



ASCEND

LEADERSHIP ACADEMY

Student Health Information

For any Student Health inquiries please contact: aoquinn@alaschoolsnc.org

ALA Medication Protocol:

Students may self carry emergency medication (Inhaler, EpiPen, Insulin, Etc.) on campus only if they have completed the necessary documentation “**Medication Administration Authorization Form**”. This document is to be signed and completed by the student’s healthcare provider and parent/guardian. You will find the “Student Self-Carry and Self-Administration of Emergency Medication” section on the back of this document. Once completed, the document must be turned in to the Health Office Personnel.

Students may be administered any other medication that they may need to take during the school day by the Health Office Personnel. The document mentioned above, “**Medication Administration Authorization Form**” must be completed in order for the student to be administered their medication at school.

Once the “Medication Administration Authorization Form” is completed, the student’s parent/guardian must drop off the medication and documentation to the Health Office Personnel. The medication will be signed into the health office and signed out by the student’s guardian and health office personnel when they wish to drop it off and pick it up from the health office.

Required Health Forms (If Applicable):

For students to self-carry or be administered **medication** on campus:

[Medication Administration Authorization Form](#)

Guardians of students with **Diabetes** are required by the ALA Health Office to complete and turn in the forms below:

[Diabetes Parent Responsibilities](#)

[DMMP](#)

[Diabetes EAP](#)

Guardians of students with **Asthma** are required by the ALA Health Office to complete and turn in the form below:

[Asthma EAP](#)

Guardians of students with **Severe Allergies** are required by the ALA Health Office to complete and turn in the form below:

[Severe Allergy Emergency Care Plan](#)

Guardians of students with **Epilepsy** are required by the ALA Health Office to complete and turn in the forms below:

[Seizure Questionnaire](#)

[Seizure Action Plan](#)

Required Immunizations

[NCDHHS - Vaccinations Requirements](#)

7th Grade Students attending NC Public Schools are **required** to receive the **Meningococcal conjugate (MenACWY)**, and **TDap** vaccinations.

12th Grade Students attending NC Public Schools are **required** to receive the **Meningococcal conjugate (MenACWY) Booster**.

Important Information - Medical Conditions

https://www.ncleg.gov/EnactedLegislation/Statutes/PDF/BySection/Chapter_115c/GS_115C-218.75.pdf

Meningococcal Meningitis

Vaccines:

[Meningococcal Vaccines](#)

MenACYW Vaccines- Menveo, & MenQuadfi help protect against 4 serogroups of the bacteria that cause meningococcal disease: A, C, W, & Y. This type of vaccination is also known as a serogroup A, C, W, & Y, or quadrivalent, meningococcal vaccine.

MenB Vaccines- Bexsero, & Trumbena help protect against serogroup B meningococcal disease. This vaccine type is also known as a serogroup B meningococcal vaccine.

MenABCWY Vaccines- Penbraya, & Penmenvy help protect against 5 serogroups of the bacteria that cause meningococcal disease: A, B, C, W & Y. This vaccine type is also known as a serogroup A, B, C, W, & Y, or pentavalent, meningococcal vaccine.

MenABCWY is an option if you plan to receive the MenB & MenACWY vaccines at the same visit.

You can obtain the Meningococcal vaccine at CVS, Walgreens, Doctors Offices, & Clinics like Urgent care centers.

Symptoms:

[Meningococcal Symptoms](#)

- Fever
- Stiff neck
- Headache
- Confusion
- Sensitivity to light
- Nausea and vomiting

Causes & How it is spread:

[About Meningococcal](#)

Meningococcal is an infection caused by the bacteria called “Neisseria meningitidis”. This bacteria can live in the back of the nose and throat. Sometimes the bacteria can travel to other parts of the body and cause infection.

Meningococcal is spread by sharing respiratory and throat secretions (saliva or spit). Usually it takes close or lengthy contact to spread the bacteria. Examples of close contact include: Kissing, & living together.

Influenza

Vaccines:

[Flu Vaccination](#)

Flu Vaccinations that are available include: Injectable flu vaccines (flu shots), or a live attenuated influenza vaccine, which is given by nasal spray.

Symptoms:

[Influenza Symptoms](#)

- Fever or feeling feverish
- cough
- Sore throat
- Runny or stuffy nose
- Muscle or body aches
- Headaches
- Tiredness, fatigue
- Vomiting and diarrhea, this is more common in children than adults

Note: Not everyone with the flu will have a fever.

