

St Vincent De Paul R.C. Primary School, Knutsford

Mission Statement:

"It is the mission of this Catholic School to enable our children to become aware of the world that God has given them and to recognise their vocation and responsibilities within it."



ADMINISTRATION OF MEDICINES POLICY

Policy Date: January 2018

Review Date: January 2019



t. Vincent de Paul Catholic Primary School

Administration of Medicines Policy

Most young people will at some time have short-term medical needs i.e. finishing a course of antibiotics. Some young people will also have longer term medical needs and may require medicines on a long-term basis such as controlled epilepsy etc. Others may require medicines in particular circumstances, such as those with severe allergies who may need an adrenaline injection. Young people with severe asthma may have a need for inhalers or additional doses during an attack.

In most cases young people with medical needs can attend school and take part in normal activities but staff may need to take care in supervising such activities to make sure such young people are not put at risk. An individual Health Care Plan can help staff identify the necessary safety measures to help support young people with medical needs and ensure that they, and others, are not put at risk.

The following safeguards should be observed in any case where school agrees to accept responsibility for the administration of medicines to children:

- School must receive a written request from the parent giving clear instructions regarding the required dosage. Where appropriate a doctor's note should be received to the effect that it is necessary for the child to take medication during school hours.
- The Head Teacher must obtain informed consent from the parent in favour of the Head Teacher or a nominated adult. It must, however, be remembered that in spite of any form of disclaimer, the Head Teacher must continue to exercise the duty of care. The necessary documentation should be completed by the parent whenever a request is made for medication to be reviewed termly.
- Long-term illnesses, such as epilepsy or diabetes will be recorded on the child's record card, together with appropriate instructions given by the school doctor or nurse. Individual children's medical records are posted on the medical notice-board in the staffroom.
- The medicine, in the smallest practicable amount, should be brought to school by the parent or nominated responsible adult, not the child and should be delivered personally to the Head Teacher or a nominated member of staff. The medication must be in its original packaging and the prescription must be attached to the medication.
- Prescribed medicines must be clearly labelled with contents, child's name and dosage, and must be kept in a safe and secure place appropriate to the contents, away from the children, unless they may be needed urgently (eg for asthma) and must be documented for receipt administration and dispatch. **We will not accept medicines that have been taken out of the container as originally dispensed nor make changes to dosage on parent's instructions.**
- Non-prescribed medicines - Staff will **never** give a non-prescribed medicine to a young person. **Exception:** A nominated responsible adult will only administer paracetamol (Calpol/Children's Nurofen) if it is at the advice (written evidence) of a doctor (e.g ongoing pain due to a broken bone etc.). Written consent must be given and details of when medicine was administered completed (Appendix A).
- Large volumes of medicines will not be stored. Medicines will be stored strictly in accordance with the product instructions and in the original container in which dispensed. Staff will ensure that the supplied container is clearly labeled with the name of the child, name and dosage of the medicine and the frequency of administration.
- Medicines that need to be refrigerated will be kept in a refrigerator containing food but

should be in an airtight container and clearly labeled. There should be restricted access to refrigerators holding medicines.

- The young person should know where their own medicines are being stored and who holds the key. All emergency medicines, i.e. asthma inhalers and adrenalin pens will be readily available to the young person in the staffroom and will not be locked away.
- Only one member of staff at any one time will administer medicines (to avoid the risk of double dosing). Arrangements will be made to relieve this member of staff from other duties while preparing or administering doses (to avoid the risk of interruption before the procedure is completed).
- School will ensure that we have sufficient members of support staff who are employed and adequately trained to manage medicines as part of their duties.
- If a pupil brings to school any medication for which no written authority has been given school will not be held responsible for that medication, but will remove it from the child for safe-keeping, and the parents shall be phoned about the medication immediately.
- In all cases where following the administration of medication there are concerns regarding the condition of the child, medical advice will be sought immediately.
- School will keep written records each time medicines are given and staff will complete and sign this record. Good records help demonstrate that staff have followed the agreed procedures. If a young person refuses to take medicine, staff will not force them to do so, but will note this in the records and follow agreed procedures. Parents will be informed of the refusal on the same day.

Exception: Inhalers for children with asthma will be readily available. Where parents ask for children to be fully responsible for their own inhalers, these cases will be handled on an individual basis after consultation with parents and written permission. Inhalers will be kept by teachers in a readily accessible place and available for PE.

