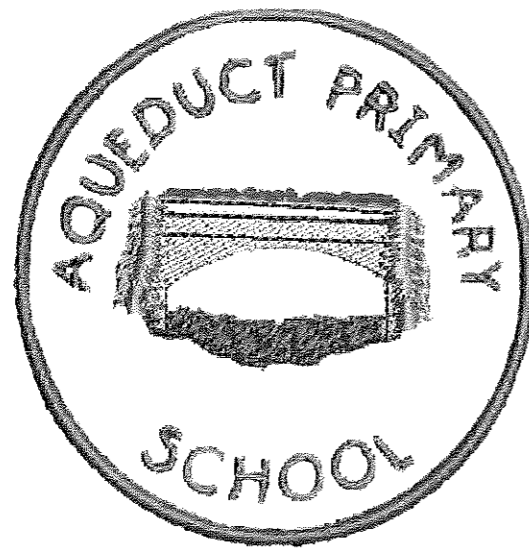


Aqueduct Primary School

Policy for Pupils with Medical Needs

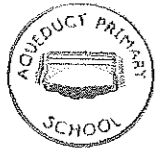


2018-19

Discussed and Agreed by Governing Body	September 2018
Discussed and Agreed by All Staff	September 2018
Next Review Date	September 2019

Signed C.L. Marsh Date 24.9.18

Signed T. Lockley Date 24.9.18



Our Strapline

*Building tomorrow,
Leading the way ...*

Our Values

Positivity, happiness, learning, kindness, safety and respect.

Aqueduct Primary School believe that every child deserves to succeed regardless of their ability, need or condition.

Most pupils will, at some time have a medical condition that may affect their participation in school activities, for many this will only be short term. Other pupils may have medical conditions, if not properly managed, could limit their access to education. These are regarded as having Medical Needs.

Most pupils with medical needs are able to attend school regularly and with some support from the school, take part in most normal school activities. School staff may need to exercise extra care in supervising some activities, to ensure that these pupils with medical needs and others are not put at risk. In some cases, staff will also receive specialist training with helping a child with medical needs and this is conducted accordingly.

Governing Body

- Has general responsibility for all school policies*
- Will generally want to take account of the views of the Head, the staff and parents in developing a policy on assisting pupils with medical needs*
- We follow the Health and Safety policies and procedures produced by the education authority*
- Should ensure that written records are kept of all medicines administered to children*

Parents

- It is the parent's responsibility to make sure that their child is well enough to attend school. If the child is unwell, the parents should keep the child at home*
- Parents should provide sufficient information about their child's medical condition, treatment and/or special care needed at school and letting the school know of any changes to the prescription or the support needed*
- Parental agreement should be sought before any information about the pupil's health is transmitted to school staff.*
- Ensure that medication is in date, clearly labelled - on medication itself this should include: name of child, name of medication, dose and frequency.*



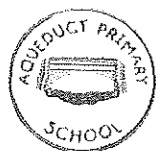
- Ensure that the medication is provided in the original container as dispensed by the pharmacist and includes the instructions for administration, dosage and storage. An exception is for insulin which is generally available to schools inside and insulin pump or pen.
- It is the responsibility of the parent/guardian to ensure that their child's medication is in date.

The School

- The school's designated person is Tammy Lockley, Head teacher who works closely with the SENDCO, Emma Plowman. ADD FIRST AID Leads etc. The designated person is responsible for ensuring that willing staff have appropriate training to support pupils with medical needs which is updated annually, (school nurses do epi-pen, asthma, diabetes, epilepsy and cystic fibrosis or can liaise with other HC professionals for appropriate training)
- All staff are expected to use their best endeavours at all times, particularly in emergencies
- The school must make sure that correct procedures are followed, keeping accurate records for each child and each incident and liaise with parents accordingly
- The Headteacher is responsible for the day to day decisions about administering medication to children who have medical needs
- The Headteacher should make sure that staff follow the school's documented procedure, following guidance from the education authority, they should be fully covered by their employer's public liability insurance should a parent make a complaint
- A care plan may be completed for the pupil with a medical need. This outlines information regarding the medical need details, medication, and the administration of this. The care plan is reviewed regularly as appropriate and the parents have access to this at any time. In most cases, the parents will meet with their child's class teacher, agree the care plan together and review and/or adapt or make changes and the needs of the child change

