







Nonington Church of England Primary School Policy for

The Administration of Medicines in School

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INTRODUCTION

This is based on guidance issued in March 2005 and

- "Managing Medicines in Schools and Early Years Settings" by DCSF and Department of Health.
- "Including Me (Managing Complex Health Needs in Schools and Early Years Settings)" by Jeanne Carlin, published in 2005 by the DCSF and the Council for Disabled Children
- Mencap
- Royal College of Nursing
- 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.
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The guidance gives detailed advice about:

- Developing school policies
- Roles and responsibilities
- Dealing with medicines safely
- Drawing up a Risk Assessment and Health Care Plan.
- The Legal Framework
- Common Conditions
- Example forms
- Useful contacts
- Related documents (Ref ISBN 1-84478-459-2)

(The term parent/s in this document applies to parents, carers, guardians and any person/body with legal responsibility for a child.) The school will seek parents' written agreement about sharing information about their child's needs, where information needs to be shared outside the school. However, in cases of confidentiality the Health & Safety of the child must take precedence.

The Policy could be included in schools prospectuses or other information to parents. It needs to be understood and accepted by staff, parents, and children. The aim of the Policy is to enable regular attendance at school.

The Local Authority is responsible for all health and safety matters and has produced this model policy for schools in close collaboration with Primary Care Trusts and Schools.

For day care providers the Local Authority has a duty to provide advice and training under the Children Act 1989 to deal with the needs of specific children.

Sections

- 1. Managing medicines during the school day
- 2. Managing medicines on trips and outings
- 3. Roles and responsibilities of staff supervising the administration of medicines
- 4. Children's medical needs Parental responsibilities
- 5. Parents' written agreement
- 6. School policy Supporting children with complex or long-term health needs
- 7. Policy on children taking and carrying their own medicines
- 8. Advice and Guidance to staff
- 9. Record keeping
- 10. Storing medicines
- 11. Emergency procedures
- 12. Risk assessment and arrangement procedures (care plans)
- 13. Appendices

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 timing 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
 - Paracetomol 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 paracetomol)

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 K-Net

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
- 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
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Health Care / Emergency Plan

CONTACT DETAILS

Child's Name:			
Home Address:			
Date of Birth:			
Next of Kin:			
Contact Numbers:	Home:	Mobile:	
GP Name and Address	s:		
Contact Numbers:			
Hospital Contacts:	,		·····
Description of Med	dical Condition:		
Description of Sign	ns and Symptoms:		
Daily treatment/me	edication needs in school		
Describe what is a	n emergency for the pupil		
Describe Wilat is a	ir emergency for the pupil		

II	shows the fo	ollowing signs and sympto	oms:
a)			
b)			
c)			
When this is an er	nergency then the following action s	hould be taken:	
For example:			
lf a) and b)	Call an ambulance Then call parents Then call community nurse		
Or c)	Call parents / community nurse	to assess	
Who is respor	nsible in an emergency at so	hool (state if different o	ff-site):
Plan copied to:	Parents Headteacher/class teacher Community Nurse Other specialist nurse	Yes/No Yes/No Yes/No Yes/No	
To the best of our k	I Agreement nowledge the above information is corr r's medical and er		do their best to
To the best of our k support and care fo	nowledge the above information is corr	mergency needs.	
To the best of our k support and care fo Parents signature:	nowledge the above information is corr r's medical and er	mergency needsDate:	
To the best of our k support and care for Parents signature:	nowledge the above information is corr r's medical and er	nergency needs. Date: Date:	
support and care for Parents signature: _ School staff signatu Head teacher's sign	nowledge the above information is corr r's medical and er	nergency needs. Date: Date: Date:	



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
- 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



Nonington Church of England Primary School 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:
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)
					·