Long-Term Medical Needs

It is important to have sufficient information about the medical condition of any young person with long-term medical needs. School needs to know about any particular needs before the young person attends for the first time or when they first develop a medical need. We will develop a written Health Care Plan for such a young person, involving the parents and relevant health professionals. Such plans would include the following:-

- Details of the young person' condition
- Special requirements i.e. dietary needs, pre-activity precautions
- Any side effects of the medicines
- What constitutes an emergency
- What action to take in an emergency
- Who to contact in an emergency
- The role staff can play

Controlled Drugs (Controlled by the Misuse of Drugs Act)

Any nominated member of staff may administer a controlled drug to the young person for whom it has been prescribed (in accordance with the prescriber's instructions). A young person who has been prescribed a controlled drug may legally have it in their possession. It is permissible for schools to look after a controlled drug, where it is agreed that it will be administered to the young person for whom it is prescribed.

Schools must keep controlled drugs in a lockable non-portable container and only named staff will have access to it. A record must be kept for audit purposes.

Disposal of Medicines

All Medicines, including controlled drugs, will be returned to the parent, when no longer required, for them to arrange for safe disposal. If parents do not collect all medicines they will be taken to a local pharmacy for safe disposal.

Emergency Procedures

Our school has arrangements in place for dealing with emergency situations - part of the school's First Aid procedures. Individual Health Care Plans include instructions as to how to manage a young person in the event of an emergency and identify who is the responsible member of staff, for example if there is an incident in the playground a lunchtime assistant needs to be very clear of their role.

Circumstances Requiring Special Caution

Whilst the administration of all medicines requires caution, there are certain circumstances which require special attention before accepting responsibility for administering medicine when the parents are unable to come to school themselves.

These are:

1. Where the timing and nature of the administering are of vital importance and where serious consequences could result if a dose is not taken;
2. Where some technical or medical knowledge or expertise is required;
3. Where intimate contact is necessary;

In such circumstances the Head Teacher will consider the best interests of the child as well as considering carefully what is being asked of the staff concerned. The Head Teacher will seek advice from the consultant community paediatrician or school doctor. Clear policies exist for administration of such medication and there should be clear written instructions, which are agreed by the parents, teachers and advisory medical staff. Clear records will be kept of any medication administered in school and parents should be informed whenever a child is given such medication, which is not part of a regular regime.

Invasive Procedures

Some children require types of treatment which school staff may feel reluctant to provide eg the administration of rectal Valium, assistance with catheters, or the use of equipment for children with tracheotomies. There is no requirement for Head Teachers and staff to undertake these responsibilities and in such circumstances the matter should be referred to the LA.

Only staff who are willing and have been appropriately trained are to administer such treatment. This must be in accordance with instructions issued by the paediatrician or GP. Training in invasive procedures should be conducted by qualified medical personnel. For the protection of both staff and children a second member of staff must be present while more intimate procedures are being followed.

The regular injection of children by teaching staff is not supported. Where it is known in advance that a

child may be vulnerable to life-threatening circumstances the school should have in place an agreed plan of action. This should include the holding of appropriate medication and appropriate training of those members of staff required to carry out the particular medical procedures.

Whether or not Head Teachers agree to administer medication or other treatment, the school should devise an emergency action plan for such situations after liaising with the appropriate community paediatrician. This has implications for school journeys, educational visits and other out of school activities. There may be occasions when individual children have to be excluded from certain activities if appropriate safeguards cannot be guaranteed.

Staff Competence in Administering Medicines

Under Health and Safety legislation, it is necessary to ensure that staff are competent to perform the tasks which might confront them. This includes reacting to an emergency. Staff whose pupils may have conditions such as asthma or diabetes sufficiently severe to cause an emergency are entitled to proper instructions. If a school undertakes responsibility for the administration of special treatment it is essential that adequate training is provided for the nominated persons.

The Head Teacher should approach the appropriate community paediatrician who is willing to provide the necessary training.

A written record of the training and authorisation to carry out procedures should be kept both by the school and the member of staff concerned.