School Staff (Teaching and Non-teaching)

- Teachers who have pupils with medical needs in their class should understand the nature of the condition and when and where the pupil may need extra attention
- Staff should be aware of the likelihood of an emergency arising and what action to take if one occurs
- Back-up cover should be arranged for when the member of staff responsible is absent or unavailable and should ensure that those covering are made aware of the medical need
- At different times of the day other staff may be responsible for pupils. It is important that they are provided with training and advice



- If staff notice a deterioration in a pupil's health over time (or changes to regular routine), they should inform the Headteacher, who should in turn inform the parents

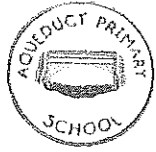
Administering Medication

- Any member of staff who agree to accept responsibility for administering prescribed medication to a pupil should have proper training and guidance and should check the following: -
 1. The pupil's name
 2. Written instructions provided by parents or doctor
 3. Prescribed dose and frequency
 4. Expiry date
- He or she should be aware of possible side effects of the medication and what to do if they occur
- School staff should generally not give any non-prescribed medication to pupils i.e. aspirins, paracetamol. A child under 12 should never be given aspirin, unless prescribed by a doctor. If a pupil suffers from acute pain i.e. Migraine, the parents should authorise and supply appropriate painkillers, with written instructions about when the child should take the medication. A member of staff should supervise the pupil taking the medication and notify the parents, in writing, on the day painkillers are taken
- No pupil should be given medication without his/her parents written consent
- It is good practice to have the dosage and administration witnessed by a second adult
- It is good practice to allow pupils who can be trusted to manage their own medication from a relatively early age (parents should state this on health care plan). If doing so, staff should supervise them at all times
- If a pupil refuses to take medication, staff should not force them to do so. The school should inform the parent as a matter of urgency, and if necessary call the emergency services
- Some medicine needs to be refrigerated. Medicines can be kept in a refrigerator containing food, but should be in a airtight container and clearly marked
- Medicines will be stored safely but accessible to those it is prescribed for.
- Parents should collect medicines held at school and are responsible for the disposal of date expired medication

There is no legal duty which requires school staff to administer medication, this is a voluntary role.

Hygiene/Infection Control

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



- Staff should have access to protective disposable gloves and take care when dealing with spillages of blood or other body fluids and disposing of dressings or equipment

Emergency Procedures

- All staff should know how to call the emergency services
- All staff should know who is responsible for carrying out emergency procedures in the event of need
- A pupil taken to hospital by ambulance should be accompanied by a member of staff who should remain until the pupil's parents arrives
- Generally, staff should not take pupils to hospital in their own cars. However, in an emergency it may be the best course of action. That member of staff should be accompanied by another adult and have public liability vehicle insurance i.e., for business use
- A copy of health care plan should accompany the child to A&E with prior parental permission

School Trips

- It is good practice for schools to encourage all pupils to participate in school trips whenever safety permits
- Staff supervising trips and overnight residential should always be aware of any (additional) medical needs and relevant emergency procedures
- It may be advisable/appropriate for an additional supervisor or parent to accompany a particular pupil

Sporting Activities

- Most pupils with medical conditions can participate in extra-curricular sport or in the PE curriculum, which is sufficiently flexible for all pupils to follow in ways appropriate to their own abilities
- For many, physical activity can benefit their overall social, mental and physical health and well-being
- Some pupils may need to take precautionary measures before or during exercise and/or need to be allowed immediate access to their medication, if necessary
- Staff supervising sporting activities should always be aware of any medical needs and relevant emergency procedures

Date for review: September 2019

