

# LITTLE CHALFONT PRIMARY SCHOOL



## Supporting Pupils at School with Medical Conditions

September 2023

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

- The Governing Body of Little Chalfont Primary School will ensure that all children with medical conditions, in terms of both physical and mental health, are properly supported in school so that they can play a full and active role in school life. To help achieve this, the school has adopted the Department for Education policy on "Supporting Pupils at School with Medical Conditions", which was issued under Section 100 of the Children and Families Act 2014 and last updated in August 2017.
- The aim of this policy is to ensure that the parents of children with medical conditions feel confident that the school will provide effective support and that children feel safe and reach their full potential. To assist in the management of significant medical conditions at school, such as asthma or a serious allergy, an individual Medical Healthcare Plan (MHP) may be developed and monitored. Parents will be encouraged to advise any changes to the medical condition at the earliest opportunity.
- Some children with medical conditions may be considered to be disabled under the definition set out in the Equality Act 2010. The school will comply with their duties under the Act to make reasonable adjustments to support pupils with disabilities.
- Some children with medical conditions may also have special educational needs (SEN) and may have an Education, Health and Care (EHC) Plan which brings together health and social care needs as well as the provision for their special educational needs. Where the child has a special educational need identified in a statement or EHC plan, the individual healthcare plan will be linked to or become part of that statement or EHC plan. The EHC Plan will be developed with the child's best interests in mind to ensure that the risks to the child's education, health and social wellbeing are managed, and minimises disruption, for children with medical conditions.
- Supporting a child with a medical condition during school hours is not the sole responsibility of one person. The school will work collaboratively with parents, pupils, healthcare professionals (and, where appropriate, social care professionals) and local authorities to ensure that needs of pupils with medical conditions are met effectively.

## 2 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1 The **Governing Body** of Little Chalfont Primary School will ensure that arrangements are in place so that children with medical conditions

- are properly supported;
- can play a full and active role in school life;
- can remain healthy and achieve their academic potential;
- staff are properly trained to provide the support that pupils need;
- in line with their safeguarding duties, ensure that pupil's health is not put at unnecessary risk from, e.g. infectious diseases

- in those circumstances, they do not have to accept a pupil at time where it would be detrimental to the health of that child or others to do so

## 2.2 The **Headteacher** will ensure that

- a person is appointed to have overall responsibility for the implementation of this policy;
- all staff are aware of the policy for supporting pupils with medical conditions and understand their role in its implementation;
- all staff including supply staff who support children with medical needs receive sufficient information to provide appropriate support;
- MHPs and EHC Plans are developed, monitored and reviewed annually or earlier if evidence is presented that the child's needs have changed. Where appropriate EHC Plans will be reviewed at the child's Annual Review.
- sufficient staff are suitably trained and achieve the necessary level of competency before they take on responsibility to support children with medical conditions;
- sufficient numbers of trained staff are available to support all individual healthcare plans to cover staff absence, contingency and emergency situations;
- a register of children in the school is kept who have been diagnosed with asthma and/or prescribed a reliever inhaler;
- all staff are trained to recognise the symptoms of an asthma attack (and are able to distinguish them from other conditions with similar symptoms);
- at least one emergency inhaler kit is maintained and readily available in an emergency situation;
- risk assessments for school visits, holidays, and other school activities outside of the normal timetable are undertaken for children with medical conditions;
- all staff are aware that medical information must be treated confidentially;
- school staff are appropriately insured and are aware that they are insured to support pupils in this way.

## 2.3 **Appointed Person**

The Medical Officer has been appointed to have overall responsibility for implementing the school's policy for supporting pupils with medical conditions. They will ensure that children with medical conditions are appropriately supported.

## 2.4 Transitional Arrangements

The school has made the following procedures for transitional arrangements:

- For pupils new to the school and starting in Nursery and Reception class each September, the class teachers make visits to the home or current nursery/child minder of the pupil in the Summer term, to assess any needs or support required when the child starts Nursery or school. A child joining Nursery or Reception during the academic year would also be visited at the earliest opportunity to assess needs.
- For pupils joining the school in Key Stage 1 or Key Stage 2 at any time during the academic year, we would be notified by the child's current school about existing needs and support. An assessment, including a visit if required, would be made in order to arrange for appropriate support to be available when the child starts our school.
- In the case of a pupil having a diagnosis of an illness or disability during the course of the school year and which gave rise to the requirement for extra needs or support, we would liaise with the parents and their medical advisers on the support required for when the child returned to school.
- For pupils transitioning from our school to any other school, we will provide information on medical needs and support to the next school.
- Suitable training will be arranged for staff to ensure that appropriate support is available.
- The school will put appropriate support and facilities in place at the earliest opportunity. Where possible, the school will endeavour for such support to be in place within two weeks of a new diagnosis.

