

# **Grand Avenue Primary and Nursery School**

## **PUPILS WITH MEDICAL NEEDS**

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Agreed by staff and Governors - Autumn 2021  
Next review date Autumn 2024

## **Introduction**

At Grand Avenue Primary and Nursery School we are committed to the care and well being of all our pupils. Children with ongoing medical needs are welcomed to our school. The school acknowledges that many ongoing medical conditions may affect quality of life and have an impact on a child's ability to learn. This policy sets out our procedures and guidelines should a child become unwell or become injured whilst at school. It also sets out our procedures regarding pupils with ongoing medical conditions.

The school is informed of medical conditions through admissions procedures, with parents/carers asked to complete a section on the admissions document relating to medical needs. All staff are made aware of any pupil in their care who may need specific medication for a serious medical condition. The admissions secretary takes on this responsibility. Class teachers are responsible for passing this information onto other adults teaching their class, eg Supply staff, intervention groups

Further information regarding this policy is available from RBK – 'School medicines' document. See also Dfes document ' Supporting Pupils at school with medical conditions' (September 2014)

## **Aims**

We will:

- Provide the appropriate medical care for the individual needs of the child
- Provide a designated medical room
- Ensure trained first aiders and paediatric first aiders are available to support an unwell or injured child
- Record all incidents accurately
- Keep accurate records of all medicines administered by school staff to pupils
- Inform parents as soon as possible should their child become unwell or be hurt at school
- Provide a safe place for medicines to be kept in school.
- Keep up to date emergency contact details for every pupil
- Keep records of staff who are first aid trained
- Ensure arrangements are in place for pupils with ongoing medical conditions

## **Administering Medicines in school**

There is no contractual duty for staff to administer prescription medicines. Staff are not permitted to administer medicines except in a life threatening situation eg asthma inhaler, epipen. Such medicines will be administered by a qualified first aider. If a first aider is not available, a member of SLT can take this responsibility.

All medicines must be provided in the original container as dispensed by a pharmacist and include the prescriber's instructions. They will be kept in the medical room and will be labelled clearly by the parent/carer with; the child's name , the dosage required , the method of administration , time and frequency of administration, any side effects the medication may have and the expiry date.

Children who have a life threatening condition eg asthma, diabetes, allergies, are made known to staff and a photograph and brief description of the child's condition will be put on the staffroom notice board and in the medical room.

Should a child need antibiotics throughout the day a parent/carer will need to visit school to administer the medicine. These medicines are the responsibility of the parent/carer.

Over the counter, 'non-prescriptive' medicines are not kept by the school and staff are not permitted to administer any medication to pupils that has not been prescribed by a qualified medical practitioner.

**Illness at school**

Children becoming unwell during the school day are cared for by the office staff and/or first aider. A designated medical room is available to support the needs of these pupils. Parents/carers will be contacted and asked to take the child home.

Should a parent not be available, the emergency person named on each child's contact details will be contacted.

Grand Avenue has a number of trained pediatric first aiders on site during the school day.

**Illness at home**

Parents are advised that children who are unwell should not be sent to school. Children need to be well enough to take part in all activities throughout the school day, including PE and swimming. The following advice is given with regards to keeping a child at home should the child display the following:

<b>Illness</b>	<b>Keep child at home for:</b>
Sickness and /or diarrhoea	48 hours after symptoms cease
High temperature	24 hours after temperature is normal
Chickenpox	6 days from onset of rash
German measles	6 days from onset of rash
Measles	6 days from onset of rash

**Injured children**

Should a child have an accident at school a first aider will assess the situation. Appropriate first aid will be administered. Sterile dressings will be used on open wounds. Should the injury be deemed severe the child may be taken to hospital or an ambulance called. ( See appendix E for further guidance) Parents will be informed of the actions taken by the school as soon as possible.

A child with a minor injury will be cared for by staff. Children in Nursery, Reception and Key Stage 1 will be given a sticker to wear to alert parents that a minor injury has happened that day at school eg, grazed knee.

