



Supporting pupils at school with medical conditions

Reviewed: September 2018

By: Personal Development, Behaviour and Welfare Team

Agreed: Governors meeting – 26th September 2018

Next review date: September 2020

This is based on guidance issued in September 2014 from the DFE and replaces previous guidance published in March 2005

Key points

- Pupils at school with medical conditions should be properly supported so that they have full access to education, including school trips and physical education.
- Governing bodies **must** ensure that arrangements are in place in schools to support pupils at school with medical conditions.
- Governing bodies should ensure that school leaders consult health and social care professionals, pupils and parents to ensure that the needs of children with medical conditions are effectively supported

1. Managing medicines during the school day

Prescription medicines should only be taken during the school day when essential. **They must be in the original container including prescriber's instructions.**

Parents should be encouraged to look at dose frequencies and timings so that if possible medicines can be taken out of school hours. Parents can ask Doctors for timed-release medication for a minimum number of daily doses.

The National Service Framework encourages prescribers to explore medicines which:

- Need only be administered once a day or
- Provide two prescriptions - one for home use, one for school/setting use, so that the medicine can be kept in the original containers when the illness is long-term.

Medicines fall into two types:

a) Prescription medicines and b) Non-prescription medicines

a) *Prescription*

- Named member of staff may administer such a drug for whom it has been prescribed, according to the instructions
- If agreed with the parents the school may look after the drug on behalf of the child
- The school will keep the drug safely locked up with access only by named staff and record keeping for audit and safety
- Prescription drugs should be returned to the parents when no longer required
- Ritalin, a prescription drug known as a "controlled drug" needs to be kept in a more secure environment than suggested above e.g. in a cupboard attached to a structural wall.

b) *Non-prescription*

- Paracetamol can only be given to children when parents have given written permission.
- The school staff will never give aspirin or ibuprofen unless prescribed by a Doctor.
- Good practice would be for school admission forms to include permission for the administration of non prescription medicines (eg paracetamol)

Individual healthcare plans

Individual healthcare plans will help to ensure that Teynham Parochial CEP School, effectively supports pupils with medical conditions. They will provide clarity about what needs to be done, when and by whom. They will often be essential, such as in cases where conditions fluctuate or where there is a high risk that emergency intervention will be needed. They are likely to be helpful in the majority of other cases too, especially where medical conditions are long-term and complex. However, not all children will require one. The school, healthcare professional and parent/carer should agree, based on evidence, when a healthcare plan would be inappropriate or disproportionate. If consensus cannot be reached the Headteacher, is best placed to take a final view.

Individual healthcare plans will be easily accessible to all who need to refer to them, while preserving confidentiality. Plans will capture the key information and actions that are required to support the child effectively. The level of detail within the plan will depend on the complexity of the child's condition and the degree of support needed. This is important because different children with the same health condition may require very different support. Where a child has SEN but does not have a statement of EHC plan, their special educational needs should be mentioned in their individual healthcare plan.

Individual healthcare plans (and their review) should be drawn up in partnership between the school, parents/carers and a relevant healthcare professional eg school, specialist or children's community nurse, who can best advise on the particular needs of the child. Pupils should also be involved whenever appropriate. The aim should be to capture the steps which Teynham Parochial CEP School, should take to help manage their condition and overcome any potential barriers to getting the most from their education. Partners should agree who will take the lead in writing the plan, but responsibility for ensuring it is finalised and implemented rests with the school.

Teynham Parochial CEP School, will ensure that individual healthcare plans are reviewed at least annually or earlier if evidence is presented that the child's needs have changed. They will be developed and reviewed with the child's best interests in mind and ensure that the school assesses and manages risks to the child's education, health and social wellbeing, and minimises disruption. Where a child is returning to school following a period of hospital education or alternative provision, we will work with the local authority and education provider to ensure that the individual healthcare plan identifies the support the child will need to reintegrate effectively.