2.5 All members of **School Staff** may be asked to provide support to pupils with medical conditions, including administering medicines

- All members of staff should know what to do and respond accordingly if they become aware that a pupil with a medical condition needs help
- Although administering medicine is not part of teacher's professional duties, teachers should consider the needs of pupils with medical conditions that they teach.
- Staff must not give prescription medication or undertake healthcare procedures without appropriate training

2.6 **Pupils:** Where appropriate pupils with medical conditions

- will be consulted to provide information about how their condition affects them.
- will be fully involved in discussions about their medical support needs and contribute as much as possible to the development of, and comply with, their MHP and, where appropriate, their EHC Plan.

2.7 **Parents** have the prime responsibility for their child's health. Parents include any person who is not a parent of a child but has parental responsibility for or care of a child.

- It only requires one parent to request that medicines are administered. As a matter of practicality, this will be the parent with whom the school has day-to-day contact.
- Parents should provide the school with sufficient and up to date information about their child's medical needs. Parents should tell the school of any change in prescription which should be supported by either new directions on the packaging of medication or by a supporting letter from a medical professional.
- Parents are key partners and will be involved in the development and review of the MHP or EHC Plan for their child. A request will be sent to parents using Template K
- Parents should provide medicines and equipment as required by the MHP or EHC Plan. Parents should
  - bring their child's medication and any equipment into school at the beginning of the school year;
  - replace the medication before the expiry date;
  - as good practice, take into school a new asthma reliever inhaler when prescribed;
  - dispose of expired items to a pharmacy for safe disposal;
  - during periods of high pollen count, encourage their children, who have been prescribed anti-histamines, to take their medication before school so that their condition can be better controlled during the school day;
  - keep their children at home when they are acutely unwell;
- Parents should ensure that they or another nominated adult are contactable at all times.

### 3 STAFF TRAINING AND SUPPORT

- The Medical Officer will ensure that all staff are aware of the school's policy for supporting pupils with medical conditions and their role in implementing the policy.
- Any member of staff who agrees to accept responsibility for administering prescribed medicines to a child does so voluntarily and will have appropriate training and guidance.
- Training needs will be identified during the development or review of individual healthcare plans and will be reviewed annually. The family of a child will often be key in providing relevant information to school staff about how their child's needs can be met, and parents will be asked for their views but will not be the sole trainer.
- Training will be provided for staff to ensure that they are competent and have confidence in their ability to support pupils with medical conditions, and to fulfil the requirements as set out in individual healthcare plans. Training for new staff will be provided on induction;
- Training will be provided by appropriate healthcare professional so that staff understand the specific medical conditions they are being asked to deal with, their implications and preventative and emergency measures so that they can recognise and act quickly if a problem occurs. Template G may be used to confirm staff training.

- Only staff with appropriate training will give prescription medicines or undertake healthcare procedures. (A first-aid certificate does not constitute appropriate training in supporting children with medical conditions).
- The school will ensure that at least three people have attended Supporting Pupils with Medical Conditions training to understand County policy and to ensure medicines are appropriately managed within the school.

## 4 MEDICAL

### HEALTHCARE PLANS (Template A)

A Healthcare Plan clarifies for staff, parents and the pupil the support that can be provided. Medical Healthcare Plans for pupils with medical conditions, (e.g. asthma, anaphylaxis, diabetes, epilepsy) will be drafted with parents/pupils and other healthcare professionals where appropriate. The plan will include:

- the medical condition, its triggers, signs, symptoms and treatments; of the pupil's resulting needs, including medication (dose, side effects and storage) and other treatments, time, facilities, equipment, testing, access to food and drink where this is used to manage their condition, dietary requirements and environmental issues e.g. crowded corridors, travel time between lessons;
- specific support for the pupil's educational, social and emotional needs – for example, how absences will be managed, requirements for extra time to complete exams, use of rest periods or additional support in catching up with lessons, counselling sessions;
- the level of support needed (some pupils will be able to take responsibility for their own health needs) including in emergencies. If a pupil is self-managing their medication, then this will be stated with appropriate arrangements for monitoring;
- who will provide this support, their training needs, expectations of their role and confirmation of proficiency to provide support for the pupil's medical condition from a healthcare professional; and cover arrangements for when they are unavailable;
- who in the school needs to be aware of the pupil's condition and the support required;
- arrangements for written permission from parents and the Headteacher for medication to be administered by a member of staff, or self-administered by the pupil during school hours;
- separate arrangements or procedures required for school trips or other school activities outside of the normal school timetable that will ensure the pupil can participate, e.g. risk assessments;
- where confidentiality issues are raised by the parent/child, the designated individuals to be entrusted with information about the child's condition; and
- What to do in an emergency, including whom to contact, and contingency arrangements.

Some pupils may have an emergency healthcare plan prepared by their lead clinician that could be used to inform development of their Medical Healthcare Plan in school.

Medical Healthcare Plans will be reviewed at least annually but some may need to be reviewed more frequently. Where appropriate, the Medical Healthcare Plan will be reviewed at the pupil's Annual Review.