Details of the injury are recorded electronically on SIMs. If a child has an injury to their head, it is school policy that parents are informed, even if the child is well enough to stay in school.

**Staff responsibilities**

The class teacher will send any child displaying symptoms of being unwell to the office. The child will be assessed by a qualified first aider and either asked to return to class or parents will be contacted to take the child home.

Staff will promote hygienic practices within their classrooms to reduce the spread of infection eg tummy bugs/coughs.

All head injuries will be reported to the first aiders in the school office.

During the national coronavirus pandemic staff will be particularly vigilant for symptoms of a new continuous cough, high temperature and /or sudden loss of taste or smell. Any concerns a staff member has will be reported to the school office. The school will then follow guidelines set by government in the COVID-19 procedure checklist.

## **Training**

Training will be provided of a suitable standard for staff to ensure they are competent to administer medicines safely.

Staff who agree to administer the EpiPen will attend a training session. This will include a description of the symptoms of anaphylaxis and the procedure to follow in the event of an emergency. EpiPen training sessions are arranged by the school and led by the School Nurse.

Other specific training will be undertaken by staff should the need arise eg Insulin, Diazepam.

First aid training is available through the school for staff willing to take on this responsibility ( subject to numbers ) Pediatric first aid training is also available. The school keeps a record of those trained and this is displayed clearly throughout the school.

## **Ongoing medical needs**

Children and young people with temporary or recurring medical or mental health needs are valued as full and participating members of the school community. The staff will ensure that such children are supported through their period of absence from school and sensitively re-integrated once they are well enough to attend.

The school will take an active and continuing role in the educational, social and emotional progress of any child absent for prolonged periods of time due to illness. The school will work in partnership with parents to ensure the best possible outcomes and a return to school as soon as possible.

Children with a medical condition may be considered disabled and should this be the case all statutory requirements will be met ( Equality act 2010)

For any pupil with an ongoing medical condition the Inclusion manager will create an Individual Healthcare Plan and share this with parents/carers. This plan will be reviewed regularly and at least annually.

In creating the plan the school will consider

- The medical condition

- The pupil's needs
- Specific required support for academic, social and emotional needs
- Level of support required
- Who will provide the agreed support and cover arrangements
- Who in the school needs to be aware of the child's condition ( confidentiality)
- The need for written permission from parents regarding administration of medication
- Arrangements and procedures for school trips and activities outside the school timetable, including risk assessments
- An emergency healthcare plan created by a healthcare professional
- What the school needs to do in the case of emergency

The Inclusion manager will ensure that sufficient staff have received suitable training and are competent and confident to take responsibility to support a child with medical conditions. This includes administering prescription medicines.

Medication for a child with medical condition will be kept secure in dedicated medical room. It will be clearly labelled with the child's name and dosage required. Records will be kept if medication is administered.

Should there be cause for complaint regarding the care of a child with medical needs the school complaints policy will be adhered to.

The school may seek the assistance of the Tuition Service for pupils who are temporarily unable to attend classes. See Appendix D.

### **Staff Indemnity**

The Royal Borough of Kingston provides staff indemnity for any school staff who agree to administer medication to a pupil in school given the full agreement of the parents and school.

The Council fully indemnifies its staff against claims for alleged negligence, providing they are acting within the scope of their employment, have been provided with adequate training and are following the agreed guidelines as outlined in this policy. For purposes of indemnity, the administration of medicines falls within this definition and hence staff can be reassured about the protection their employer provides. The indemnity would cover the legal liability that might arise where an incorrect dose is inadvertently given or where, by a member of staff's negligence the medication is overlooked or incorrectly administered. Legal action would always be leveled against the Royal Borough of Kingston, not individual members of staff.

A public liability policy is in place, through RBK's insurance department with Zurich Municipal, which states 'The policy covers the insured, school governing body, teachers and other employees and volunteers should a claim be made against them from a pupil who alleges that they have sustained an injury or damage to their property as a result of the negligent provision of medical treatment'

### **Concluding statement**

Grand Avenue Staff will remain vigilant regarding pupils becoming unwell at school.