Guidance For Teachers On Parental Consent For Treatment

In general a competent young person may give consent to any surgical, medical or dental treatment. For younger pupils parental consent does not constitute a problem in the vast majority of cases. Sometimes a teacher does meet the problem of a pupil belonging to a religious body, which repudiates medical treatment. Normally the parent will make the decision and this should be regarded as the most desirable course of action. However, the problem could be urgent or the parent unavailable. Parents who have specific beliefs which have implications for medical treatment should make their views and wishes known to the school so that the consequences of their beliefs can be discussed and, if possible, accommodated. In an emergency a teacher would have recourse to ordinary medical treatment.

If a child is being taken on a school journey where medical treatment may be needed and the parent is not prepared to give written instructions and an indemnity on the subject of medical treatment, school might decide that the pupil should not go on the journey, harsh though this may appear to be.

If a teacher undertakes the responsibility for administering medicines and a child were to have an adverse reaction, in the event of a claim by the parent/guardian then the Authority will indemnify the teacher concerned, subject to legal liability being established, and if he/she has reasonably applied this policy.

COMMON CONDITIONS AND PRACTICAL ADVICE

The medical conditions in young people that most commonly cause concern in schools are asthma, diabetes, epilepsy and severe allergic reactions (anaphylaxis). The following notes offer some basic information but it is important that the needs of the young person are assessed on an individual basis – individual Health Care Plans should be developed.

Asthma (see school asthma policy)

Asthma is common, one in ten young people have asthma in the UK. The most common symptoms of asthma are coughing, wheezing or a whistling noise in the chest, tight feelings in the chest or getting short of breath.

Staff may not be able to rely on the very young to be able to identify or verbalise when their symptoms are getting worse or what medicines they should take and when. Therefore staff in early

years/primary school, who have such children in their classes **must** know how to identify when symptoms are getting worse and what to do when this happens. **This should be supported by written asthma plans, individual Health Care Plans and training and support for staff.**

There are two main types of medicines to treat asthma, relievers and preventers:

Relievers (blue inhalers) are medicines taken immediately to relieve asthma symptoms and are taken during an attack. These quickly open up narrowed airways and help breathing difficulties. **Preventers** (brown, red, orange or green inhalers) taken daily to make airways less sensitive to the triggers. Usually preventers are used out of school hours.

Young people with asthma need to have immediate access to their reliever inhalers when they need them. Staff should ensure they are stored safe but in an accessible place, clearly marked with the young persons name and always available during physical education, sports activities and educational visits. Pupils with asthma are encouraged to carry their reliever inhalers as soon as the parent/carer, Doctor or Asthma Nurse and class teacher agree they are mature enough.

All schools should have an asthma policy that is an integral part of the whole school policy on Administration of Medicines. The asthma section should include key information and set out specific actions to be taken. A model policy – available from ‘Asthma UK’ can be seen via the following link:

Epilepsy

Young people with epilepsy have repeated seizures, that start in the brain. An epileptic seizure, sometimes called a fit, turn or blackout can happen to anyone at any time. Around one in 200 children have epilepsy, but most children with diagnosed epilepsy never have a seizure during the school day.

Seizures can take many different forms. Parents and health care professionals should provide information to schools, setting out the particular pattern of individual young person’s epilepsy. This should be incorporated into the Health Care Plan.

If a young person experiences a seizure in school the following details should be recorded and relayed to the parents.

- Any factors which might have acted as a trigger to the seizure e.g. visual/auditory, stimulation or emotion.
- Unusual ‘feelings’ reported by the young person prior to the seizure.
- Parts of the body showing signs of the seizure i.e limbs or facial muscles.
- Timing of the seizure – when it began and how long it lasted.
- Whether the young person lost consciousness.
- Whether the young person was incontinent.

After a seizure the young person may feel tired, be confused, have a headache and need time to rest or sleep.

Most young people with epilepsy take anti – epilepsy medicines to stop or reduce their seizures.

Regular medicine should not need to be given during school hours. Triggers such as anxiety, stress, tiredness and being unwell may increase the chance of having a seizure. Flashing and flickering lights can also trigger seizures (photosensitivity), but this is very rare. Extra care may be needed in some areas such as swimming or working in science laboratories. Such concerns regarding safety of the young person should be covered in the Health Care Plan.