## 5 THE PUPIL'S ROLE IN MANAGING THEIR OWN MEDICAL NEEDS

- After discussion with parents, pupils who are competent will be encouraged to take responsibility for managing their own medicines and procedures. Parents will be asked to sign Template F to acknowledge that their child is mature and responsible to manage their own medication. This information will be recorded in the appropriate Healthcare Plan.
- Parents should be aware that if their child holds their own medication then school staff will not be recording the doses self-administered;
- If it is not appropriate for a child to self-manage, then relevant staff will help to administer medicines and manage procedures for them; a record of administration will be made.
- If a pupil refuses to take medicine or carry out a necessary procedure, staff will not force them to do so but will contact the parents and follow the procedure agreed in the individual healthcare plan.
- Parents will be contacted where a pupil is seen to be using their asthma inhaler more frequently than usual as this may indicate their condition is not well controlled.
- In school, medication required for a child will be either in a secure place in classroom and/or in the Medical Room. On visits away from school, for children in Reception, KS1 and Years 3 & 4, their group leader will be responsible for carrying the child's medication, including Epi-pen or inhaler. Children in Years 5 & 6 will be responsible for carrying their own Epi-pen or inhaler. Other medication will be carried by the responsible group leader.

## 6 MANAGING MEDICINES ON SCHOOL PREMISES

Pupils will only be given prescription or non-prescription medicines after parents have completed a consent form (Template B) – (except in exceptional circumstances where the medicine has been prescribed to the child without the knowledge of the parents. In such cases the school will encourage the pupil to involve their parents while respecting their right to confidentiality).

When no longer required, medicines will be returned to the parent to arrange for safe disposal. Sharps boxes will be used for the disposal of needles and other sharps.

Medicine brought into school must be given to either Office staff or the Medical Officer.

**6.1 Prescribed medication** the school will only accept prescribed medicines that are in date, labelled, provided in the original container as dispensed by a pharmacist and include instructions for administration, dosage and storage. The exception to this is insulin which must still be in date, but will be available inside an insulin pen or a pump, rather than in its original container

- Parents should note the expiry date so that they can provide a new prescription as and when required.
- Medicines will only be administered at school when it would be detrimental to a child's health or school attendance not to do so.
- Where clinically possible, medicines should be prescribed in dose frequencies which enable them to be taken outside school hours.

## Short-Term Medical Needs

Many children will need to take medicines during the day at some time during their time in the school. This will usually be for a short period only, perhaps to finish a course of antibiotics, which will minimise the time that they need to be absent.

**Antibiotics** prescribed three times a day can be taken out of the school day. The school will support children who have been prescribed antibiotics that need to be taken **four** times day.

**Primary Schools** - it is the parent's responsibility to bring and collect the antibiotic each day and to complete the necessary forms prior to medicine being administered.

All medicines must be signed in and out by a parent.

For children attending Before and After School Clubs, parents will follow the same consent arrangements and procedures to bring antibiotics to and collect from the School Office or a BASC staff member each day, at the appropriate times.

## 6.2 Controlled Drugs

- Some medicines prescribed for pupils (e.g. methylphenidate, known as Ritalin) are controlled by the Misuse of Drugs Act, 1971. A pupil who has been prescribed a controlled drug may legally have it in their possession if they are competent to do so, but passing it to another pupil for use is an offence.
- The school will keep controlled drugs in a locked non-portable container, to which only named staff have access but will ensure they are easily accessible in an emergency.
- The following school staff may administer a controlled drug to the child for whom it has been prescribed in accordance with the prescriber's instructions and have agreed to administer medication and have received training:
  - o Headteacher
  - o Medical Officer
  - o Office staff
- A record will be kept of any doses used and the amount of the controlled drug held in school, i.e. total number of doses (tablets) provided to the school, the dose given and the number of doses remaining.
  - o where the dose is half a tablet then this will be cut using a tablet cutter at the time that the medication is required;
  - o half tablets will be retained but not issued at the time of the next dose; a fresh tablet will be cut;
  - o half tablets will be returned to the parent for disposal.
- A controlled drug, as with all medicines, will be returned to the parent when no longer required to arrange for safe disposal. If this is not possible, it will be returned to the dispensing pharmacist.

- Some pupils with epilepsy are prescribed rectal diazepam or buccal midazolam. Templates H or I will be used to gain authorisation for administration from parents.

### 6.3 Non-prescription Medication Primary Schools

Non-prescription medication will only be given in specific circumstances and only administered by permission of the Headteacher, on receipt of a medical consent form. The duration of permission to administer the medicine in question will be stated on the form.

Parents will be contacted if their child has a fever. If pupils require medication to control hay fever symptoms then parents will be asked to take their children to their GP for a formal diagnosis and advice on appropriate medication.