- 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 eg 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 children will be able to take responsibility for their own health needs) including in emergencies. If a child is self-managing their medication, this should be clearly 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 child'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 child's condition and the support required;
- Arrangements for written permission from parents/carer and the Headteacher, for medication to be administered by a member of staff
- Separate arrangements or procedures required for school trips or other school activities outside of the normal school timetable that will ensure the child can participate eg, risk assessment;
- Where confidentiality issues are raised by the parent/child, the designated individual 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 children may have an emergency healthcare plan prepared by their lead clinician that could be used to inform development of their individual healthcare plan

2. Managing medicines on trips and outings

Children with medical needs will be encouraged to take part in visits. The responsible member of staff will carry out a specific and additional risk assessment and a care plan will be drawn up considering parental and medical advice. This will allow reasonable adjustments to be made. Further detailed advice is found in "Including Me" by Jeanne Carlin. Best practice would be to translate these documents to the language of the country visited. The international emergency number should be on the care plan (112 is the EU number and works for mobiles in UK when out of reach of a signal.)

All staff will be briefed about any emergency procedures needed with reference to pupils where needs are known, and copies of care plans (where they exist) will be taken by the responsible person.

Home to school transport

If a pupil's care plan describes emergency procedures, which might occur, on the journey to and from school, then the escorts will be trained to carry out the duties and the care plan will be carried on the vehicle. Further advice is available through the Health Needs Education Service and school nurses.

PE / Sports

Any restriction to PE / sports activities must be noted in the care plan. Flexibility will be planned to allow pupils to benefit in ways appropriate to them (this constitutes differentiation of the curriculum).

3. Roles and responsibilities of staff managing or supervising the administration of medicines

The school acknowledges the common law 'duty of care' to act like any prudent parent. This extends to the administration of medicines and taking action in an emergency, according to the care plan.

Advice and guidance will be provided by the Schools Nursing Service, when needed, to carry out the actions in a care plan. Where a condition is potentially life-threatening all staff will need to be aware what action to take.

Specific advice and support from the Schools Nursing Service will be given to staff who agree to accept responsibility, as delegated by the Headteacher, for administering medicines and carrying out procedures.

When all planning to manage a condition has taken place, schools can consult their insurer directly to check that their employees are covered.

Guidance about Risk Management and Insurance is contained in KCC document 'Insurance Provision for Medical Treatment/Procedures' and can be found on KELSI

In the event of legal action over an allegation of negligence, the employer rather than the employee is likely to be held responsible. It is the employer's responsibility to ensure that the correct procedures are followed; keeping an accurate record in school is helpful in such cases. Teachers and other staff are expected to use their best endeavour at all times particularly in emergencies. In general, the consequences of taking no action are likely to be more serious than those of trying to assist in an emergency.

The Headteacher is responsible for day-to-day decisions, such as:

- Ensuring staff receive advice, support and awareness raising training
- Ensuring all relevant information about pupil needs is shared

- Liaising with parents about agreement of care plans
- Ensuring that emergency plans are in place when conditions may be life-threatening
- Ensuring staff are aware of their common law duty of care to act as a prudent parent.

Teaching staff and other staff should:

- Be aware of emergency plans where children have life-threatening conditions and
- Receive appropriate documented training and support from health professionals, where they are willing to administer medicines.

4. Children's medical needs – parental responsibilities

The school will liaise closely with parents, carers or those who hold this responsibility (such as in the case of Looked after Children) so that information is shared and the care plan reflects all information.

The care plan will be agreed jointly by the school and parents, and agreed with the advice of health professionals.

The school will seek parents' written agreement about sharing information on their children's needs where information needs to be shared outside of school. However, in cases of emergency the health and safety needs of the child and the people affected must take precedence.

Parents should provide the school with information about their child's condition and be part of the health care plan arrangements, in all cases Parents know their child best. They should sign the appropriate agreement forms for the administration of medicines (see Appendix 1a). The Headteacher should seek their agreement before passing information to other school staff.

5. Parents' written agreement

The attached form (Appendix 3) is to be completed and signed by the parents for the administration of the care plan and medicines to their child.

It is the responsibility of parents to ensure that medicines sent to school are 'in date'. All medicines should be collected by parents at the end of term 2, 4 and 6. If new supplies are needed it is the responsibility of the parents to supply medication as needed.

6. Supporting children with complex or long-term health needs

The school will aim to minimise any disruption to the child's education as far as possible, calling on the Health Needs Education Service for support and advice as needed, on the impact on learning and supportive strategies.

The school will carry out a risk assessment (as advised in Including Me) and a care plan, with the agreement of parents, and advice from health professionals (Appendix 2).

The school will call on the Community Nursing Service to deliver advice and support and receive appropriate documented training on procedures such as tube feeding or managing tracheotomies.

