



The
Maltby Learning Trust

MLT First Aid Policy (Primary)

Date Last Reviewed: November 2016
Reviewed by: Primary Executive Principal
Approved by: CEO
Next Review Due: November 2018

OBJECTIVE

First aid must be provided to any person that we owe a duty of care if they are injured or become ill while on our premises or involved in an off-site activity. There must be sufficient suitably qualified first aiders and adequate first aid facilities to ensure that assistance will be provided quickly to casualties and a call made to the emergency services when appropriate.

The Trust will ensure that the insurance arrangements provide full cover for claims arising from actions of staff acting within the scope of their employment. The Trust will ensure that there are adequate and appropriate equipment and facilities for providing first - aid in the workplace.

OPERATING STATEMENT:

Academies Is within the Maltby Learning Trust will have:

- A responsible person (usually the Principal) who manages the first-aid provision and performs regular (annual) risk assessments of need
- An identified nominated person (usually the Administration/Business Manager) who is responsible for monitoring incidents, stock control, training programmes etc.
- A suitable number of designated first aiders (as per risk assessment)
- A number of suitably stocked first-aid containers
- Information for employees on first-aid arrangements

First-aid provision must be available at all times while people are on school premises and also off site on school visits.

The commitment of the school to basic first aid is echoed in our aim that all pupils will receive some basic first aid training through St John's Ambulance. This will provided as part of our enrichment programme.

RESPONSIBILITIES:

The Employer - The Maltby Learning Trust is the employer for schools within the Trust. Health and safety legislation places duties on employers for the health and safety of their employees and anyone else on the premises. In the school this includes responsibility for all teaching staff, non-teaching staff, students and visitors (including contractors). The employer is responsible, under the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 (HSWA), for making sure that the school has a Health and Safety Policy. This should include arrangements for first aid, based on a risk assessment of the school, and should cover:

Numbers of first aiders/appointed persons – The school will ensure that the statutory minimum number of trained first aiders are available on site. There will be at least three trained staff within each primary school.

Numbers and locations of first-aid containers - These are detailed within the policy and the attached appendices.

Insurance - The employer will make sure that their insurance arrangements provide full cover for claims arising from actions of staff acting within the scope of their employment. It is the employer's responsibility to make sure that the statutory requirements for provision of

first aiders are met, that appropriate training is provided and that correct procedures are followed. The employer should be satisfied that any training has given staff sufficient understanding, confidence and expertise.

The Governing Body - The Local Governing Body has responsibility for health and safety matters within each Academy with Managers and staff having responsibilities delegated from them. The Trust Board has ultimate responsibility for implementation and oversight.

The Principal - The Principal is responsible for putting the Trust Board's policy into practice and for developing detailed procedures.

Teachers and other School staff - A list of pupils with pre-existing or known medical conditions is available for all staff to view on SIMs, this is regularly updated as necessary by the administration team - in an emergency hard copies can be printed as necessary. Teachers' conditions of employment do not include giving first aid, although any member of staff may volunteer to undertake these tasks. Teachers and other staff in charge of pupils are expected to use their best endeavours at all times, particularly in emergencies, to secure the welfare of the children at the school in the same way that parents might be expected to act towards their own children.

In general, the consequences of taking no action are likely to be more serious than those trying to assist in an emergency. The employer must arrange adequate and appropriate training and guidance for staff who volunteer to be first aiders/appointed persons. The employer must ensure that there are enough trained staff to meet the statutory requirements and assessed needs, allowing for staff on annual/sick leave or off-site.

The leadership of the school is responsible for risk assessing areas of the school in general terms. However, class teachers are responsible for risk assessing the individual activities they plan and for determining the suitability of a particular area of school for a particular activity. CLEAPSS guidelines should be used when assessing arrangements for Science, Design Technology and other specialist subject teaching areas.

www.cleapss.org.uk/

The Lead First Aider (nominated person)/ Business Manager - The Lead First Aider is responsible for keeping a record of all first-aid related incidents that occur within the School. This person keeps a central record of all first-aid treatment given by a first-aid/appointed person. They are responsible for checking the first-aid containers are stocked and re-stocked as necessary. They will ensure that the area(s) used as a medical room are kept hygienically clean and has all the equipment and facilities required. Parents of children with known medical conditions are to give their consent to the school's Lead First Aider /SENCO to administer drugs if necessary. Relevant forms can be found at the back of this policy.

DESIGNATED FIRST AIDERS

The First Aider's Main Duties - First Aider's must complete a training course approved by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE).

Within the School, the main duties of a first aider are to:

Give immediate help to casualties with common injuries or illness and those arising from specific hazards at the school.

When necessary, ensure that an ambulance or other professional medical help is called.

