

Possible 504 Plan Accommodations for Hemophilia

Accommodations level the playing field for the student. They go beyond nursing care and include changes to policies, procedures, materials, staff communications, schedules, classroom organization, and instruction. 504 Plans may also include Individual Healthcare Plans for nursing care. (See **Plans to Support Students** for descriptions of these plans). Students' needs for accommodations may vary with age, bleeding patterns, and severity of hemophilia. Some students may not need or want accommodations in order to make the school experience as "normal" as possible.

- ◆ Not counting absences or tardiness related to hemophilia against a student
Why? Students may be absent or tardy frequently because of bleeding events or treatment
- ◆ An extra set of books to keep at home
Why? Heavy backpacks can cause bleeds; books may be needed for long absences
- ◆ Annual staff in-service meetings on hemophilia with family, HTC staff, administrators, teachers (e.g., classroom teachers, PE teacher, resource teachers), and school healthcare provider
Why? Hemophilia is rare, complex, and life-threatening; staff need updated information on care of students with hemophilia; all members of the care team should be on the same page
- ◆ More time between classes; access to the school elevator
Why? Joint and muscle bleeds reduce mobility; wheelchairs or crutches may be needed
- ◆ Permanent pass to the school healthcare provider; seating a student near the classroom door
Why? Quick access to healthcare provider or restroom may be needed when bleeding occurs
- ◆ Adaptive Physical Education, particularly when students are recovering from bleeds
Why? Some activities are risky; joint and muscle bleeds need rest for healing to occur
- ◆ Regular contact with teachers about missed work; in-home tutor for extended absences
Why? Students may be absent or tardy frequently because of bleeding events or treatment
- ◆ Adjustments to recess supervision (increased supervision, walkie-talkies on playground)
Why? Injuries at recess (e.g., falls, collisions) are common and require swift treatment
- ◆ Storage of clotting factor medication and supplies at school; private location for student or family member to administer clotting factor medication when needed
Why? Factor medication is specialized and not stocked at most ERs; many students or families can self-infuse factor so that the child can return to class
- ◆ Nurse, other school healthcare provider, or parent (and factor medication) should travel with student on field trips
Why? Factor medication is not stocked at most ERs; injuries may need immediate treatment
- ◆ Top locker (rather than bottom locker) at school
Why? Falling debris from overhead lockers could result in head injuries