Where school staff carry out glucose monitoring, records will be kept with parents and specialist nurses advice

7. Policy on children taking and carrying their own medicines

Secondary age children may legally carry their own prescription drug (eg insulin or epipens).

When administered by staff, drugs will be kept in a locked secure place and only named staff will have access. When drugs are administered, the school will keep records.

Epipens need to be kept with or near the pupils who need them.

Where younger pupils have their insulin administered by staff then records will need to be kept.

Asthma medication to be kept in or near children's classrooms until children can use it independently. It must be taken on school trips (see Appendix 9a).

8 Advice and Guidance to Staff

The school will arrange and facilitate staff training for children with complex health needs, calling on:

- The School Nursing Service
- Community Children's Nurses
- Paediatric Diabetes Nurse Specialists
- Paediatric Epilepsy Nurse Specialists
- Eleanor Nurses
- The Health Needs Education Service
- The Specialist Teaching Service (about potential impact of medical / physical conditions and the implications on teaching and learning)

9. Record keeping

Appendices

- 1a. Health Care / Emergency Plan (translate when taken abroad on school trips)
- 1b. Contacting Emergency Services (translate when taken abroad on school trips)
2. Risk assessment forms
3. Parental agreement for the administration of medicines
4. Headteacher agreement to administer medicines
5. Record of medicine administered
6. Record of advice and support to School
7. Authorisation for the administration of rectal diazepam
8. Buccal Midazolam or Insulin : Agreed individual care plan
9. Asthma Appendix – sample letter to parents

These forms can be amended to fit individual circumstances with the advice of relevant nursing staff and therapy colleagues.

NB All risk assessments and care plans must be updated at least annually or when needed by a change in a pupil's condition

11. Storing medicines

The school will keep medicines in a locked secure place, (not asthma pumps or epipens) with access only by named staff. Where refrigeration is needed, consideration should be given to purchasing a 'medical fridge'.

12. Emergency procedures

The school will agree any procedures with parents and health care partners and the plan will be signed by all parties.

All staff will be made aware of the plans in order to discharge their common law 'duty of care' should the need arise.

13. Risk assessment and arrangement procedures (Care Plans)

Where a pupil has a complex health need or requires long term medication, risk assessments and care plans will be drawn up and signed by parents, class teachers and health professionals as needed (Appendix 2 and 3). Samples are available from the Health Needs Education Service and Specialist Nurses

Related Documents

- Including Me by Jeanne Carlin
- Managing Complex Health Needs in Schools and Early Years settings.
Department of Education and Skills Council for Disabled Children
ISBN 1-904787-60-6
- Managing Medicines in Schools and Early Years Settings
Department for Education and Skills/Department of Health
March 2005 ISBN 1-844178-459-2
- Health and Safety Commission “Principles of Sensible Risk Management” 2006
www.hse.gov.uk
- “Medical Conditions at School” Produced by the Anaphylaxis Campaign, Asthma UK,
and Epilepsy Action
- “Medical Conditions Awareness Sessions” A school healthcare professionals resource.
Produced by the Anaphylaxis Campaign, Asthma UK, Cystic Fibrosis Trust, Diabetes UK
and Epilepsy Action

**Model Policy for
the Administration of Medicines in Schools
Appendix 1a**

Health Care / Emergency Plan

CONTACT DETAILS

Child's Name: _____

School: _____

Home Address: _____

Date of Birth: _____

Next of Kin: _____

Contact Numbers: Home: _____ Mobile: _____

GP Name and Address: _____

Contact Numbers: _____

Hospital Contacts: _____

Description of Medical Condition:

Description of Signs and Symptoms:

Daily treatment/medication needs in school

Describe what is an emergency for the pupil

Describe actions should this emergency occur:

If: shows the following signs and symptoms:

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____

When this is an emergency then the following action should be taken:

For example:

**If a) and b) Call an ambulance
 Then call parents
 Then call community nurse**

Or c) Call parents / community nurse to assess

Who is responsible in an emergency at school (state if different off-site):

Plan copied to:	Parents	Yes/No
	Headteacher/class teacher	Yes/No
	Community Nurse	Yes/No
	Other specialist nurse	Yes/No

Parent and School Agreement

To the best of our knowledge the above information is correct. The staff, in agreement, will do their best to support and care for’s medical and emergency needs.