During a seizure it is important to make sure the young person is in a safe position. The seizure should be allowed to take its course. Placing something soft under the person’s head will help protect during

a convulsive seizure. Nothing should be placed in the mouth. After the seizure has stopped they should be placed in the recovery position and stayed with until fully recovered. Emergency procedures should be detailed in the Health Care Plan. Further information regarding Epilepsy is available via the following link:

Diabetes

One in 550 school age children will have diabetes. Most have Type 1 diabetes. Diabetes is a condition where the level of glucose in the blood rises. This is either due to lack of insulin (Type 1 diabetes) or because there is insufficient insulin for the young person's needs or the insulin is not working properly (Type 2 diabetes).

Each young person may experience different symptoms and this should be detailed in their Health Care Plan. Greater than usual need to go to the toilet or to drink, tiredness and weight loss may indicate poor diabetic control. Staff noticing such changes will wish to draw these signs to parents' attention.

Diabetes is mainly controlled by insulin injections with most younger children a twice daily injection regime of a longer acting insulin is unlikely to involve medicines being given during school hours. Older children may be on multiple injections or use an insulin pump. Most young people can manage their injections but supervision and a suitable private place to administer the injection, at school, may be required.

Young people with diabetes need to ensure their blood glucose levels remain stable and may check their levels by taking a small sample of blood and using a small monitor. They may need to do this during school lunch break, before PE or more regularly if insulin needs adjusting. Most young people will be able to do this themselves but younger children may need supervision to carry out/interpret test and results. Appropriate training for staff should be provided by health care professionals.

Young people with diabetes need to be allowed to eat regularly during the day i.e eating snacks during class time or prior to exercise. Staff in charge of physical education or other physical activity should be aware of the need for young people with diabetes to have glucose tablets or a sugary drink to hand.

The following symptoms, individually or combined, may be signs of low blood sugar – a **hypoglycaemic** reaction: i.e hunger, sweating, drowsiness, pallor, glazed eyes, shaking or trembling, lack of concentration, mood swings or headache. Some young people may experience **hyperglycaemic** (high glucose level) and have a greater need to go to the toilet or drink. The individual's Health Care Plan should detail their expected symptoms and emergency procedures to be followed.

Anaphylaxis

Anaphylaxis is an acute, severe allergic reaction requiring immediate medical attention. It visually occurs within seconds or minutes of exposure to certain food or substances. Occasionally this may happen after a few hours. Common triggers include peanuts, tree nuts, sesame, eggs, cow's milk, fish, certain fruit i.e kiwi fruit and also penicillin, latex or stinging insects (bees, wasps or hornets).

The most severe form of allergic reaction is anaphylactic shock, when the blood pressure falls dramatically and the patient loses consciousness. More commonly among young people there may be swelling in the throat which can restrict the air supply or severe asthma. Less severe symptoms may include tingling or itching in the mouth, hives anywhere on the body, generalised flushing of the skin or abdominal cramps, nausea or vomiting.

The treatment for a severe allergic reaction is an injection of adrenaline. Pre-loaded injection devices containing one measured dose of adrenaline are available (via prescription). Should a severe allergic reaction occur the adrenalin injection should be administered into the muscle of the upper

outer thigh. **An Ambulance should always be called.**

Adrenaline injectors, given in accordance with the prescribed instructions, are a safe delivery mechanism. It is not possible to give too large a dose using this device. In cases of doubt it is better to give the injection than hold back.

Day to day policy measures are needed for food management, awareness of the young person's needs in relation to diet, school menu, individual meal requirements and snacks in school. Parents may often ask for the Head Teachers to exclude from the premises the food to which their child is allergic. This is not always feasible, although appropriate steps to minimise any risks to allergic young people should be taken.

Anaphylaxis is manageable. With sound precautionary measures and support from the staff, school life may continue as normal for all concerned.

Mrs. Grainne Davies Dated:

January 2018

Reviewed January 2018 by Elaine Ranfield and readopted Next
review date: January 2019

Responsible Person: Elaine Ranfield

Appendix A.

SCHOOL COPY

Name of child:

Date:

Time Previously Administered (Parent/Carer)	Time Administered (School)	Amount Administered	Signature/Name of Person Who Administered

PARENT COPY

Name of child:

Date:

Time Previously Administered (Parent/Carer)	Time Administered (School)	Amount Administered	Signature/Name of Person Who Administered