For school residential visits, parents will be asked to sign a specific consent form covering the duration of visit. The parents will be asked to specify medicines and dosages for their child and to provide the medicines. Additionally, parents will be requested to consent to specific analgesics (Calpol or liquid Ibuprofen) being administered if their child is in pain or has a fever during the course of the visit, pending further medical or parental intervention if required. Furthermore, parents will be requested to confirm on the consent form that the medicine has been administered without adverse effect to the child in the past.

### 6.4 Pain Relief

- In exceptional circumstances, when a child is in considerable pain and parents and carers are unable to collect their child from school for a considerable period of time (at least one hour), the Headteacher (or Deputy in their absence) may obtain express permission from a parent or guardian to administer **a single dose** of analgesic, such as Calpol or liquid Ibuprofen, to mitigate the pain. Any verbal permission given by parents or guardian must be supported by written or e-mail confirmation.
- A child under 16 will never be given aspirin-containing medicine unless prescribed by a doctor.
- When pain relief is administered, staff will first check maximum dosages and when the previous dose was taken. A record will be made of all doses given using either Template E.

## 7 RECORD KEEPING

- The school will keep a record of all medicines administered to individual pupils, using Template E stating what, how and how much was administered, when and by whom in a **bound book**. Any side effects of the medication to be administered at school will be noted.
- A second person will witness the administration of controlled drugs.
- A record of administration of medicine will not be recorded where the pupil has taken responsibility for their own medication, e.g. asthma inhalers and take their medication, as and when it is required.
- A record will be made where medication is held by the school but self-administered by the pupil.

## **8 SAFE STORAGE OF MEDICINES**

- Medicines will be stored strictly in accordance with product instructions - paying particular note to temperature and in the original container in which dispensed.
- Pupils know where their medication is stored and will come to the Medical Room to access the medication, or, if off site, they will know who to go to if medication is required, if the child does not carry their own medicine.
- Medicines and devices such as asthma inhalers, blood glucose testing meters and adrenaline pens are always readily available to staff and kept in a secure cupboard in the Medical Room to ensure that such medicines and devices are not readily accessible to all children.
- A few medicines require refrigeration. They will be kept in a clean storage container, clearly labelled, and stored in the School Office refrigerator, adjacent to the Medical Room, which is not accessible to pupils. A temperature log of the refrigerator will be taken during the period of storage.
- Medication will never be prepared ahead of time and left ready for staff to administer.
- A check of pupils' medication will be undertaken at the end of every term, returning any out of date medication to parents for safe disposal.
- It is the parent's responsibility to ensure their child's medication remains in date. The school will remind parents when their child's medication is due to expire.

## **9 DISPOSAL OF MEDICINES**

- Parents are responsible for ensuring that date-expired medicines are returned to a pharmacy for safe disposal.
- The school sends home medicines held at the end of each term, for retention or disposal by parents.
- Sharp boxes will always be used for the disposal of needles.

## **10 HYGIENE AND INFECTION CONTROL**

All staff should be familiar with normal precautions for avoiding infection and follow basic hygiene procedures.

## STEP HAND WASHING TECHNIQUES



### 1.1 DAY VISITS, RESIDENTIAL VISITS AND SPORTING ACTIVITIES

- The school will actively support pupils with medical conditions to participate in school trips and visits or in sporting activities;
- The school will make reasonable adjustments for the inclusion of pupils in such activities;
- Some children may need to take precautionary measures before or during exercise, and may need access, for example, to asthma inhalers. Staff supervising sporting activities will be made aware of relevant medical conditions, and will consider the need for a risk assessment to be made.
- The school will consider the reasonable adjustments that can be made to enable pupils with medical needs to participate fully and safely in visits. These arrangements will be included in the risk assessment for the event.
- One member of staff accompanying the visit will be asked to take on the lead role for administering medicines or healthcare procedures. Individual Healthcare Plans, medicines, equipment and consent forms will be taken on school visits.
- Medicines are administered and witnessed and recorded on a copy of Templates D or E. This form is added to the file on return from the visit.

## 12 SCHOOL'S ARRANGEMENTS FOR COMMON CONDITIONS

### 12.1 Asthma

- An inventory of all pupils with asthma will be compiled;
- A Medical Healthcare Plan will be developed;  
All staff will be trained regularly to recognise the symptoms of an asthma attack and know how to respond in an emergency following the guidance in Templates O and P;
- Pupils who have been prescribed reliever inhalers keep their medication in the Medical Room in a secure place. This medication is available at all times.
- Emergency salbutamol inhalers and spacers are kept in the Medical Room in a secure place and will be accessed under supervision, with relevant consent checks having taken place.
- Emergency salbutamol inhalers will only be given to pupils previously diagnosed with asthma whose reliever inhaler is not in school or whose inhaler has run out, who are on the register and whose parents have signed the consent form;
- All staff will know how and when to use the emergency salbutamol inhaler;
- Parents will be asked to sign Template L giving permission to administer an emergency dose(s);
- Parents will be informed of any emergency dosages given using Template M.

