

## THE ROLE OF PARENTS AND LEGAL GUARDIANS IS:

- to join a copy of the action plan and the contents of the emergency kit with the medications;
- to check the stock and expiration date of the medications;
- to make sure to comply with medical instructions concerning the child/student (packed lunches in the case of severe allergies, sugar-replenishing foods in the case of diabetes);
- to be available to help supervisors with any questions or instructions they may have concerning the child/student;
- to guarantee to inform those in charge of the child/student of any changes to the PAI decided by the treating doctor;
- to notify the division of school medicine and health of children and adolescents in regard to any change of institutions attended by the child at the beginning of a year (change of crèche, school, afterschool care) or during the year;
- to inform the division of school medicine and health of children and adolescents when the PAI is no longer required, by completing the PAI discontinuation form.

To the PAI forms:



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### CONTACT

Ministry of Health and Social Security  
Health Directorate

Division of school medicine and health of children and adolescents

20, rue de Bitbourg  
L-1273 Luxembourg-Hamm

Telephone: 247-75540  
E-mail: pai@ms.etat.lu



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The brochure is available in German, French and Portuguese.

# PAI: INDIVIDUALISED SUPPORT PLAN



Ensuring the child's safety and inclusion

# THE INDIVIDUALISED SUPPORT PLAN (PAI) PERMITS:

- to guarantee school inclusion for children/students with chronic illnesses or special health needs;
- to ensure that the children/students concerned receive support to enable them to participate as fully as possible in the educational and pedagogical activities, sporting and cultural activities;
- to put in place concrete measures to guarantee the health and safety of the child/student (e.g.: medication to be administered, preventive measures to be taken, emergency plan to be followed...).



# WHO IS IT FOR?

All children/students with chronic illnesses or specific health needs (food allergies, diabetes, epilepsy, etc.), from the time they start nursery school until the end of their school career.

The PAI is not essential for young people who are autonomous in managing their illness.

## WHAT ILLNESSES OR PROBLEMS ARE NOT COVERED BY THE PAI?

Seasonal sicknesses, food intolerances and learning disabilities.

## WHAT DOES THE PAI PERMIT?

The PAI specifies:

- the conditions of support and accompaniment;
- the actions to be taken;
- the medication to be given;
- the emergency plan to be followed;
- the first-aid measures to be followed;
- the people to contact in an emergency, or in the event of questions about the PAI or the child/student's health.

Specific training for people in contact with the child/student concerning the understanding of his/her illness, needs and care can be arranged as required or requested.

## HOW TO OBTAIN IT?

Consult the child/student's doctor or specialist.

If the doctor/specialist considers that the child/student needs specific care in the school environment in relation to his/her illness or health problem, he/she will initiate together with the parents/legal representatives or the student of legal age the procedures to obtain the PAI.

## HOW LONG IS THE PAI VALID?

It remains valid as long as the medical treatment is not stopped or modified. It does not need to be renewed systematically.

# PHASES AND PARTICIPANTS IMPLICATED IN THE PAI

## PHASE 1

*The doctor and the parents/legal guardians*



Doctor's part:  
The doctor fills out and signs the medical part of the PAI. It is the doctor who prescribes the special care for the child/student with specific health needs.



Parents/legal guardians part:  
The parents/legal guardians fill in the administrative details of the child/student, including the facility(ies) he/she attends, and sign the delegation of care.



## PHASE 2

*The Health Directorate's division of school medicine*

The Health Directorate's division of school medicine centralises, validates, and forwards the PAIs to the school medicine professionals.



## PHASE 3

*The professionals involved in school medicine*

(medical-social league, school nurses, communal medical-school services) pass on the PAI to the school and childcare facilities attended by the child/student. If necessary, they provide training for school and childcare staff.



## PHASE 4

*The persons in contact with the child/student*

are aware of the PAI and take into account the specific health needs of the child/student.