

HEALTH EDUCATION

The Board is committed to a sound, comprehensive health education program as an integral part of each student's general education. At a minimum, the health education program meets the requirements established by State law and includes instruction in nutrition; drugs, alcohol and tobacco; venereal disease; personal safety and assault prevention (grades K-6); dating violence prevention (grades 7-12); ~~and~~ prescription opioid abuse prevention- **and anatomical gifts.**

The Board believes that the greatest opportunity for effective health education lies with the public schools because of the opportunity to reach almost all students at an age when positive, lifelong health, wellness and safety habits may be instilled.

The health education program emphasizes a contemporary approach to the presentation of health, wellness and safety information, skills and knowledge necessary for students to understand the functioning and proper care of the human body and tools for recognizing the characteristics of healthy relationships and the warning signs of dating violence.

In an effort to promote a relevant approach to the instruction of health education, the Board continues to stress the need for curricular, personnel and financial commitments to ensure a health education program of high quality in the public schools.

[Adoption date:]

LEGAL REFS.: ORC 3313.60; 3313.666
3319.073
OAC 3301-35-04; 3301-35-06

CROSS REFS.: EB, Safety Program
EBC, Emergency Management and Safety Plans
EFG, Student Wellness Program
IGAF, Physical Education
IGAG, Drugs, Alcohol and Tobacco Education
IGAH, Family Life Education
IGAI, Sex Education
JFC, Student Conduct (Zero Tolerance)
JFCF, Hazing and Bullying (Harassment, Intimidation and Dating Violence)
JHF, Student Safety
JHG, Reporting Child Abuse

NOTE: According to State law, the study of health education must include instruction in:

- 1. the nutritive value of foods, including natural and organically produced foods, the relation of nutrition to health and the use and effects of food additives;*
- 2. the harmful effects of and legal restrictions against the use of drugs of abuse, alcoholic beverages and tobacco;*
- 3. venereal disease education (students may be excused from this instruction with a written request by parents);*
- 4. personal safety and assault prevention for students in kindergarten through grade six (students may be excused from this instruction with a written request by parents);*
- 5. age-appropriate instruction in dating violence prevention for students in grades 7 through 12 that must include recognizing the warning signs of dating violence and the characteristics of healthy relationships; ~~and~~*
- 6. prescription opioid abuse prevention, with an emphasis on the prescription drug epidemic and the connection between prescription opioid abuse and addiction to other drugs, such as heroin-**and***
- 7. the process of making an anatomical gift, with an emphasis on the life-saving and life-enhancing effects of organ and tissue donation.***

In addition, upon written request to the building principal and within a reasonable amount of time, a parent of a student under 18 years old may examine the school's dating prevention materials at the school.

Although it is not required to do so, districts may want to include other topics in their comprehensive health education instruction program, such as first aid, cardiopulmonary resuscitation, bloodborne pathogens, etc. If adding these topics, add these policies in the cross-references:

EBBA, First Aid

EBBC, Bloodborne Pathogens

EBC, Emergency Management and Safety Plans

GBEA, HIV/AIDS (Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) (Also JHCCA)