### 12.2 Anaphylaxis (Severe Allergic Reaction)

- All staff will attend regular training on the symptoms of anaphylaxis, which includes information and practise on when and how to use the adrenaline auto-injector;
- A Medical Healthcare Plan will be developed which includes the arrangements the school will make to control exposure to allergens;
- Auto-injectors will be kept readily available;
- Staff receive guidance on the use and application of auto-injectors, specifically Epi-pens on a regular basis. Staff are advised to call 999 on each occasion when an Epi-pen is administered.
- Further procedures will be specifically developed and agreed with parents, to meet the specific needs of their child. The procedures will be held for reference in the Medical Room and included with appropriate documentation taken on school and residential visits.

### 12.3 Epilepsy

In the case of a child with Epilepsy attending the school, the following procedures will be put in place:

- A Medical Healthcare Plan will be developed;
- A appropriate number of staff will be trained in identifying the symptoms and triggers for epilepsy, including administering medication;
- There will be a trained member of staff available **at all times** to deliver emergency medication. Details will be recorded on the pupil's Healthcare Plan;
- A medical room with a bed will be kept available so that if needed the pupil will be able to rest following a seizure, in a safe supervised place;
- The school will offer support with a mentoring or buddying system to help broaden an understanding of the condition;
- The school will enable students to take a full part in all outings and activities,

- The school will make necessary adjustments e.g. exam timings, coursework deadlines, timetables;
- The school will liaise fully with parents and health professionals;
- Some pupils with epilepsy are prescribed rectal diazepam or buccal midazolam. This will be administered by staff who are specifically trained to undertake this task and have agreed to this responsibility;
- The administration of medication will be recorded on Template H or I as appropriate;
- Two adults will be present for the administration of rectal diazepam, at least one being of the same gender as the child. The dignity of the pupil will be protected as far as possible, even in an emergency;
- If appropriate, a record will be kept of the pupil's seizures, using Template N, so that any changes to seizure patterns can be identified and so that this information can be shared with the pupil's parents and healthcare team;
- Further procedures will be specifically developed and agreed with parents, to meet the express needs of their child. The procedures will be held for reference in the Medical Room and included with appropriate documentation taken on school and residential visits.

#### **12.4 Diabetes**

- A Medical Healthcare Plan will be developed;
- Pupils, diagnosed with Type 1 diabetes and who have been prescribed insulin, will be supported by staff who have specifically agreed to this responsibility and have received training and support from the Diabetic Nurses Team.
- A suitable private place will be provided for pupils to carry out blood tests and administer doses, e.g. Medical Room;
- Pupils will not be prevented from eating, drinking or taking toilet breaks whenever they need to in order to manage their medical condition effectively.
- If a pupil has a hypo, they will not be left alone; a fast-acting sugar, such as glucose tablets, a glucose rich gel, or a sugary drink will be given immediately.
- Once the pupil has recovered, slower acting starchy food, such as a sandwich or two biscuits and a glass of milk, will be given, some 10-15 minutes later.
- Further procedures will be specifically developed and agreed with parents, to meet the express needs of their child. The procedures will be held for reference in the Medical Room and included with appropriate documentation taken on school and residential visits.

### **13 LIABILITY AND INDEMNITY**

The Governing Body will ensure that the appropriate level of insurance is in place for staff providing support to pupils with medical conditions and appropriately reflects the level of risk.

The school will contact their insurers to extend their cover should a medical intervention fall outside the conditions covered by this policy.

## 14 COMPLAINTS

Parents/pupils should discuss any concerns directly with the school if they become dissatisfied with the support provided. If, for whatever reason, this does not resolve the issue, they may make a formal complaint via the school's complaints procedure.

## 15 SCHOOL PROCEDURES FOR MANAGING MEDICINES

Parents and carers should bring medicines to the Before School Club if their child attends or the School Office and hand the medicines to staff when their child arrives at school in the morning. The designated member of staff will ask the parent to sign the relevant consent form or check the consent form downloaded from the school's website.

- 1 The designated person will check that the
  - medicine is in its original container as dispensed by a chemist and details match those on the form;
  - label clearly states the child's
  - first and last name
  - name of medicine
  - dose required
  - method of administration
  - time/frequency of administration
  - patient information leaflet is present to identify any side effects; medication is in date
- 2 The designated person will log the medicine in the record book and store the medicine appropriately
  - Medicines requiring refrigeration will be kept in the fridge in a clean storage container
  - A daily temperature of the fridge will be taken and recorded.
- 3 The designated person will administer medication at the appropriate time.
- 4 The following procedure will be followed:
  - The pupil will be asked to state their name – this is checked against the label on the bottle, authorisation form and record sheet.
  - The name of the medicine will be checked against the authorisation form and record sheet.
  - The time, dosage and method of administration will be checked against the authorisation form and record sheet.
  - The expiry date will be checked and read out.
  - The medicine is administered.
  - The record sheet is signed by the designated person and the witness (*Controlled medication must be witnessed by a second adult*).
  - Any possible side effects will be noted.
  - The medicine is returned to appropriate storage.
- 5 If a child refuses to take their medicine, staff will not force them to do so. Staff will record the incident and follow agreed procedures (which are set out in the pupil's Healthcare Plan) and contact parents. If a refusal results in an emergency, the emergency procedures detailed in the Healthcare Plan will be followed.