CONTACTING THE EMERGENCY SERVICES

All staff are able to request an ambulance or other professional medical help. Examples where an ambulance would be called would include:-

- chest pain
- difficulty in breathing
- unconsciousness
- severe loss of blood
- severe burns or scalds
- choking
- fitting or concussion
- drowning
- severe allergic reactions.
- suspected broken bones
- Epileptic seizure lasting more than 3mins

If in doubt phone for help (NHS Advice 2013)

In the event of a serious incident, such as those outlined above, there is an expectation that an ambulance will be phoned from the nearest phone – **all staff have a responsibility to do this in the event of a serious incident.** Where possible, ambulances should be contacted by mobile phone so an on-going commentary can be kept on the patient's condition. Advice and support will be given by the operator where it is necessary.

When an ambulance is phoned, the office must be informed immediately, the first aider urgently summoned and the most senior member of staff on site made aware. The office will coordinate the ambulance finding the school and ensuring access etc. They will also meet the ambulance and lead them to the patient. The first aider's priority is the patient and liaising from a medical perspective.

In the case of a less serious injury, an assessment will be made by the staff supervising at the time as to whether a child can safely move to the First Aider or whether the First Aider should be summoned. Under no circumstances should a child be picked up or moved (unless under their own steam) without the first aider assessing their condition. The first aider will then make an assessment of the child's condition and decide whether any or what level of action needs to be taken and whether the emergency services need to be called.

When you dial 999 you are not calling an ambulance but alerting the emergency services to your incident. They will decide on the response that they will provide; this can range from verbal advice over the telephone to an emergency evacuation by air ambulance. Calling 999 should not be delayed let the emergency services decide the appropriate course of action based on the information that you give them.

SELECTION OF FIRST AIDERS

Unless first-aid cover is part of a member of staff's contract of employment, people who agree to become first-aiders do so on a voluntary basis. When selecting first aiders, the Governing Body/Principal should consider the individual's:

- Reliability and communication skills.
- Aptitude and ability to absorb new knowledge and learn new skills
- Ability to cope with stressful and physically demanding emergency procedures
- Normal duties, first aider must be able to leave to go immediately to an emergency.

A list of current First Aiders with photos can be found in the appendices at the end of this policy.

NOMINATED PERSONS

An nominated person is someone who:

- takes charge when someone is injured or becomes ill
- looks after the first aid equipment e.g. restocking the first aid container
- ensures that an ambulance or other professional medical help is summoned when appropriate.

Nominated persons are not necessarily first aiders. They should not give first aid treatment for which they have not been trained. However, it is good practice to ensure that appointed persons have emergency first aid training/refresher training, as appropriate. In MLT primary schools, it is normal for all staff to have this level of first aid training.

These courses do not require HSE approval. They normally last four hours and cover the following topics:

- What to do in an emergency
- Cardiopulmonary resuscitation
- First aid for the unconscious casualty
- First aid for the wounded or bleeding.

Emergency first-aid training should help an appointed person or staff member cope with an emergency and improve their competence and confidence.

Lists of nominated persons and first aiders can be found in appendix 3 of this policy.

FIRST AID-NEEDS AND EXPECTATIONS

Employers must provide adequate and appropriate equipment, facilities and qualified first aid personnel. The regulations do oblige employers to provide first aid for anyone other than their own staff, but employers do have health and safety responsibilities towards non-employees.

The Health and Safety Commission (HSC) guidance recommends that organisations, such as schools which provide a service for others should include them in their risk assessments and provide for them. In light of their legal responsibilities for those in their care, schools should consider carefully the likely risks to students and visitors, and make allowance for them.

RE-ASSESSMENT OF FIRST-AID PROVISION

The Local Governing Body and/or Principal should regularly review the School's first-aid needs (at least annually), and particularly after any changes, to ensure the provision is adequate. Where minimum numbers of trained first aiders are set, these should be monitored to ensure that these standards are being met.

PROVIDING INFORMATION

The employer or the manager with the delegated function (the Principal) must inform all staff (including those with reading and language difficulties) of the first-aid arrangements. This should include the location of equipment, facilities and first-aid personnel, and the procedures for monitoring and reviewing the School's first-aid needs.

FIRST AID LOCATION INFORMATION

First aid boxes and first aid record books are kept in key following points across the school. A full list of locations is at the end of this document. It is the responsibility of the nominated person to check these regularly – they should be fully audited at least annually. All first aid kits are BS8599-1 compliant.

A central first aid record folder is kept in the school office.

CONTACTING FIRST-AID PERSONNEL

Posters detailing a list of current first aiders and their locations, locations of first aid kits and emergency procedures are displayed in the locations around the school – see appendix 4.