All activities will be risk assessed to minimise the chance of any accidents resulting in injury.

Pupils with medical conditions will be supported to enable them to have full access to education including trips and physical education.

All pupils requiring medical attention will be treated fairly in accordance with our equal opportunities policy.

All staff will treat any severe allergic reaction competently and we endeavour to minimise the risk of allergic reactions for all children.

### Pupils with Severe Allergies

#### Allergic Reaction – Procedures

In the event of a pupil showing any physical symptoms of an allergy for which there is no obvious explanation, or if they suddenly appear unwell for no apparent reason, if there is time they should be taken to the school office immediately and the following plan put into action:

A member of staff will contact the following in direct order of priority:

- Ambulance
- Parent or other family member

Adrenaline by the child's EpiPen will then be administered. Two members of staff will be required one to administer the EpiPen and one to support and reassure the child. The pupil should be lying down in the most comfortable position.

The EpiPen will be given in the upper outer aspect of the thigh with the EpiPen vertical to the thigh, as indicated at training session.

If there is no improvement in 10minutes, then the EpiPen will be repeated. The pupil will be carefully observed noting that he/she can breathe easily. If the pupil's condition deteriorates resuscitation (CPR) may be necessary.

On the arrival of the Ambulance crew the person in charge will hand over the medication used. A member of staff will need to accompany the pupil to hospital in the absence of a family member.

#### Responsibilities of the School

The Head Teacher will arrange for teachers and other school staff to be briefed regularly about the condition and about other arrangements contained in this document. Staff will familiarize themselves with these guidelines. Regular training will be provided.

The school staff will take all reasonable steps to ensure that affected pupils do not eat any food items unless they have been prepared/approved by their parents.

If there are any plans which mean affected pupils leave the school site, prior discussions will be held between the school and the parents in order to agree appropriate provision and safe handling of medication. At least one member of the staff who has received training in the administration of the medication will be present on school trips or residential visits.

Whenever the planned curriculum involves cookery or experimentation with food items, prior discussions will be held between the school and parents to agree measures and suitable alternatives.

The school will hold appropriate medication clearly marked for use by designated school staff and showing an expiry date. One EpiPen should be stored in a safe place, which is easily accessible to staff.

The staffroom noticeboard will show photographs of children displaying allergic reactions and procedures to follow in the event of a severe allergic reaction.

The school will inform and regularly remind parents that the school is a nut free zone. Should food containing nuts be found in a child's lunchbox a letter will be sent home to the parents reminding them of our policy.

### **Responsibilities of Parents**

Parents will be asked to remind their children regularly of the need to refuse any food items which might be offered by other pupils. Parents will be also asked to provide:

- a suitable packed lunch
- suitable food for special occasions eg, Christmas, history days.

Parents need to ensure that sufficient medication – two Epipens need to be available for use in school which is accompanied by a GP's prescription. Parents are responsible for checking expiry dates.

Parents are responsible for replacing any used medication as soon as possible.

Parents will be asked to provide a recent photograph of their child, to be placed on the staffroom noticeboard.



## **APPENDIX B**

### **Asthma**

Our school recognises that asthma is a widespread , serious but controllable condition affecting many pupils at school. We positively welcome all pupils with asthma.

When a child joins our school parents are required to inform the school of any medical conditions on their admission form, this includes asthma. Parents are also required to inform the school should their child develop asthma during their time with us. The school is aware of its need to provide a safe environment which is favourable to pupils with asthma . ie non- smoking, no pets in classrooms.

All class teachers, support staff and visiting teachers are made aware of pupils who have severe asthma. Parents are required to provide the school with a labelled inhaler to be kept in school. Children are encouraged to ask for their inhaler should they need it during school time. The school has made provision for immediate access to reliever medicines.

School staff are not required to administer asthma medicines except in an emergency. However school staff will supervise and record when children use their inhalers. If use is deemed excessive parents are informed.

