



Westcott Church of England School
High Street, Westcott, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire HP18 0PH
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Headteacher **Mr Barry Grace**

MANAGING MEDICAL CONDITIONS AND MEDICINES IN WESTCOTT CE SCHOOL January 2021

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1 INTRODUCTION

- The Governing Board of Westcott CE 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’ within this policy, which was issued under Section 100 of the Children and Families Act 2014.
- 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.
- 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 Plan (EHCP) 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 an EHCP, the individual healthcare plan will be linked to or become part of that EHCP. The Healthcare 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 Board** for Westcott CE 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 a time where it would be detrimental to the health of that child or others to do so, or where the Governing Board considers the adjustments needed to safely admit the pupil are beyond reasonable.

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
- individual Healthcare Plans are developed, monitored and reviewed annually or earlier if evidence is presented that the child's needs have changed. Where appropriate Healthcare Plans will be reviewed at the child's EHCP 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
- a register of children in the school is kept who have been diagnosed with anaphylaxis and/or prescribed an epi pen/auto injector
- all staff are trained to recognise the symptoms of anaphylaxis



- 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 Headteacher has been appointed to have overall responsibility for implementing the school's policy for managing medical conditions & medicines. They will ensure that children with medical conditions are appropriately supported, ensure cover for 1:1 in case of absence and briefing supply staff.

2.4 All members of School Staff may be asked to provide support to pupils with medical conditions, including administering medicines in an emergency

- 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.
- In a normal day, Staff must not give prescription medication or undertake healthcare procedures without appropriate training.

2.5 Pupils

- Where appropriate pupils with medical conditions will be consulted to provide information about how their condition affects them.
- Where appropriate pupils with medical conditions 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 individual healthcare plan.

2.6 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.



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- 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 Healthcare Plan for their child.
- Parents should provide medicines and equipment as required by the Healthcare 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 the 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 Headteacher will ensure that all staff are aware of the school's policy for Managing Medical Conditions and Medicines 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;



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- Training will be provided by an 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.
- 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). **Please refer to the list in Section 16 of this policy to identify the staff who are currently trained.**
- The school will ensure that an appropriate number of people have attended Supporting Pupils at School with Medical Conditions training to understand Buckinghamshire Council's policy and to ensure medicines are appropriately managed within the school. Buckinghamshire Council recommend training at least three people to cover sickness, absence or school trips.

4 INDIVIDUAL HEALTHCARE PLANS (Form A attached)

A Healthcare Plan clarifies for staff, parents and the pupil the support that can be provided. Individual 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
- 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



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- 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 individual healthcare plan.

Healthcare Plans will be reviewed at least annually but some may need to be reviewed more frequently. Where appropriate the 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 their own medicines under supervision. The trained staff member will help to administer the medicines and manage the procedures for them. This information will be recorded in the Healthcare Plan. 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.



6 MANAGING MEDICINES ON SCHOOL PREMISES

Pupils will only be given prescription or non-prescription remedies (e.g. Lip balm – please see details under 6.3) after parents have completed a consent form (Form B attached)

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 the school office or a trained member of staff indicated (listed in section 16).

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, storage and show the child's name. 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 or at a specified time during the school day only.

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 on the Medications/Remedies Register held in the school office.



If a child is in After School Care or an After School Club and the school office is not open, the Medication/ Remedies Register and the medication/remedy that needs collecting will be available in After School Care.

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 trained staff have access but will ensure they are easily accessible in an emergency.
- Trained School staff may administer a controlled drug to the child for whom it has been prescribed in accordance with the prescriber's instructions.
- 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.
 - where the dose is half a tablet then this will be cut using a tablet cutter at the time that the medication is required. A tablet cutter will be provided by the parent for this purpose.
 - half tablets will be retained but not issued at the time of the next dose; a fresh tablet will be cut
 - 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. Specific consent forms (**Form C and Form D attached**) will be used to gain authorisation for administration from parents.

6.3 Non-prescription Medication

Non-prescription medication will only be given in exceptional circumstances and only with the expressed permission of the Headteacher. An exceptional circumstance would be made for school residential visits for example.