INSURANCE

In the event of a claim alleging negligence by a member of the school staff, action is likely to be taken against the employer rather than the employee. Employers should make sure their insurance arrangements provide full cover for claims arising from actions of staff acting within the scope of their employment. The school will provide explicit reassurance to staff who volunteer to assist with any form of medical procedure that are acting within the scope of their employment and are indemnified.

RISK ASSESSMENT OF FIRST-AID NEEDS

The school will include staff, pupils, and visitors when carrying out risk assessments for first-aid needs. Staff will liaise with SENCo where appropriate in the preparation of risk assessments for pupils with physical disabilities.

The Governing Body/Principal should consider additional first aid provision if there is more than one building. They should consider how many first-aid personnel are needed to provide adequate cover on each floor on a split level site and outlying buildings, and on each site of a split-site building.

LOCATION OF BUILDING

It is good practice to inform the local emergency services, in writing of the school's location (giving ordinance survey grid references if necessary) and any particular circumstances that may affect access to the school. If the school has more than one

entrance, emergency services should be given clear instructions on where or to whom they should report.

ARE THERE ANY SPECIFIC HAZARDS OR RISKS ON THE SITE?

Hazards and temporary hazards, such as building maintenance work, should be considered and suitable short-term measures put in place.

SPECIFIC NEEDS

You are to ensure staff or pupils with special health needs or disabilities are catered for. Different first-aid procedures apply to students in primary and secondary schools, for example, the different resuscitation techniques adopted. First aid training organisations can provide advice on training for first aid personnel in schools

ACCIDENT STATISTICS

Accident statistics can indicate the most common injuries, times, locations and activities at a particular site. These can be useful tool in a risk assessment, highlighting areas to concentrate on and tailor first-aid provision to. It is the responsibility of the nominated person and Business Manager to keep the Accident statistics.

NUMBERS OF FIRST-AID PERSONNEL REQUIREMENT

The Governing Body/Principal must consider the likely risks to children and visitors, as well as employees, when drawing up policies and deciding on the numbers of first-aid personnel required. The HSC provide guidance on numbers of first-aid personnel based on employee numbers. As a general guide, they recommend that:

A lower risk place of work (e.g., shops, offices, libraries) with fifty to one hundred employees, should consider having at least one first aider.

A medium risk place of work (e.g. light engineering and assembly work, food processing) with twenty to one hundred employees, should consider having at least one first aider for every fifty employees (or part thereof). Schools will generally fall into the lower category, but some schools or areas of activity may fall into the medium risk category. The school should base its provisions on the results of its risk assessment. If there are parts of the school where different levels of risk can be identified, the employer should consider the need to make different levels of provision in different areas/faculties. When considering how many first-aid personnel are required, the Governing Body/Principal should also consider:

- Adequate provisions for lunchtime and breaks. It is good practice for lunchtime supervisors to have first-aid training.
- Adequate provisions for leave and in case of absences.
- First aid provision for off-site activities e.g. school trips/sporting events etc. If a first aider accompanies students off site, there needs to be adequate first-aid provision for all occasions.
- Adequate provisions for practical subjects, such as science, technology, physical education.
- Adequate provisions for out of hours activities e.g. sports activities, clubs.
- Any agreements with contractors, (e.g. Meals) on joint provision for first aid for their employees.

- Adequate provisions for trainees working on site. They have the same status as staff for the purpose of health and safety legislation.
- Procedures for if the nominated person or trained First Aider deals with an emergency in an isolated area e.g. on the playing field. He/She goes to the scene with her radio and radios or in mobile phone contact
- Procedures to meet an ambulance if there is need for one.

Members of staff are to visit the nominated person or Trained First Aider if they require any information on first aid procedures, facilities and personnel. This information is displayed on notices throughout the school.

See appendix 3 and 4 for first aiders and kit locations.

QUALIFICATION AND TRAINING

A first aider must hold a valid certificate of competence, issued by an organisation whose training and qualifications are approved by the HSE. Information on local organisations offering training is available from HSE offices. Training courses cover a range of first aid competences. However, standard first aid at work training courses does not include resuscitation procedures for children. The employer should arrange appropriate training for their first-aid personnel.

Training organisations will often tailor courses specifically to schools' needs. It is helpful to let the training organisation know in advance of any particular areas that should be covered. First aid at work certificates are only valid for three years. Refresher training and retesting of competence should be arranged before certificates expire. If a certificate expires, the individual will have to undertake another full course of training to become a first aider. However, employees can arrange for first aiders to attend a refresher course up to three months before the expiry date of their certificate. The new certificate takes effect from the date of expiry. The school should keep a record of first-aiders and certification dates.

The HSE also produce guidance on the standards and requirements for approval of training including a list of standard first aid competences.