- 6 If the designated person has concerns about a procedure or a medication that they are being asked to administer they will not administer the medicine, but check with the parents or a health professional before taking further action.
  
- 7 **Primary Schools:** At the end of the day parents/carers of pupils prescribed antibiotic medication (typically required to be administered four times a day) should collect their child’s medicine from the School Office and sign it out. For children staying to the After-School Club, the parent/carer will collect the antibiotic medicine from the School Office and sign and date the back of the authorisation form to confirm that they have received the medicine.

**This policy will be ratified by the Governing Body of Little Chalfont Primary School on 16<sup>th</sup> October 2023.**

**This policy is shared with and available to staff in the School Office and in Staff section on the school website. The policy is reviewed by Governors every three years.**

**Next review: October 2026**

**Signed.....  
Lead Governor**

**Date.....**

## Appendix 1 Templates

### Supporting Pupils in Schools with Medical Conditions

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Schools may wish to amend these forms to include their logo or adapt them for their particular policies on the administration of medicine but please ensure that all information on the standard form is included.

Please note Template I should not be amended, as the Paediatric Community Service has produced this form.



Describe medical needs and give details of child's symptoms, triggers, signs, treatments, facilities, equipment or devices, environmental issues etc

Name of medication, dose, method of administration, when to be taken, side effects, contra-indications, administered by/self-administered with/without supervision

Daily care requirements

Specific support for the pupil's educational, social and emotional needs

Arrangements for school visits/trips etc

Other information

Describe what constitutes an emergency, and the action to take if this occurs

Who is responsible in an emergency (*state if different for off-site activities*)

Plan developed with

Staff training needed/undertaken – who, what, when

[Empty rectangular box]

Form copied to

[Empty rectangular box]

Signed by: .....

Job Title: .....

Date: .....

Signed by: .....

Name of Parent: .....

Date: .....

**Template B Parental agreement for school to administer medicine**



**LITTLE CHALFONT PRIMARY SCHOOL**

**GREEN REQUEST FORM FOR SCHOOL TO ADMINISTER MEDICATION**

*Please note that the school will not administer medicine to your child unless you complete and sign this letter, and the Headteacher has agreed that the school staff can administer the medication.*

Dear Headteacher,

I request the administration of medicine to:

1. Pupils Details

Surname:..... First Names: .....

M/F ..... Class Form: ..... Date of Birth: .....

Address: .....

.....

.....

Condition or Illness .....

2. Medication

Name/Type of Medication ( See container ) .....

For how long will this medicine be administered? .....

Date Dispensed: .....

The above medication(s) have been/have not been\* prescribed by a doctor. They are clearly labelled indicating contents, dosage and child's name in full.

\*please delete as appropriate

Name of Prescribing Doctor .....

Address of Prescribing Doctor.....

.....

Telephone Number of Prescribing Doctor: .....

TURN OVER

Directions for Use:

Dosage and Method: .....

Times of Administration: .....

Any special precautions: .....

.....

Any possible side effects: .....

Is supervised self administration possible: .....

Contact Details:

Name: .....

Daytime Telephone Number: .....

Mobile Telephone Number: .....

Relationship to pupil: .....

Address: .....

.....

I understand that the medicine must be delivered personally to the school and that the school will only be able to administer the medicines if it can make the staff time available. I understand that I remain responsible for ensuring that my child receives medication and that I may have to make the necessary arrangements for its administration if the school is unable to.

Signed:.....

Address ( If different form pupil address above ):

.....

.....

.....

Date:

[Empty rectangular box for date entry]

.....

=====

**For completion by the school**

I agree to arrange for the administration of medicines requested by the parent.

Signed: ..... Date: .....

**Template E: record of medicine administered to all children**

Name of school

Date	Child's name	Time	Name of medicine	Batch Number	Dose given	Any reactions	Signature	Print name of staff	Reason for Administration
//									
//									
//									
//									
//									
//									
//									
//									

//									
//									
//									
//									

## Template F: request for child to carry his/her medicine

### THIS FORM MUST BE COMPLETED BY PARENTS/GUARDIAN

If staff have any concerns they should discuss this request with school healthcare professionals

Name of School:

---

Child's Name:

---

Group/Class/Form:

---

Address:

---

---

Name of Medicine:

---

Procedures to be taken in an emergency:

---

### Contact Information

Name:

---

Daytime Phone No:

---

Relationship to child:

---

I would like my son/daughter to keep his/her medicine on him/her for use as necessary.

Signed:

Date:

If more than one medicine is to be given a separate form should be completed for each one.

