ Phone: _____

Mailing Address: (if different from above) _____

Parent / Guardian: _____ Occupation: _____

Parent / Guardian: _____ Occupation: _____

Where did your child last attend school? _____

Names and birth dates of other children in your family:

Name	Birth Date

Immunizations: Massachusetts Law requires that all children enrolling in Public School must be immunized. Your child's immunization record will be photocopied and returned to you.

Child's Pediatrician/Physician: _____ Phone: _____

Date of Last Physical: _____

Child's Dentist: _____ Phone: _____

Other Specialists: _____ Phone: _____

Is your child capable of participating in a full program of school activities including recess and physical education?

Yes No

Bourne Public Schools

Student Health History

Student Name: _____

CURRENT HEALTH CONCERNS	YES	NO	IF YES, PLEASE EXPLAIN
Does your child have allergies			<input type="checkbox"/> Food <input type="checkbox"/> Insects <input type="checkbox"/> Medications <input type="checkbox"/> Other
Does your child have vision problems or wear glasses?			
Does your child have any hearing problems?			
Is your child taking any prescribed medications on a daily basis?			
Will your child be taking any medication at school?			
Does your child have asthma?			
Does your child have diabetes?			
Does your child have a chronic illness or condition?			
Does your child have headaches?			
Does your child have bowel or bladder problems?			
Is there anything else we should know about your child's health?			
PAST HEALTH CONCERNS			
Does your child have any history of heart problems?			
Has your child ever had surgery?			
Has your child ever had seizures?			
Has your child ever had chicken pox?			
Does your child have any other health concerns?			

Do you have any questions or concerns regarding emotional or physical health issues which you would like to discuss with a nurse or school psychologist? Yes No

Parent / Guardian Signature: _____ Date: _____

MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
Use of Potassium Iodide (KI) During Radiological Emergencies
Information for the Public

KI This fact sheet is about a new policy for people, especially those who live within ten miles of a nuclear power plant, who may be exposed to radiation from a nuclear plant emergency. In December 2001, the federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA) said if there was a radiological emergency, people should take a drug that would help protect them from thyroid cancer. This drug is called potassium iodide (KI). The Massachusetts Department of Public Health agrees. The questions and answers below will give you more information.

1. **What is potassium iodide (KI) and what is it used for?** If there is a radiological emergency from a nuclear plant, large amounts of something called radioiodine could be put into the air, and this could hurt your thyroid gland, or even cause thyroid cancer later on. You could breathe in the radioiodine or eat food that has some radioiodine in it. When you take the KI pill, it protects your thyroid gland from being harmed.
2. **How does potassium iodide work?** When you take the KI pill, it fills your thyroid with a kind of iodine that prevents your thyroid gland from taking in any of the radioactive kind of iodine.
3. **What age group has the highest risk from exposure to radioiodine?** Young children have the highest risk. We have learned this from looking at children in Russia and other areas who were exposed to the radioiodine from the Chernobyl nuclear power plant accident.
4. **When should KI be taken?** You need to take KI before or just after you are exposed to radioiodine. You can also take it 3 or 4 hours later, but it will not be as helpful.
5. **How will I know if I should take KI?** If there is an emergency, you will hear an announcement from your local or state health officials. Your local health department will tell you when you should start taking KI and they will also tell you when you can stop taking it.
6. **Does KI work in all radiation emergencies?** KI will only protect you from radioactive iodine. It does not protect you from other kinds of radioactive material. KI works very well to protect your thyroid gland. However, it protects only your thyroid, not other parts of your body.
7. **What will happen in an emergency?** You will be told what, if any, actions you should take to protect yourself. This might include leaving the area, staying inside with your windows closed and/or taking KI.
8. **Can people have reactions to KI?** In general, most people who have taken KI have not had any reactions (side effects). If people did have a reaction, it did not last very long. In a few cases, babies had a reaction in their thyroids. Adults who had reactions had stomach problems or a rash. The federal government thinks the benefits of taking KI are much greater than the risks.
9. **Are there some people who should not take KI?** Most people can take KI, but you should talk to your doctor before taking it. Talk to your doctor before an emergency occurs. It is not a good idea to take it if you have certain medical conditions or problems. Babies need to be watched carefully if they take KI.
10. **How much KI do I take?** The table below shows the smallest KI dose that different age groups can take which will protect the thyroid. At the moment, the pill only comes in a 130 mg tablet. In an emergency, it is safe for children at school or day care centers to take the whole pill. For children or babies who cannot take pills, parents and caregivers can cut or crush the pill to make lower doses. For example, if a 130 mg pill were dissolved in 8 ounces of juice or other liquid, one ounce would contain 16 mg of KI.