Causes & how it is spread:

[About Influenza](#)

Influenza (The Flu) is a respiratory illness caused by the Influenza virus. Experts believe that flu viruses mainly spread by tiny droplets that are created when people with the flu cough, sneeze, or talk. The influenza viruses infect the nose, throat, and sometimes the lungs. It can cause mild to severe illness, at times it can lead to death. The best prevention method of the Flu is to get the vaccine each year.

Additional information and where to obtain vaccinations:

[Influenza Additional Information](#)

You can obtain the Influenza vaccine at CVS, Walmart, Walgreens, Doctors Offices, & Clinics like Urgent care centers.

Cervical Cancer

Vaccines:

[Cancer caused by HPV](#)

[HPV Vaccination Information](#)

A preventative measure/vaccination that protects against HPV would be a preventative measure to help protect against Cervical Cancer as it is the primary cause of Cervical Cancer. The HPV Vaccine helps protect against genital warts, and most causes of Cervical Cancer. The HPV Vaccine gives the body a safe way to build immune system awareness of some HPV strains. The body then has an easier time clearing out those strains of the virus if the person catches them later,

Benefits of vaccination:

[Reasons for HPV Vaccination](#)

The HPV vaccine is given to help prevent cervical cancer. The HPV vaccine is cancer prevention, the HPV vaccination provides safe, effective, & long lasting protection.

Side effects of vaccination:

The HPV vaccine has been found to be safe by many studies. The effects tend to be mild, common side effects of the HPV vaccine include soreness, swelling or redness at the injection site. Sometimes dizziness or fainting may occur after the vaccine is administered. It is important to stay seated for 15 minutes after receiving the vaccine to lower the risk of fainting. Headaches, nausea, vomiting, fatigue or weakness also may occur.

Symptoms:

[Cervical Cancer Symptoms](#)

Symptoms may not appear at first unless it starts to grow, symptoms include:

- Menstrual bleeding that is heavier and lasts longer than usual.
- Watery, bloody vaginal discharge that may be heavy with a foul odor.

Causes & How it is transmitted:

[About Cervical Cancer](#)

Cervical Cancer is a growth of cells that starts in the cervix. The cervix is the lower part of the uterus. Various strains of HPV play a role in causing most cervical cancers.

You can reduce the risk of developing cervical cancer by having screening tests and receiving a vaccination that helps to protect against the HPV infection.

Cervical Dysplasia

Vaccines:

The way to prevent Cervical Dysplasia is to avoid getting HPV.

The HPV Vaccine can help prevent HPV infections that can progress into cervical cancer. (see additional information under "HPV" section)

How it is prevented by vaccination:

The HPV vaccination's goal is to help prevent a new infection. The vaccine gives the body a safe way to build immune system awareness of some HPV strains. Meaning the body has an easier time clearing out those strains of the virus if the person catches them later.

Benefits of vaccination:

The HPV vaccine is safe and effective, working extremely well. The HPV vaccine has the potential to prevent more than 90% of cancers caused by HPV. The HPV vaccination has also reduced the number of cases of pre-cancers of the cervix in young women. The HPV vaccine also helps to protect against genital warts.

Side effects of vaccination:

Symptoms:

[Cervical Dysplasia Information](#)

Cervical Dysplasia usually does not have any symptoms, but some women may have irregular vaginal bleeding or spotting after intercourse.

Causes:

Cervical Dysplasia is a precancerous condition caused by an HPV infection. Without treatment, Cervical Dysplasia can lead to cervical cancer. Early detection and treatment can prevent these abnormal cells from becoming cancerous. Cervical Dysplasia is a condition in which abnormal cells grow on the surface of your cervix.

How it is transmitted:

HPV infection occurs when the virus enters the body, usually through a cut or other damage to the skin. The virus spreads mainly through skin to skin contact.

See link below for additional information

[HPV Overview](#)

Human Papillomavirus (HPV)

Vaccines:

[HPV Vaccine Information](#)

HPV Vaccines available: Gardasil-9 (9vHPV) distributed in the U.S, protecting against 9 HPV types (6, 11, 16, 18, 31, 33, 45, 52, & 58).

How it is prevented by vaccination:

[HPV Vaccine Information 2](#)

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Symptoms:

[HPV Overview](#)

HPV symptoms include:

- Genital warts
- Common warts
- Plantar warts
- Flat warts

Causes:

HPV infection occurs when the virus enters the body, usually through a cut or other damage to the skin. The virus spreads mainly through skin to skin contact.

For more detailed information, please refer to the “HPV Overview” link under “Symptoms”.

Created Oct. 2025