Parents signature: _____ Date: _____

School staff signature: _____ Date: _____

Head teacher’s signature: _____ Date: _____

Nurse’s signature: _____ Date: _____

(to confirm advice and training has been provided to school)

**Model Policy for
the Administration of Medicines in Schools
Appendix 1b**

This form is to be kept by the telephone

**CONTACTING EMERGENCY
SERVICES**

To request an ambulance:

Dial 999 and be ready with the following information:

- 1. Your telephone number**
- 2. Your location (school/setting address)**
- 3. Your postcode**
- 4. Exact location (brief description e.g. next to church)**
- 5. Your name**
- 6. Child's name and brief description**
- 7. The best entrance for ambulance crew and advise crew will be met and taken to child**



**Model Policy for
the Administration of Medicines in Schools
Appendix 2**

Risk Assessment Form

CONTACT DETAILS

Name of person completing the form _____

Date: _____

Child's Name: _____

Age: _____ **Year Group:** _____

School: _____

Medical Condition: _____

List significant hazards	Who is at risk ?	Existing controls	List additional controls needed	Date of assessment	By Whom (e.g. Parent, School, Doctor)

**Model Policy for
the Administration of Medicines in Schools
Appendix 3**

Parental agreement for the administration of medicines

The school/setting will not give your child medicine unless you complete and sign this form and the school/setting has a policy that staff can administer medicine

Date: _____ Childs Name _____

School: _____

Age _____ Yr Group & Class _____ DOB _____

Condition / Illness _____

Name and Strength of Medicine _____

Where Medicine Kept : _____

Side Effects: _____

Expiry date: _____

How much (dose) to give: _____ Date of Provision _____

When to give it _____

Number of tablets given to school _____

**Note : MEDICINES MUST BE IN THE ORIGINAL CONTAINER AS DISPENSED BY THE
PHARMACIST. STUDENTS SHOULD NOT SELF ADMINISTER**

Daytime contact number of parent or adult contact _____

Name and contact number of GP _____

Agreed review date _____

This information is, to the best of my knowledge, accurate at time of writing and I give consent to the school / setting staff, to administer the medicine in accordance with the school/setting policy. I will inform the school/ setting immediately in writing if there is any change in dosage or frequency of the medication or if the medicine is stopped.

Parent/Guardian signature _____

Print name _____

Date _____

**Model Policy for
the Administration of Medicines in Schools
Appendix 4**

**Headteacher / Head of setting agreement to administer medicine where a Risk
Assessment or Health Care Plan are not needed (e.g. asthma, period pains)**

Name of school / setting: _____

It is agreed that _____ will receive _____
(Quantity and name of medicine)

Every day at : _____

_____ (Name of child) will be given their medicine or supervised in taking it by

_____ (Name of member of staff)

This arrangement will continue until _____
(either end date or until instructed by parents)

Signed _____

Date:

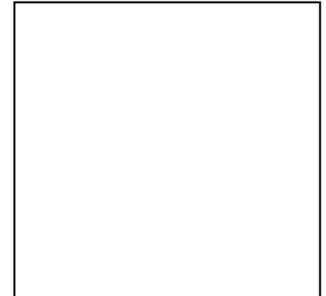
(Headteacher / Head of setting / named member of staff)

Model Policy for the Administration of Medicines in Schools Appendix 5

Record of medicines administered to an individual child

To ensure:

- The right medicine
 For
- The right child
 At
- The right time
 At
- The right dose



Name of Child: _____

Date of Birth _____ / _____ / _____

Name of school _____

Class _____

Name and Strength of medicine _____

Date Medicine provided by Parent _____ Quantity Received _____

Dose and frequency of medicine _____

Staff Signature _____ Parent/Guardian Signature

Date	/ /	/ /	/ /
Time given			
Dose given			
Name of Staff Member			
Staff Initials			

Date	/ /	/ /	/ /
Time given			
Dose given			
Name of Staff Member			
Staff Initials			

Date	/ /	/ /	/ /
Time given			
Dose given			
Name of Staff Member			
Staff Initials			

**Model Policy for
the Administration of Medicines in Schools
Appendix 6**

(to be completed for each member of staff involved in a care plan)

Record of advice, awareness raising, support and guidance to the school

Name of school / setting: _____

Name of staff _____

Type of awareness raising received _____

Date of Session: _____

Training provided by: _____

Profession: _____ Title: _____

I confirm that _____

Has received awareness training detailed above and is competent to carry out the appropriate procedures