Pupils with asthma are encouraged to fully participate in all PE lessons ( including swimming). Staff will remain vigilant during PE and breaktimes, advising children as necessary. Pupils will ALWAYS be allowed to leave any lesson to use an inhaler.

Children in the same class as the pupil with asthma may be introduced to asthma in a way they understand. This will ensure they are not frightened should they witness a pupil having an attack. The school may seek advice and support from the school nurse.

## APPENDIX C Epilepsy

Our school recognises that epilepsy is a common condition affecting pupils . We positively welcome all pupils with epilepsy.

When a child joins our school parents are required to inform the school of any medical conditions on their admission form, this includes epilepsy. Parents are also required to inform the school should their child develop epilepsy during their time with us. The school is aware of its need to provide a safe environment which is favourable to pupils with epilepsy eg facing pupils forward to allow teachers to monitor seizures, medical room with a bed should a child need rest after a seizure.

All class teachers, support staff and visiting teachers are made aware of pupils who have epilepsy. A individual health plan will be created stating type of medication required , members of staff qualified to administer medication, how to contact these staff and signs and symptoms of a possible seizure. Parents are required to provide the school with medication to be kept in school. The school has made provision for immediate access to epilepsy medication.

Pupils with epilepsy are encouraged to fully participate in all lessons ( including swimming). Staff will remain vigilant during, advising children as necessary. Pupils will ALWAYS be allowed to leave any lesson should they feel the need to do so.

Children in the same class as the pupil with epilepsy will be introduced to epilepsy in a way they understand. This will ensure they are not frightened should they witness a pupil having a seizure. The school may seek advice and support from the school nurse.

### **Aims of Tuition service**

The aim of the Tuition Service will be to support the school in its work to re-integrate pupils who are unable to attend school due to medical reasons, into full time education at school at the earliest possible opportunity. In the greatest number of cases this means a return to mainstream education. The school will continue to maintain contact with a pupil who is unwell and not attending and will contribute to their IEP in order that they may enjoy a continuous and high level of education and support from the school during their period of absence. This may include:

- providing to the Tuition Service relevant information about the child
- helping to maintain contact with parents
- assisting with and guiding the work of the child
- support in taking part in National Curriculum tests
- providing emotional support
- maintaining links with appropriate agencies including the Social Inclusion Service, the Educational Welfare Service and the Educational Psychology Service.

## When to call 999- advice from NHS services

[ped@londonambulance.nhs.uk](mailto:ped@londonambulance.nhs.uk)

[ppi@lond-amb.nhs.uk](mailto:ppi@lond-amb.nhs.uk)

### Life-threatening emergencies

When someone has a medical emergency and is seriously ill or injured and their life is at risk 999 needs to be called. Medical emergencies include:

- loss of consciousness
- an acute confused state
- fits that aren't stopping
- chest pain
- breathing difficulties
- severe bleeding that can't be stopped
- severe allergic reactions
- severe burns or scalds
- heart attack
- stroke

### Head injury and concussion

Most head injuries are not serious. 999 needs to be called if someone has hit their head and has:

- been knocked out and has not woken up
- difficulty staying awake or keeping their eyes open
- a fit (seizure)
- problems with their vision
- clear fluid coming from their ears or nose
- bleeding from their ears or bruising behind their ears
- numbness or weakness in part of their body
- problems with walking, balance, understanding, speaking or writing

A patient needs to be taken to A&E after a head injury if they have:

- been knocked out but have now woken up
- been vomiting since the injury
- a headache that does not go away with painkillers
- a change in behaviour, like being more irritable
- problems with memory
- been drinking alcohol or taking drugs just before the injury
- a blood clotting disorder (like haemophilia) or take blood-thinners (like warfarin)
- had brain surgery in the past

NB Symptoms of concussion usually start within 24 hours, but sometimes may not appear for up to 3 weeks.