The school will NOT keep Calpol or hay fever remedies to administer on an ad-hoc basis during the school day. Parents will be contacted if their child has a fever. If pupils require medication to control



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hay fever symptoms then parents will be asked to take their children to their GP for a formal diagnosis and appropriate medication prescribed for school use.

As a concession, office staff have agreed to supervise the use of non-prescribed remedies such as lip balm where it would be detrimental to the child's health not to allow application. In order for the school to do this, a consent form (Form B) must still be completed where Parents confirm that the medicine has been administered without adverse effect to the child in the past and that they will inform the school immediately if this changes. All remedies will also need to be signed in and out of school by Parents completing the Medication/Remedies Register. A record of remedies administered will not be recorded. In the event that the management of these non-prescribed remedies becomes significant, the school will review this concession and withdraw it.

6.4 Pain Relief

Pupils sometimes require pain relief (analgesics) at school, i.e. paracetamol tablets or liquid.

- Pain relief will only be given with the expressed consent of the Headteacher for example, for pupils returning to school after sustaining a fracture, dental treatment or older girls with dysmenorrhoea (painful periods). Parent's will need to request permission from the Headteacher in writing prior to the medication being signed in to the Medication/Remedies Register.
- Parents will be asked to sign a consent form (Form B) when they bring the medicine to school, which confirms that they have given the medicine to their child without adverse effect in the past and that they will inform the school immediately if this changes.
- The school will only administer paracetamol to those pupils requiring analgesics. Non-prescribed ibuprofen will not be given.
- If ibuprofen is the analgesic of choice then parents will be advised that a dose could be given before school (ibuprofen is effective for six hours); if required the school will 'top up' the pain relief with paracetamol.
- A child under 16 will never be given aspirin-containing medicine unless prescribed by a doctor.
- When a pupil requires pain relief staff will first check maximum dosages and when the previous dose was taken. Parents will be contacted for confirmation. If parents are unavailable, a dose will not usually be given before 12 noon.
- A record will be made of all doses given in a Medicines Record Book held in the child's classroom or in the school kitchen.



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7 RECORD KEEPING

- The school will keep a record of all medicines administered to individual pupils using a Medicines Record Book. The book must be **bound** and the record should state what, how and how much was administered, when and by whom. Any side effects of the medication to be administered at school will be noted.
- A second person will witness the administration of all medicines, where possible including controlled drugs.
- 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 if appropriate, are able to access them immediately or, where relevant, know who holds the key.
- Medicines and devices such as asthma inhalers, blood glucose testing meters and adrenaline pens are always readily available and not locked away.
- A few medicines require refrigeration. They will be kept in a clean, locked, storage container, clearly labelled, and stored in the Kitchen refrigerator. A temperature log of the refrigerator will be taken during the period of storage. (recommended temperature is between 2C & 8C)
- Medication will never be prepared ahead of time and left ready for staff to administer.
- An audit of pupil's medication will be undertaken every half term disposing of any medication that is no longer required.
- It is the parent's responsibility to ensure their child's medication remains in date. The school will not 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 return of such medicines to parents will be recorded in the Medications/Remedies Register.



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- Parents should also collect medicines held at the end of the summer term. If parents do not collect all medicines, they will be taken to a local pharmacy for safe disposal;
- 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.

8 STEP HAND WASHING TECHNIQUES



11 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.



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- 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 in a Medicine's Record Book which will be taken on school trips.

12 SCHOOL'S ARRANGEMENTS FOR COMMON CONDITIONS

12.1 Asthma

- An inventory of all pupils with asthma will be compiled
- An Individual Healthcare Plan will be developed
- All staff will be trained annually to recognise the symptoms of an asthma attack and know how to respond in an emergency following the guidance in **Attachment E**.
- Two Emergency salbutamol inhalers and spacers are kept in the kitchen. One should be taken on school trips whilst the other remains in school.
- 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 (Form B).
- All staff will know how and when to use the emergency salbutamol inhaler.
- Parents will be informed of any emergency dosages given using **Attachment F**.

12.2 Anaphylaxis (Severe Allergic Reaction)

- An inventory of all pupils with anaphylaxis will be compiled.
- All staff will be trained annually on the symptoms of anaphylaxis, and how to respond in an emergency following **Attachment G**.
- An Individual Healthcare Plan will be developed which includes the arrangements the school will make to control exposure to allergens.
- Prescribed Auto-injectors will be kept readily available
- The school does not hold an Emergency Adrenaline Auto Injector (AAI).