I recommend that the training is updated _____
(State frequency)

Signature of health professional _____

Date _____

I confirm that I have received the awareness raising as detailed above

Staff signature _____

Date _____

**Model Policy for
the Administration of Medicines in Schools
Appendix 7**

Authorisation for the administration of Rectal Diazepam

Name of school/setting _____

Child's name _____

Date of birth _____

Home address _____

GP name and address _____

Hospital name and address _____

_____ (name) should be given Rectal Diazepam _____ mg if:

He/she has a prolonged epileptic seizure lasting over _____ minutes

OR

Serial seizures lasting over _____ minutes

OR

If the seizure has not been resolved after _____ minutes (please delete as appropriate)

Doctors signature _____

Parents signature _____

Date _____

**Model Policy for
the Administration of Medicines in Schools
Appendix 8**

Buccal Midazolam

Agreed Individual care plan to prevent status epilepticus

Agreed between parent/carer and school

Child's name _____

Date of birth _____

Name of Parent / Carer _____

Contact details _____ (Home / Work) _____ (mobile)

Alternate contact name _____ (number) _____

Condition _____

Known allergies Current medication

For Seizure type: _____

Buccal Midazolam, ___ mg in: _____ ml may be given by a trained individual if

(Name) _____ has either a seizure lasting longer than FIVE (5) minutes, or...has one seizure after another without recovery in between lasting longer than FIVE (5) minutes or...has THREE (3) seizures in HALF (1/2) an hour, (give at onset of 3rd seizure)

This should result in the seizure stopping within TEN (10) minutes. If the seizure does not stop within TEN (10) minutes a second dose of Buccal Midazolam ___ mg in ___ ml may / may not be given. If the seizures do not stop after TEN (10) minutes of the first / second dose **CALL AN AMBULANCE ON 999** and inform the operator that you have someone who may be in **Status Epilepticus**

An ambulance should also be called if:

- It is the child's first seizure
- The child has injured themselves badly
- They have breathing problems after a seizure

It is recommended that no more than 2 doses may be given in any 24 hour period. If more seizures occur within this 24 hour period then it would be wise to seek a medical opinion.

IF IT IS THE FIRST TIME THAT THIS CHILD IS HAVING THE MEDICINE AN AMBULANCE SHOULD BE CALLED, AFTER IT HAS BEEN GIVEN, IN CASE THERE ARE ANY UNEXPECTED REACTIONS TO IT

Date of first ever dose* / / *

Buccal Midazolam and the agreed individual care plan to prevent status epilepticus should be carried with the person at all times

The child's **main carer** is responsible for the safe storage of Buccal Midazolam ensuring that it is not out of date or gone off (turned milky) during storage.

Current expiry date is _____

Locations where this care plan may be found include :

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

This agreed care plan is due to be reviewed in _____

Signed _____ date _____ Dr prescribing medication

Signed _____ date _____ Parent / Carer

Signed _____ date _____ School

**Model Policy for
the Administration of Medicines in Schools
Appendix 9**

Asthma Pumps in Primary Schools

Dear

Asthma Pumps

Your child _____ has an asthma pump in school.

I am writing to inform you of the School's guidelines with regard to asthma pumps in school.

1. All asthma pumps will be kept in an asthma box, of which there is one in every classroom.
2. All asthma pumps will be named.
3. With the pump there will be written evidence of the frequency of usage necessary for each individual child. This is to ensure that if a child appears to need their pump rather too frequently, then the parent can be informed.
4. We strongly encourage independence so your child will not be restricted from using their pump during the course of the school day, but it is considered courteous to make the normal requests of the teacher first.
5. If the child needs their pump during breaktimes, a request to a member of staff must be made first before entering the building. If the child always needs their pump during lunchtime, then the child can give it to a Midday Supervisor for safekeeping. It will be the child's responsibility to ensure the Midday Supervisor is given it, to take back to class following lunch.

If you wish to see the School Medical Policy, please make a request to the school office.

Would you please sign and return the slip below indicating either your agreement or your wish not to keep the pump in the care of the teacher or other staff, thereby taking full responsibility yourself.

Yours sincerely

Headteacher

Form 9

Asthma Pumps

Please tick as appropriate

{ } I agree and accept the above guidelines regarding asthma pumps in school

Signed _____ Parent/Guardian

Date _____ Child's name _____