FIRST-AID MATERIALS, EQUIPMENT AND FIRST-AID FACILITIES

Employers must provide the proper materials, equipment and facilities at all times. First-aid equipment must be clearly labelled and easily accessible. Every employer should provide at least one fully stocked first-aid container for each site. The assessment of a school first-aid needs should include the number of first-aid containers.

Additional first-aid containers will be needed for split sites/levels, distant sports fields or playgrounds, any other high risk areas and offsite activities. All first-aid containers must be marked with a white cross on a green background. The siting of first-aid boxes is a crucial element in the school's policy and should be given careful consideration. If possible, first-aid containers should be kept near to hand washing facilities.

CONTENTS OF A FIRST-AID CONTAINER

There is no mandatory list of items for a first-aid container, however the HSE recommend that, where there is no special risk identified, a minimum provision of first-aid items would be:

- A leaflet giving general advice on first aid (see list of publications in Annex A)
- 20 individually wrapped sterile adhesive dressings (assorted sizes)
- Two sterile eye pads
- Four individually wrapped triangular bandages (preferably sterile)
- Six safety pins
- Six medium size (approx. 12cm x 12cm) individually wrapped sterile medicated wound dressings
- Two large (approx. 18cm x 18cm) sterile individually wrapped undedicated wound dressings
- One pair of disposable gloves.

Equivalent or additional items are acceptable.

The Nominated Person is the person is responsible for examining the contents of first-aid containers. These should be checked frequently and restocked as soon as possible after use.

There should be extra stock in the school. Items should be discarded safely after the expiry date has passed.

Stock check forms can be found at appendix 5 of this policy.

TRAVELLING FIRST-AID CONTAINERS

Before undertaking any off-site activities, the Principal should assess what first-aid provision is needed. The HSE recommend that, where there is no special risk identified a minimum stock of first-aid items for travelling first-aid containers is:

- Leaflet giving general advice on first aid. See list of publications in Annex A
- Six individually wrapped sterile adhesive dressing
- One large sterile un-medicated wound dressing –approx. 18cm x 18cm
- Two triangular bandages
- Two safety pins
- Individually wrapped moist cleansing wipes
- One pair of disposable gloves
- Equivalent or additional items are acceptable.

Additional items may be necessary for specialised activities.

Stock check forms can be found at appendix 5 of this policy.

THE FIRST-AID CONTAINER

First aid containers must be:

- Maintained in a good condition
- Suitable for the purpose of keeping the items referred to above in good condition
- Readily available for use; and
- Prominently marked as a first-aid container

Locations of first aid containers with photographs can be found in appendix 5 of this policy.

FIRST AID ACCOMMODATION

Employers must provide suitable and sufficient accommodation for first aid according to the assessment of the first-aid needs identified. The education (school premises) regulations 1996 require the school to have a suitable room that can be used for medical or dental treatment when required and for the care of students during school hours. The area, which must contain a washbasin and be reasonably near to a WC, need not be used solely for medical purposes, but it should be appropriate for that purpose and readily available for use when needed.

Details of the school medical room(s) can be found at the end of this policy.

HYGIENE/INFECTION CONTROL

First aiders must follow their training and maintain good standards of infection control. Whenever small amounts of body fluids have to be cleaned up, disposable plastic gloves should be worn and disposable paper towels and a detergent solution should be used to absorb and clean surfaces. These items should be disposed of in black plastic bin bags, tied up and placed directly into waste bins with other inert waste.

REPORTING ACCIDENTS AND RECORD KEEPING

Under the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1995 (RIDDOR) some accidents must be reported to the HSE. The employer must keep a record of any reportable injury, disease or dangerous occurrence. This must include:

- the date and method of the reporting, the, time and place of the event;
- personal details of those involved and a brief description of the nature of the event or disease.

This record can be combined with other accident records. The nominated person and Business Manager keep a record of such occurrences.

A reporting format (suggested can be found in appendix 2 of this policy.

PUBLIC SERVICE VEHICLES

Transport regulations require that all minibuses and public service vehicles used either as an express carriage or contract carriage have on a board a first-aid container which meets regulations. MLT will specify within any contract specifications that this level of provision is in place where a tendering process takes place. It is the responsibility of coach providers to ensure that adequate provision is in place when vehicles are routinely hired.

ACCIDENTS TO EMPLOYEES

The school needs to report the following accidents to employees to the RMBC Risk Management Section as soon as possible after the incident both by telephone and through the relevant form. The CEO should also be informed. RMBC will inform the HSE if

the following injuries occur to either the school's employees during an activity connected with work, or self-employed people while working on the premises:

- Accidents resulting in death or major injury (including as a result of physical violence)
- Accidents which prevent the injured person from doing their normal work for more than three days (including acts of physical violence).