12.3 Epilepsy

- An Individual Healthcare Plan will be developed
- An 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
- 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 in a Medicine's Record Book.
- 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 **Form H**, 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

12.4 Diabetes

- An Individual Healthcare Plan will be developed;
- Pupils diagnosed with Type 1 diabetes and 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. Kitchen, office, hall
- 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. These will be provided by the parent, signed in using the Mediation/Remedies Register.



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- 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. Appropriate starchy food will be provided by the parent and signed in using the Medication/Remedies Register.

13 LIABILITY AND INDEMNITY

The Governing Board 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

- 1 Medicines should be brought to the school office when the child arrives in school by parents/carers, pupils or taxi drivers. The Appointed Person will designate a member of staff who will ask the parent to sign the relevant consent form or check the form downloaded from the school's website and ensure the medicine/remedy is signed in using the School's Medicines/ Remedies Register. In the main, the designated staff member will be a member of the office staff.
- 2 The designated member of staff 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



- 3 The designated member of staff will store the medicine appropriately
 - Medicines requiring refrigeration will be kept in the fridge in a clean, lockable storage container
 - A daily temperature of the fridge will be taken and recorded.
- 4 The designated member of staff will administer medication at the appropriate time.
- 5 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.
 - The name of the medicine will be checked against the authorisation form.
 - The time, dosage and method of administration will be checked against the authorisation form.
 - The expiry date will be checked and read out.
 - The medicine is administered.
 - The Medicine's Record Book is signed by the person administering the medication and the witness if available. In the case of rectal diazepam where two adults are present, the second adult must sign the Medicine's Record Book as a witness.
 - Any possible side effects will be noted.
 - The medicine is returned to appropriate storage.
- 6 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.
- 7 If the designated staff member 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 Appointed Person, parents or a health professional before taking further action.
- 8 At the end of the school day parents of pupil's prescribed anti-biotic medication (four doses a day) should collect their child's medicine from the school office and sign it out of the Medicines/Remedies Register. For children staying to the After School Care or Clubs the designated member of staff will pass anti-biotic medicine to the supervisor of the After School Care to return to the parents. The responsibility to collect and sign out the medication remains the responsibility of the Parent.



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15 STAFF CURRENTLY TRAINED TO ADMINISTER MEDICATIONS WITHIN WESTCOTT CE SCHOOL

Barry Grace, Karen Harvey, Kim Nettleton, Emily Butler, Jenny Johnson, Lindsay Austin, Louise Jones,

Amanda Hadgkiss, Emma Ferguson, Hannah O'Dell, Jess Cobb, Kate Wetherall, Kokoab Khan, Louise Tibbetts and Vanessa Ort

Signed on behalf of the Governing Board Date

Signed by Headteacher Date



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Insert Pupil's
Photo

Form A - Individual Healthcare Plan

Name of school/setting
Child's name
Group/class/form
Date of birth
Child's address
Medical diagnosis or condition
Date
Review date

Westcott CE School

Family Contact Information

Name
Phone no. (work)
(home)
(mobile)
Name
Relationship to child
Phone no. (work)
(home)
(mobile)

Clinic/Hospital Contact

Name
Phone no.

G.P.

Name
Phone no.

Who is responsible for providing
support in school



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



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Staff training needed/undertaken – who, what, when

Form copied to

Signed for and behalf of Westcott CE School:

Name & Job Title:

Date:

Signed by Parent.....

Name of Parent:

Date:



FORM B – Permission for Administering Prescribed Medication or non-prescribed remedy (e.g.: Lip balm)

The school will not give your child medicine unless you complete and sign this form.

Name of school/setting	Westcott CE School
Name of child	
Date of birth	
Year Group	
Medical condition or illness for which medication prescribed	

Medicine

Name/type of medicine (as described on the container)	
Expiry date	
Dosage and method	
Timing	
Special precautions/other instructions	
Are there any side effects that the school/setting needs to know about?	
Self-administration – y/n	Y / N
Procedures to take in an emergency	

NB: Medicines must be in the original container as dispensed by the pharmacy which show the dispensing instructions and the child's name. In the case of Antibiotic medication, the school can only administer if it is prescribed four times a day or more or is prescribed to be taken specific time during the school day.