**Template G: staff training record – administration of medicines**

Name of school/setting	
Name	
Type of training received	
Date of training completed	
Training provided by	
Profession and title	

I confirm that [name of member of staff] has received the training detailed above and is competent to carry out any necessary treatment. I recommend that the training is updated [name of member of staff].

Trainer's signature \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**I confirm that I have received the training detailed above.**

Staff signature \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Suggested review date \_\_\_\_\_

**Template H: authorisation for the administration of rectal diazepam**

Name of School

Child's name

Date of birth

Home address

GP

Hospital consultant

..... (*name of child*) should be given Rectal  
Diazepam..... mg. If he/she has a \*prolonged epileptic seizure lasting over .....  
minutes

**OR**

\*serial seizures lasting over ..... minutes.

An Ambulance should be called for \*at the beginning of the seizure

**OR**

If the seizure has not resolved \*after ..... minutes.

(\* please delete as appropriate)

Doctor's signature:

Parent's signature:

Print Name:

Date:

### **NB: Authorisation for the Administration of Rectal Diazepam**

As the indications of when to administer the diazepam vary, an individual authorisation is required for each child. This should be completed by the child's GP, Consultant and/or Epilepsy Specialist Nurse and reviewed regularly. This ensures the medicine is administered appropriately.

The Authorisation should clearly state:

- when the diazepam is to be given e.g. after 5 minutes; and
- how much medicine should be given.

Included on the Authorisation Form should be an indication of when an ambulance is to be summoned.

**Records of administration should be maintained using Template D or similar**

**Template I: authorisation for the administration of Buccal Midazolam**

<b>PERSONAL DETAILS</b>		<b>Child/Young Person's Photo</b>
<b>Name of Child/Young Person:</b>	<b>Address:</b>	
<b>Date of Birth:</b>	<b>GP:</b>	
<b>Name of School:</b>	<b>Next of Kin:</b>	
<b>Date Health Care Plan Completed:</b>	<b>Date to be Reviewed:</b>	
<b>Family Contact 1</b>	<b>Family Contact 2</b>	
Name:	Name:	
Phone No: (Home):	Phone No: (Home):	
(Work):	(Work):	
(Mobile):	(Mobile):	
Relationship:	Relationship:	
<b>The Midazolam is kept in the medical cabinet in the first aid room.</b>		
<b>Keys held by:</b>		

Emergency Medication    Midazolam □ Start timing seizure    Dose

- If seizure not resolved within 5 minutes    In mg / ml
- Administer Midazolam into the buccal cavity between cheek and lower gums □  
Dial 999
- Watch breathing does not become shallow
- Put person in recovery position

PARENT	Signature	Date
HEAD TEACHER:	Signature	Date
HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONAL:	Signature	Date

Note for parents: Parents/carers are reminded of the importance of informing school of any changes in treatment/medication or ongoing concerns/changes in seizure patterns.

### **Template J: contacting emergency services**

**Request an ambulance - dial 999, ask for an ambulance and be ready with the information below.**

**Speak clearly and slowly and be ready to repeat information if asked.**

1. your telephone number
2. your name
3. your location as follows [insert school/setting address]
4. state what the postcode is – please note that postcodes for satellite navigation systems may differ from the postal code
5. provide the exact location of the patient within the school setting
6. provide the name of the child and a brief description of their symptoms
7. inform Ambulance Control of the best entrance to use and state that the crew will be met and taken to the patient
8. put a completed copy of this form by the phone

### **Template K: Model letter inviting parents to contribute to Medical Healthcare Plan development**

Dear Parent

#### **DEVELOPING A MEDICAL HEALTHCARE PLAN FOR YOUR CHILD**

Thank you for informing us of your child's medical condition. I enclose a copy of the school's policy for supporting pupils at school with medical conditions for your information.

A central requirement of the policy is for a medical healthcare plan to be prepared, setting out what support the each pupil needs and how this will be provided. Medical healthcare plans are developed in partnership between the school, parents, pupils, and the relevant healthcare professional who can advise on your child's case. The aim is to ensure that we know how to support your child effectively and to provide clarity about what needs to be done, when and by whom. Although medical healthcare plans are likely to be helpful in the majority of cases, it is possible that not all children will require one. We will need to make judgements about how your child's medical condition impacts on their ability to participate fully in school life, and the level

of detail within plans will depend on the complexity of their condition and the degree of support needed.

A meeting to start the process of developing your child's medical health care plan has been scheduled for xx/xx/xx. I hope that this is convenient for you and would be grateful if you could confirm whether you are able to attend. The meeting will involve [the following people]. Please let us know if you would like us to invite another medical practitioner, healthcare professional or specialist and provide any other evidence you would like us to consider at the meeting as soon as possible.

If you are unable to attend, it would be helpful if you could complete the attached medical healthcare plan template and return it, together with any relevant evidence, for consideration at the meeting. I [or another member of staff involved in plan development or pupil support] would be happy for you contact me [them] by email or to speak by phone if this would be helpful.