HOW THE SCHOOL SHOULD REPORT ACCIDENTS OR INJURY

Parents will be notified of ANY accident or injury that occurs to their child at school or whilst on a school led activity. Where any pupil has sustained a head injury, the parents/guardians will be notified by telephone and a head injury letter will be completed by the First Aider dealing with the incident; the original letter given to the pupil to take home for parents and a copy filed in the first-aid record book.

RMBC Risk Management must be notified immediately through the appropriate forms and the CEO informed. The HSE must be notified of fatal and major injuries and dangerous occurrences without delay (by telephone). This must be followed up within 10 days with a written report on Form 2508. Form 2508 can be downloaded from HSE website:

www.hse.gov.uk

Other reportable accidents do not need immediate notification, but they must be reported to HSE within ten days on Form 2508.

STUDENTS AND OTHER PEOPLE WHO ARE NOT AT WORK

An accident that happens to pupils or visitors must be reported to the HSE on Form 2308 if:

- The person involved is killed or is taken from the site of the accident to hospital; and
- The accident arises out of or in connection with work.

Like fatal and major injuries to employees or dangerous occurrences, these accidents must be notified to the HSE without delay and followed up in writing within ten days on Form 2508.

How do I decide whether an accident "arises out of or in connection with work"?

In HSE's view an accident must be reported if it relates to:

- Any school activity, both on or off the premises
- The way a school activity has been organised and managed (e.g. the supervision of a field trip)
- Equipment, machinery, or substances
- The design or condition of the premises.

Statutory Accident Records Employers with 10 or more employees must keep readily accessible accident records, either in written or electronic form. These records must be kept for a minimum of 3 years. The Specialist Support Assistant and Business Manager will keep these records.

THE SCHOOL'S CENTRAL RECORD

The school should keep a record of any first aid treatment given by first aiders and appointed persons.

This should include:

- The date, time and place of the incident
- The name (and class) of the injured or ill person
- Details of the injury/illness and what first aid was given
- What happened to the person immediately afterwards (e.g. went home, resumed normal duties, went back to class, went to hospital)
- Name and signature of first aider or person dealing with incident.
- Who notified the parent and whether this was by letter, phone, email or in person.

The nominated person keeps a central record, the information in the record book can:

- Help the school identify accident trends and possible areas for improvement in the control of health and safety risks
- Be used for reference in future first-aid needs assessments.
- Be helpful for insurance and investigative purposes.
- In an emergency, the Principal will have procedures for contacting the child's parent/guardian/named contact as soon as possible.
- It is our practice to report all serious or significant incidents including head injuries to the parents/guardians by telephoning the parents and sending a head injury letter home with the child, which includes advice on signs and symptoms of a head injury (See appendices).

A reporting format (suggested) can be found in appendix 2 of this policy.

INFORMING PARENTS/BUMP NOTES

Where an incident involves a significant incident, parents should always be contacted directly and given a full account of how a child became injured. Children will be given a note outlining the nature of an incident or injury whenever there is an injury which requires medical attention or for ANY head injury. This note must outline the area injured, how the injury occurred, including, for example, the nature of the surface which a child fell/bumped their head on and any treatment administered. The note also contains advice for parents on what to look out for if a head injury leads to further issues. For younger children, schools may find it necessary to have a system for informing parents of an injury beyond this – for example a sticker, conversation at the end of the day or phone call home.

An example bump note is attached to this policy (appendix 6).

APPENDIX 1 - SPECIFIC MEDICAL CONDITIONS/TREATMENTS

Some conditions require children/staff to have constant and rapid access to medication. Where this is the case, consideration should be given to the location of the medication and staff awareness of the conditions. Where medication which is needed immediately can safely be carried by the pupil (for example with asthma) this should be the case. There are various conditions which may require the administration of first aid on site – some, such as epilepsy and diabetes require highly personalised approaches and specialised training. These should be accompanied by care plans (see separate policy on administering medicines/caring for children with medical needs). Below are outlined the provisions for two most common instances, asthma and anaphylaxis.

ANAPHYLAXIS - EPIPEN MANAGEMENT & ADMINISTRATION

Children diagnosed as being at risk of anaphylaxis are prescribed adrenaline in an auto injector which is commonly known as an EpiPen. Adrenaline given through an EpiPen to the outer thigh muscle is the most effective treatment for anaphylaxis, as when injected it rapidly reverses the effects of a severe allergic reaction. It is a single use preloaded automatic injection and is designed to be used as a first aid device by people without formal medical training.

If a child has been prescribed an EpiPen it is necessary that training in its use is a part of the professional learning provided each year by a Registered Training Organisation, as a part of development of the Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plan. Records of staff who have received this training are kept at reception.

If a pupil has been prescribed an EpiPen, a minimum of two EpiPens must be provided by the pupil's parents to the school. One must be kept in the child's classroom (or other accessible place) and one in the main school office.