Parental agreement for the administration of medicines

The school will not give your child	I medicine unless you comple	ete and sign this form.
Date:	Childs Name	·
Age	_Yr Group & Class	DOB
Condition / Illness		
Name and Strength of Medicine _		
Where Medicine Kept :		
Side Effects:		
Expiry date:		
How much (dose) to give:	Da	te of Provision
When to give it		
Number of tablets given to schoo	1	
	UST BE IN THE ORIGINAL (CIST. STUDENTS SHOULD	CONTAINER AS DISPENSED BY THE NOT SELF ADMINISTER
Daytime contact number of paren	t or adult contact	
Name and contact number of GP		
Agreed review date		
setting staff, to administer the me	edicine in accordance with the	ime of writing and I give consent to the school / e school/setting policy. I will inform the school/ or frequency of the medication or if the medicine
Parent/Guardian signature Print name Date		



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

It is agreed that	will receive
-	(Quantity and name of medicine)
Every day at :	
(Name of	f child) will be given their medicine or supervised in taking it by
(Name o	of member of staff)
This arrangement will continue un	(either end date or until instructed by parents)
Signed	Date:



Record of medicines administered to an individual child

To ensure:

- The right medicine
 - For
 - The right child

The right time

		• The	e right dose		
Name of Child:				-	
Date of Birth	/	_/			
Class				-	
Name and Strength of med	dicine				
Date Medicine provided by	Parent _		Quantity I	Received	
Dose and frequency of me	dicine _				
Staff Signature		Par	ent/Guardian Signatur	e	
Date	/	/	/ /		/ /
Time given					
Dose given					
Name of Staff Member	<u> </u>				
Staff Initials					
Date	Τ ,	1	1 1		1 1
Time given	/	1	1 1		1 1
Dose given	_				
Name of Staff Member					
Staff Initials					
Date	/	/	1 1		/ /
Time given					
Dose given					
Name of Staff Member Staff Initials					



(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 staff	
Type of awareness raising received	
Date of Session:	
Training provided by:	
Profession:	Title:
I confirm that	
Has received awareness training deta procedures	ailed above and is competent to carry out the appropriate
I recommend that the training is upda (State frequency)	ited
Signature of health professional	
I confirm that I have received the awa	areness raising as detailed above
Staff signature	
Date	



Authorisation for the administration of Rectal Diazepam

Child's name					
Date of birth					
Home address					
GP name and address	·				
Hospital name and a	address				
	(name)	should be g	iven Rectal Diaz	epam	mg if:
He/she has a prolon	ged epileptic seizur	e lasting ove	r ।	minutes	
Serial seizures lastin	ng over	OR minutes			
If the seizure has not	t been resolved afte	OR er	_ minutes (pleas	e delete as a	ppropriate)
Doctors signature					
Parents signature					
Date					



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 / Care	r	
Contact details	(Home / Work)(mobi	le)
Alternate contact name	e(number)	
Condition		
Known allergies Curi	ent medication	
For Seizure type:		
Buccal Midazolam,	mg in: ml may be given by a trained individual if	
orhas one seizure a	has either a seizure lasting longer than FIVE (5) minute fter another without recovery in between lasting longer than FIVE (5) minute izures) in HALF (1/2) an hour, (give at onset of 3 rd seizure)	es, tes
TEN (10) minutes a se the seizures do not sto	e seizure stopping within TEN (10) minutes. If the seizure does not stop w cond dose of Buccal Midazolammg inml may / may not be giver p after TEN (10) minutes of the first / second dose CALL AN AMBULANC ne operator that you have someone who may be in Status Epileptical	n. If E

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.

ARE ANT UNEXPECT	ED REACTIONS TO IT	Date of first ever dose*	/ /
Buccal Midazolam and carried with the person		are plan to prevent status ep	ilepticus should be
The child's main carer is out of date or gone off (tu		storage of Buccal Midazolam e	ensuring that it is not
Current expiry date is			
Locations where this care	e plan may be found inclu	de :	
	•••••		
	due to be reviewed in		escribing medication
This agreed care plan is	due to be reviewed in	Dr pre	



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.
 All asthma pumps will be kept in an asthma box, of which there is one in every classroom. All asthma pumps will be named. 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. 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. 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
Tobin Wallace-Sims 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