Age Group	KI Dosage	Number of 130 Ma tablets
Adults Over 18 Years	130 mg	1
Over 3 – 18 Years	65 mg	1/2
Over 1 month - 3 Years	32 mg	1/4
Birth – 1 month	16 mg	1/8

11. **How often should KI be taken?** KI is helpful for about 24 hours. You should keep taking it until the health department says to stop, or you are out of the emergency area.
12. **Does KI come in liquid or pill form?** KI can come as a pill or a liquid, but right now it is only available as a pill. It may also be available as a liquid soon.
13. **If KI has been stored for a while, is it still OK to use?** The manufacturers say KI stays "fresh" for 3-5 years. If you keep it in a dry, dark and cool place, it should last for many years.
14. **Do you need a prescription to get KI?** No. You are allowed to get it over-the-counter.
15. **Can KI be purchased at local pharmacies?** It is not widely available in drugstores yet, but since it is not a prescription drug, you can buy it over the Internet. We intend to pre-distribute KI to individuals living within 10 miles of a nuclear power plant in Massachusetts who want to have the pills available for emergencies.

For additional information contact:

Massachusetts Department of Public Health's Radiation Control Program 617-727-6214 or

www.state.ma.us/dph/rcp

Other sources of information:

www.fda.gov/cder/guidance/4825fnl.htm

www.who.int/environmental_information/Information_resources/documents/Iodine/guide.pdf

www.health.state.nv.us/nvsdoh/consumer/environ/homeenvi.htm

www.HealthyVermonters.info

June 2002

**Bourne Public Schools
Parent/Guardian Informed Consent Form**

**Potassium Iodide Administration During School Hours
In The Event Of A Nuclear Emergency**

Reason for Taking Potassium Iodide

In the event of an accident at a nuclear power plant or what is known as a radiological emergency, radioactive iodine will be released into the air. This material may be inhaled or ingested and enter the thyroid gland where it can cause cancer and/or disease. Children and infants are the most vulnerable to this occurrence. When taken by pill, Potassium Iodide (KI) floods the thyroid with non-reactive iodine and prevents the thyroid from absorbing the radioactive material. Potassium Iodide needs to be given before or shortly after exposure to radiation. Potassium Iodide works only to prevent the thyroid from absorbing radioactive iodine.

Potential Side Effects of Potassium Iodide

It is possible to experience any or all of the following side effects when taking Potassium Iodide:

- Upset stomach
- Rash
- Allergic reaction - *A reaction can range from mild (rash, metallic taste in the mouth, sometimes stomach upset and diarrhea) to severe (fever, joint pain, swelling of parts of the face and body, and at times severe shortness of breath requiring immediate medical attention).*

Risks of Taking Potassium Iodide

Taking Potassium Iodide is safe for most people*. Potassium Iodide **should not be taken** if someone:

- Is allergic to iodine
- Has Graves Disease
- Has any other thyroid illness
- Takes thyroid medication

*Parents/guardians are requested to contact their child's physician if they have specific questions regarding the safety of KI administration to their child prior to returning this consent form to the school nurse.

Administration of Potassium Iodide

Potassium Iodide will **only be given**:

- In the event of a radiological emergency
- If it is recommended by public health officials
- If a parent/guardian signs a consent form for a child under the age of 18 years

Informed Consent: Please complete the following information and return to the school nurse at your child's school.

I do want my child to be given Potassium Iodide in the event of a nuclear emergency

I do not want my child to be given Potassium Iodide in the event of a nuclear emergency

Child's Name _____ Age _____ Date of Birth _____

Child's School _____ Teacher _____ Grade/YOG _____

Parent/Guardian Name _____ Telephone Number _____

Parents Address _____

Parents Signature _____ Date _____