STORAGE OF EPIPENS

- EpiPens should be stored correctly and accessed quickly.
- EpiPens are stored in the SEN/Medical Room in an unlocked, easily accessible place away from direct heat. They should not be stored in the refrigerator or freezer.
- EpiPens should be clearly labelled with the pupil's name.
- Each pupil's EpiPen should be distinguishable from other students EpiPens and medications.
- All staff should know where the EpiPen is located.
- The EpiPen should be signed in and out when taken from its usual place, such as for camps or excursions.
- Depending upon the speed of past reactions it may be appropriate to have the EpiPen in class or in a bag for outside use.
- It is important that trainer EpiPens (which do not contain adrenaline) are kept in a separate location from students' EpiPens.

EpiPens should not be cloudy or out of date. They should last at least 12 months from time of purchase from a pharmacy and have an expiry date printed on them. It is the parent/carer's responsibility to supply the pupil's EpiPen to the school and to replace it before it expires. It is recommended that a designated staff member, such as the senior first aider, should regularly check the EpiPen at the beginning or end of each term. At

least a month before its expiry date, the designated staff member should send a written reminder to the parents/carers to replace the EpiPen. Adopting the practice of returning the EpiPen to the family at the end of each term is suggested. Return or replacement of the EpiPen should take place when the pupil recommences school in the new term. Administration of EpiPen is quite safe: if a person is suspected of having a severe allergic reaction, it may be more harmful not to give it than to use it when it may not have been needed. EpiPen should be administered if there is difficulty in breathing and an ambulance should be called.

If the ambulance has not arrived and the patient has not recovered a second dose should be administered within 10 minutes.

"If in doubt, give the EpiPen" (from the ASCIA Action Plan for Anaphylaxis)

For additional information about the use of EpiPens refer to the Anaphylaxis Society UK.

ASTHMA MANAGEMENT AND INHALER ADMINISTRATION

All staff receive asthma training as part of their basic first aid training.

Asthma is the most common chronic condition affecting one in eleven children. On average there are two children with asthma in every classroom in the UK and it accounts for over 25,000 emergency hospital admissions for asthma amongst children a year in the UK. Asthma is a serious and potentially life threatening respiratory condition which must be treated promptly and appropriately.

Students diagnosed with asthma will be prescribed a 'reliever' blue inhaler by their GP (commonly Salbutamol, trade name is Ventolin) for use during an asthma attack or exacerbation of their symptoms (occasionally they may be advised to take further doses of their 'preventer' inhaler in addition to the reliever if severe, however this is specific to individuals). If a student has been diagnosed with asthma and prescribed an inhaler their parents/carers must ensure that:

The necessary medical documentation for the school is completed in full and signed by a parent/carer; this includes a Health Care Plan, Parental agreement for the school to administer medicine and Request for child to carry his/her own medication – all of these are included in the administration of medicines point.

- Inhalers must be clearly labelled to avoid cross infection – however in an emergency they are all one dosage.
- FS/KS1 – The teacher keeps the inhalers in the classroom. They must be available to the child at all times.
- KS2 - The student carries a reliever inhaler on their person at all times, including on the sports pitch.
- The school is supplied with a spare boxed reliever inhaler prescribed for that pupil (and a preventer inhaler should this be included in their asthma treatment plan). The box is important as it shows the expiry date of the inhaler.
- The spare inhaler/s will be stored securely in the Medical area, in a clearly labelled box with their name, locked in a secure medical cabinet.
- A list of key holders to this medical cabinet is clearly displayed on the door of the cabinet.

- A record of expiry dates of all medications held in the Medical Room is kept by the school and parents will be reminded in advance of any medication that is due to expire and needs replacing.
- It is the responsibility of the parents/carers to ensure that the inhaler carried by the student is in date and has sufficient supply.

An asthma attack can be recognised from one or more of the following symptoms:

- Persistent cough (when at rest)
- A wheezing sound coming from the chest (when at rest)
- Difficulty in breathing (the pupil could be breathing fast and with effort, using all accessory muscles in the upper body)
- Nasal flaring
- Unable to talk or speak in complete sentences. Some children will become very quiet.
- They may try to tell you that their chest 'feels tight' (younger children may express this as tummy ache).