## **Pediatric Medical Emergency Symptoms**

- Severe headache or vomiting, especially following a head injury
- Uncontrolled bleeding
- Inability to stand up or unsteady walking
- Unconsciousness
- Abnormal or difficult breathing
- Skin or lips that look blue or purple or gray
- Feeding or eating difficulties
- Increasing or severe, persistent pain
- Fever accompanied by change in behavior (especially with a severe, sudden headache accompanied by mental changes, neck/back stiffness)
- Any significant change from normal behavior:
  - Confusion or delirium
  - Decreasing responsiveness or alertness
  - Excessive sleepiness
  - Irritability
  - Seizure
  - Strange or withdrawn behavior
  - Lethargy

Emergency medical assistance needs to be sought for a head injury if a child :

- Exhibits any of the danger signs listed above
- Won't stop crying.
- Can't be consoled.
- Refuses to eat or nurse.
- In infants, exhibits bulging in the soft spot on the front of the head.
- Shows any sign of skull trauma or obvious abnormality of the skull, such as bruising on the scalp or a depressed area at the location of the injury.

Parents and caretakers should note that vomiting is more common in young children, and they should only seek medical attention for a suspected head injury if a child vomits repeatedly in a brief period of time (e.g., more than once or twice within an hour) after a head injury.

**Call 999 if patient cannot get to A&E safely**

**First aiders may choose to call 111 for further advice when dealing with injuries**

**Should an ambulance be called the first aider dealing with the incident will ensure that the form in appendix F is completed.**

**Appendix F**

**Information for A and E**

<b>Name of child</b>	<b>DOB</b>	<b>Date</b>
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<b>Description of incident Including body part injured</b>	
<b>Time</b>	<b>Details of First aid administered</b>
<b>Time</b>	
<b>Time</b>	

	<b>yes/no</b>	<b>Notes/timing etc..</b>
<b>Ambulance called</b>		
<b>Parents contacted</b>		
<b>Allergies</b>		

**Signed by school first aider**

## Guidance for Staff with regards to COVID symptoms

Symptoms	Guidance	Action
If the child has a runny nose	Covid-19 is a respiratory virus - but not like the common cold. It causes a cough by causing inflammation in the lungs. As a result, Covid-19 does not tend to cause a runny nose.	None required.
If the child has a cough	Many coughs which occur with colds in children are caused by the production of a lot of mucous. The cough is a way to clear the mucous, as is sneezing.	None required if your child has a clear runny nose, with a cough, and no fever or a fever <37.8C, as this is unlikely to be an infection caused by Covid.
If the child has symptoms of a cold	If the child has a cold, but feels well in themselves, they should be able to continue at school.	If the child would have been sent home pre-pandemic, then please do so now.
If you are concerned because the child has a new continuous cough, a high temperature, or a loss or change to their sense of smell or taste.	<p><i>A high temperature</i> – means they feel hot to touch on their chest or back.</p> <p><i>A new, continuous cough</i> – means coughing a lot for more than an hour, or 3 or more coughing episodes in 24 hours (if you usually have a cough, it may be worse than usual).</p> <p><i>A loss or change to their sense of smell or taste</i> – means they cannot smell or taste anything, or things smell or taste different to normal.</p>	<p>If you think the child has Covid, please take them to the BLUE Room. If you are on your own in the classroom, please contact the Office who will arrange for a member of staff/SLT (in PPE) to help.</p> <p>-If they have symptoms other than a temperature, contact the Office to discuss.</p> <p>-If they have a temperature: The teacher/TA should take their temperature on arrival in the Blue room. After 15 minutes, take their temperature again. If it is normal, the child can return to class. If not wait a further 15 minutes. Take their temperature again. If it has not subsided, please call the Office for the child to go home. Sanitise the Blue Room</p>

If your child has:  
a runny nose, is sneezing or feeling unwell  
But they don't have:  
a high temperature  
a new, continuous cough, or  
a loss of, or change in,  
sense of smell or taste

These are  
not normally symptoms of  
coronavirus