Yours sincerely

### Template L: Parent consent form – use of emergency salbutamol inhaler

..... (insert school name)

#### Child showing symptoms of asthma / having asthma attack

1. I can confirm that my child has been diagnosed with asthma / has been prescribed an inhaler (*delete as appropriate*).
2. My child has a working, in-date inhaler, clearly labelled with their name, which they will bring with them to school every day.
3. In the event of my child displaying symptoms of asthma, and if their inhaler is not available or is unusable, I consent for my child to receive salbutamol from an emergency inhaler held by the school for such emergencies.

Signed: .....Date: .....

Name (print).....

Child's name: .....

Class: .....

Parent's address and contact details:

.....  
.....  
.....

Telephone: .....

E-mail: .....

**Template M: Letter to inform parents of emergency salbutamol inhaler use**

Child's name: .....

Class: ..... Date: .....

Dear.....,

This letter is to formally notify you that.....has had problems with his / her breathing today. *(Delete as appropriate)*

This happened when.....

A member of staff helped them to use their asthma inhaler.

They did not have their own asthma inhaler with them, so a member of staff helped them to use the emergency asthma inhaler containing salbutamol. They were given ..... puffs.

Their own asthma inhaler was not working, so a member of staff helped them to use the emergency asthma inhaler containing salbutamol. They were given ..... puffs.

*(delete as appropriate)*

Although they soon felt better, we would strongly advise that you have your seen by your own doctor as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely,

**Template N: witnessing a seizure (use this table to help record your observations)**

Before the Seizure					
<b>Location</b>	Classroom	Playground	Sports Hall	Dining Area	Other
<b>Precipitating Factors</b>	None	Anxious	Stressed	Tired	Other
<b>Preceding symptoms/feelings</b>	Irritable	Impulsive	Nauseous	Strange Sensations	Other
<b>Position at onset</b>	Sitting	Standing	Lying	Other	
During the Seizure					
<b>Time at onset</b>					
<b>Did the child fall?</b>	Yes/No	Forwards/Backwards	Description		
<b>Breathing</b>	Rapid	Shallow	Deep	Laboured	
<b>Colour</b>	Note any changes in skin tone, particularly around the mouth and extremities				
<b>Movements</b>	Describe any movement of:				
	Head				
	Arms				

	Legs				
	Eyes	Deviated to the left?	Deviated to the Right?	Pupils dilated?	Comment
<b>Level of awareness/ responsiveness</b>	Fully aware	Reduced awareness	Responsive to voice	Responsive to touch	No responses
<b>Any injury?</b>	Tongue	Limbs	Head	Other	
<b>Incontinence</b>	Urinary: Yes/No		Faecal: Yes/No		
<b>Time at end of seizure</b>			Duration of Seizure		

**Template N: witnessing a seizure (use this table to help record your observations)**  
**Witnessing a seizure continued**

Action Taken	
After the seizure (briefly describe each of the following)	
Level of alertness: Immediately following seizure:  5 minutes after seizure:	
Maintenance of alertness	
Confusion	

Muscle weakness				
Duration of event				
Total recovery time				
Treatment given	Medication:	Dose:	Time given:	Response:
Parents informed				
Signed				
Print Name				
Date			Time	

**Template O: how to recognise an asthma attack**

**HOW TO RECOGNISE AN ASTHMA ATTACK**

**The signs of an asthma attack are**

- Persistent cough (when at rest)
- A wheezing sound coming from the chest (when at rest)
- Difficulty breathing (the child could be breathing fast and with effort, using all accessory muscles in the upper body)

- Nasal flaring
- Unable to talk or complete sentences. Some children will go very quiet.
- May try to tell you that their chest 'feels tight' (younger children may express this as tummy ache)

**CALL AN AMBULANCE IMMEDIATELY AND COMMENCE THE ASTHMA ATTACK PROCEDURE WITHOUT DELAY IF THE CHILD**

- Appears exhausted
- Has a blue/white tinge around lips
- Is going blue
- Has collapsed

Template P: what to do in the event of an asthma attack

## **WHAT TO DO IN THE EVENT OF**

- Keep calm and reassure the child **ASTHMA ATTACK**
- Encourage the child to sit up and slightly forward
- Use the child's own inhaler – if not available, use the emergency inhaler
- Remain with the child while the inhaler and spacer are brought to them

- Immediately help the child to take two puffs of salbutamol via the spacer
- If there is no immediate improvement, continue to give two puffs at a time every two minutes, up to a maximum of 10 puffs
- Stay calm and reassure the child. Stay with the child until they feel better. The child can return to school activities when they feel better
- If the child does not feel better or you are worried at ANYTIME before you have reached 10 puffs,
  - **CALL 999 FOR AN AMBULANCE**
- If an ambulance does not arrive in 10 minutes give another 10 puffs in the same way