CALL 999 IMMEDIATELY AND COMMENCE THE ASTHMA ATTACK PROCEDURE WITHOUT DELAY IF THE STUDENT:

- Appears exhausted
- Has a blue/white tinge around their lips
- Is going blue
- Has collapsed

IN THE EVENT OF AN ASTHMA ATTACK DURING SCHOOL HOURS THE FOLLOWING GUIDELINES SHOULD BE FOLLOWED:

- Encourage the child to sit up and slightly forward.
- Use the child's inhaler that they carry on them – if it is not available, use their own named spare inhaler kept in the Medical Room.
- Remain with the child at all times and send another person to fetch the inhaler from the Medical Room if necessary (ensure that the Medicine Administration Form is completed).
- Ensure that the spacer device is used with the inhaler if one has been supplied by the parents/carers (not all children will use one).
- Assist the child to take two separate puffs of their reliever inhaler (via the spacer if applicable).
- If there is no immediate improvement/relief, continue to give two puffs at a time every two minutes, up to a maximum of ten puffs.
- Remain calm, reassure the child and stay with them until they feel better. Once better they can return to school activities.
- If the child does not feel better, symptoms have not eased or you are concerned at ANYTIME before you have administered ten puffs, ask another member of staff to CALL 999 FOR AN AMBULANCE, ensuring you give accurate details of the child's condition to the emergency services.
- If an ambulance does not arrive in ten minutes, give another ten puffs in the same way as detailed above. Inform parents/carers.

Guidance taken from Department of Health: Guidance on the use of emergency salbutamol inhalers in schools, September 2014

APPENDIX 3 – KEY PEOPLE

| Role & Name | Photo | Working base (eg. School office) | Qualification | Date of renewal |
|---|---|---|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Executive Principal <i>(Mr D Horigan)</i> |  | Principal's Office | Pulse First Aid at Work | 23.03.20 |
| Nominated Person <i>(Mrs L Birch)</i> |  | School Office | Pulse First Aid at Work | 23.03.20 |
| Nominated Person & First Aider <i>(Mrs J Pearce)</i> |  | Key Stage One Classroom Year 2 Badgers | Pulse First Aid at Work | 23.03.20 |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| <p>First Aider <i>(Helen Richardson)</i></p> |  | <p>Lower Key Stage Two Classroom Year 3 Bears</p> | <p>Pulse First Aid at Work</p> | <p>03.03.19</p> |
| <p>First Aider <i>(Mrs R Claxton)</i></p> |  | <p>Upper Key Stage Two Classroom Year 5 Rabbits</p> | <p>Pulse First Aid at Work</p> | <p>23.03.20</p> |
| <p>First Aider <i>(Mrs L Langton)</i></p> |  | <p>Pastoral Leader Key Stage Two Building Meeting / SEN Room</p> | <p>Pulse First Aid at Work</p> | <p>23.03.20</p> |

| | | | | |
|---|--|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| <p>First Aider (Mrs S O'Donovan)</p> |  | <p>Foundation Unit</p> | <p>Paediatric First Aid</p> | <p>06.09.20</p> |
| <p>First Aider (Mrs K Duckmanton)</p> |  | <p>Foundation Unit</p> | <p>Paediatric First Aid</p> | <p>06.09.20</p> |
| <p>First Aider (Mrs L Cookson)</p> |  | <p>Foundation Unit</p> | <p>Paediatric First Aid</p> | <p>06.09.20</p> |

APPENDIX 4 – FIRST AID KIT LOCATIONS

| Location – eg. Medical cupboard in school office | Photo of storage area | Designated first aid area? At what time (eg lunchtime)? |
|--|--|---|
| School Office |  | Any Time Reception |
| Key Stage 1 |  | Any Time KS1 Alcove |
| Key Stage 2 |  | Any Time KS2 Medical Room – PE Corridor |
| EYFS |  | Any Time EYFS Kitchen |
| Individual Classrooms | Each Classroom has a labelled cupboard for medical supplies. | Any Time See Individual Classroom Label |

Appendix 5 – First aid kit stock list/stock check – School Kit

| Date Checked | | Kit location | | Checked by | |
|--|-----------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------------|--|
| Stock list | Missing (Cross) | Present (Tick) | Expiry date | Comment (eg reorder date) | |
| A leaflet giving general advice on first aid (see list of publications in Appendix7 of first aid policy) | | | | | |
| 20 (min) individually wrapped sterile adhesive dressings (assorted sizes) | | | | | |
| Two (min) sterile eye pads | | | | | |
| Four (min) individually wrapped triangular bandages (preferably sterile) | | | | | |
| Six (Min) safety pins | | | | | |
| Six medium size (approx. 12cm x 12cm) individually wrapped sterile medicated wound dressings | | | | | |
| Two (min) large (approx. 18cm x 18cm) sterile individually wrapped undedicated wound dressings | | | | | |
| Disposable gloves. | | | | | |

APPENDIX 5 – FIRST AID KIT STOCK LIST/STOCK CHECK – TRAVEL KIT

| Date Checked | | Kit number | | Checked by | |
|--|-----------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------------|--|
| Stock list | Missing (Cross) | Present (Tick) | Expiry date | Comment (eg reorder date) | |
| A leaflet giving general advice on first aid (see list of publications in Appendix7 of first aid policy) | | | | | |
| Six individually wrapped sterile adhesive dressing | | | | | |
| One large sterile un-medicated wound dressing –approx. 18cm x 18cm | | | | | |
| Two triangular bandages | | | | | |
| Two safety pins | | | | | |
| Individually wrapped moist cleansing wipes | | | | | |
| One pair of disposable gloves | | | | | |

Dear Parent/Carer

Your childhas had an accident today/bump on the head today,..... at.....am/pm.