Contact Details



The school office or a staff member trained to administer medications.

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Headteacher **Mr Barry Grace**

Form C - Authorisation for the administration of rectal diazepam

Name of School **Westcott CE School**

Child's name

Date of birth

Home address

GP

Hospital consultant

Mg of Rectal Diazepam
to be administered.

The Rectal Diazepam should be administered if they:

- have a prolonged epileptic seizure lasting over minutes

OR

- serial seizures lasting over minutes.
(please complete or delete as necessary)

An Ambulance should be called:

- at the beginning of the seizure

OR

- If the seizure has not resolved after minutes.
(please circle or delete as necessary)

PTO

Doctor's signature:

Parent's signature:



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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.



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Form D - Authorisation for the administration of Buccal Midazolam

PERSONAL DETAILS		Child/Young Person's Photo												
Name of Child/Young Person:	Address:													
Date of Birth:	GP:													
Name of School: Westcott CE School	Next of Kin:													
Date Health Care Plan Completed:	Date to be Reviewed:													
<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; border: none;">Family Contact 1</td> <td style="width: 50%; border: none;">Family Contact 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">Name:</td> <td style="border: none;">Name:</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">Phone No: (Home):</td> <td style="border: none;">Phone No: (Home):</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">(Work):</td> <td style="border: none;">(Work):</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">(Mobile):</td> <td style="border: none;">(Mobile):</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">Relationship:</td> <td style="border: none;">Relationship:</td> </tr> </table>		Family Contact 1	Family Contact 2	Name:	Name:	Phone No: (Home):	Phone No: (Home):	(Work):	(Work):	(Mobile):	(Mobile):	Relationship:	Relationship:	
Family Contact 1	Family Contact 2													
Name:	Name:													
Phone No: (Home):	Phone No: (Home):													
(Work):	(Work):													
(Mobile):	(Mobile):													
Relationship:	Relationship:													
The Midazolam is kept in the medical cabinet in the first aid room. Keys held by:														

Emergency Medication

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

Midazolam
Dose
In mg / ml

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.



Attachment E

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 Board)
- 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



WHAT TO DO IN THE EVENT OF 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



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Attachment F - Letter to inform parents of emergency salbutamol inhaler use:

Child's Name	
Class	
Date	
Time	

Dear Parent/Carer

This letter is to formally notify you that your child has had problems with their breathing today.

Their asthma inhaler was either:

- ☐ Not in School
 - ☐ In School but out of date
 - ☐ In School but empty
- (Please tick as appropriate)*

As a result a member of staff helped them to use the school's emergency asthma inhaler containing salbutamol in line with the permissions held in school.

It is extremely important that any child who needs an inhaler has one in school EVERYDAY. If your child's use of an inhaler is no longer required please retract your Medicine Permission held in school in writing as soon as possible. It is important that we update our records held on database.

Yours sincerely,

Barry Grace

Headteacher



Form H: Witnessing a Seizure (use this table to help record your observations)

Before the Seizure					
Location	Classroom	Playground	Hall	Kitchen	Other
Precipitating Factors	None	Anxious	Stressed	Tired	Other
Preceding symptoms/feelings	Irritable	Impulsive	Nauseous	Strange Sensations	Other
Position at onset	Sitting	Standing	Lying	Other	
During the Seizure					
Time at onset					
Did the child fall?	Yes / No	Forwards/Backwards	Description		
Breathing	Rapid	Shallow	Deep	Laboured	
Colour	Note any changes in skin tone, particularly around the mouth and extremities				
Movements	Describe any movement of:				
	Head				
	Arms				
	Legs				
	Eyes	Deviated to the left?	Deviate d to the Right?	Pupils dilated?	Comment
Level of awareness/ responsiveness	Fully aware	Reduced awareness	Responsive to voice	Responsive to touch	No responses
Any injury?	Tongue	Limbs	Head	Other	
Incontinence	Urinary: Yes/No		Faecal: Yes/No		
Time at end of seizure			Duration of Seizure		



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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		