It was not serious enough to notify you at the time but with every injury which requires first aid/head injury we now send out this note.

For Your Information: Head Injuries to Children

Dr Ian Adams, Consultant Physician, Accident and Emergency Department, St. James's Hospital, Leeds has provided the following guidance notes for when a child has a bump on the head.

If a child has been unconscious he or she **must** attend an Accident and Emergency Department.

Children with apparently minor injuries should be watched carefully for 24 hours. They can be allowed to go to sleep but in the first 2 hours after the injury the child should be roused every 30 minutes.

After this time check every 3 to 4 hours including through the night. Parents/carers should check the child when they go to bed, again at about 3.00am and again when they get up in the morning. The child should merely be roused so as to open their eyes and move their arms and legs.

Children should be seen at Hospital if they:

- have a fit, or
- become difficult to rouse, or
- repeatedly vomit, or
- complain of increasing headache, or
- have weakness in an arm or leg

Below are details of accident.

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APPENDIX 7 – USEFUL PUBLICATIONS

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| <p>Department for Education & Employment (DfEE) Circular 3/94 - The Development of Special Schools</p> <p>Circular 10/96 - The 1996 School Premises Regulations</p> <p>Circular 14/96 - Supporting Pupils with Medical Needs in School*</p> <p>Supporting Pupils with Medical Needs - Good Practice Guide*</p> <p>HIV and AIDS: A Guide for the Education Service</p> <p>School Governors - A Guide to the Law All these publications are available free of charge from: DfEE Publications Centre PO Box 5050 Sudbury Suffolk CO10 6ZQ Tel: 0845 6022260 Fax: 0845 6033360 * Joint publication with the Department of Health.</p> | <p>First aid at work - The Health and Safety (First Aid) Regulations 1981 - Approved Code of Practice and Guidance (1997) L74 ISBN 0 7176 1050 0 £6.75</p> <p>5 steps to successful health and safety management: special help for directors and managers IND(G)132L - free leaflet</p> <p>5 steps to risk assessment: A step by step guide to a safer and healthier workplace 1994 IND(G)163L - free leaflet or available in priced packs ISBN 0 7176 0904 9</p> <p>A guide to risk assessment requirements: common provisions in health and safety law (1996) IND(G)218 - free leaflet or available in priced packs ISBN 0 7176 1211 2</p> <p>Everyone's guide to RIDDOR '95 (1996) HSE31 - free leaflet or available in priced packs ISBN 0 7176 1077 2</p> | <p>Signpost to safety signs regulations (1996) IND(G)184 - free leaflet or available in priced packs ISBN 0 7176 1139 6</p> <p>List of current health & safety legislation 1996: Book and disk ISBN 0 7176 1311 9 £11.95</p> <p>HSE priced and free publications are available from: HSE Books PO Box 1999 Sudbury Suffolk CO10 6FS Tel: 01787 881165 Fax: 01787 313995 HSE priced publications are also available from good booksellers.</p> <p>Department of Health (DH) Child Health in the Community: A Guide to Good Practice Developing Emergency Services in the Community: The Final Report EL(96)28 LAC(96)10 - Children's Services Planning: Guidance These publications are available free of charge from: Department of Health PO Box 410 Wetherby LS23 7LL Fax: 01937 845381</p> |
| <p>Health & Safety Commission (HSC)/Executive (HSE)</p> <p>Basic advice on first aid at work (1997) IND(G)215L - free leaflet or available in priced packs ISBN 0 7176 1070 5</p> | <p>Reporting school accidents (1997) EDIS 1 - free information sheet Workplace Health, Safety & Welfare Regulations 1992 (1995) IACL97 - free leaflet or available in priced</p> | |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>First aid at work - your questions answered (1997) IND(G)214L - free leaflet or available in priced packs ISBN 0 7176 1074 8</p> <p>First-aid training and qualifications for the purposes of the Health and Safety (First Aid) Regulations 1981 (1997) ISBN 0 7176 1347 X £8.50</p> | <p>packs ISBN 0 7176 1049 7</p> <p>Workplace health, safety and welfare - a short guide (1995) - free leaflet or available in priced packs ISBN 0 7176 0890 5</p> <p>Essentials of health & safety at work (1994) ISBN 0 7176 0716 X £5.95</p> | |
|---|--|--|