



Birmingham Federation
Maintained Nursery Schools

Allens Croft Nursery School
Jakeman Nursery School
Shenley Fields Nursery School

Lillian De Lissa Nursery School
Newtown Nursery School
St Thomas Nursery School

Adderley Nursery School
Gracelands Nursery School
Highfield Nursery School

MEDICATION, ILLNESS AND FIRST AID POLICY

Cluster:

Gracelands Nursery School

Jakeman Nursery School

Local Committee Approved: 22 October 2024

Full Governing Body Approved: 09 December 2024

Date Policy Adopted: 22 October 2024

Date for next renewal: Autumn Term 2026

Chair of Governors: Sean Delaney

Executive Head Teacher: Samantha Richards

Children have the right to be healthy and have access to healthcare services. (United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, Article 24).

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First aid resources responsible person

The named persons responsible for ordering and maintaining first aid resources are:

Jakeman Nursery School - Janine Maidment

Gracelands Nursery School – Harshila Parmar

First Aiders

Our named First Aiders are:

Jakeman Nursery School - Janine Maidment

Gracelands Nursery School – Sughra Sattar

The vast majority of our staff teams hold a paediatric first aid qualification.

The Law

Schools' 'appropriate authorities' (Governing Boards of Maintained Schools, Proprietors of Academies and Management Committees in Pupil Referral Units) have a duty under section 100 of the Children and Families Act 2014 to make arrangements to support pupils at school who have medical conditions. Appropriate authorities must also have regard to the Statutory Guidance, which should be read alongside this document.

In addition, the Equality Act 2010 (the Act) prohibits discrimination on the grounds of a protected characteristic such as disability, defined under section 6 of the Act, which may include some children with medical needs.

The Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED), as set out in section 149 of the Act, came into force on 5 April 2011 replacing the Disability Equality Duty and requiring public bodies to have due regard in the exercise of their functions to the need to:

- Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Act
- Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not
- Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not

There are a number of ways that the responsible bodies for schools **must not** discriminate against pupils or prospective pupils which are set out in section 85 of the Act. This will include **all aspects** of school life, i.e. it will also apply to activities outside delivery of the curriculum, such as school trips, school clubs, and activities. Schools must make reasonable adjustments for children with disabilities where they are likely to be at a substantial disadvantage compared with pupils who are not disabled; which may include making adjustments to their practices, procedures and school policies.

Some pupils with medical needs may also have special educational needs (SEN) and may have an Education, Health and Care plan (EHCP) which sets out the pupil's health, social care and special educational requirements. For pupils with SEN, this guidance should also be read in conjunction with the Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) Code of Practice. Generally, if a pupil's EHCP is followed, schools will be able to demonstrate that they have complied with the SEND Code of Practice and the duty under section 100 of the Children and Families Act 2014.

Under the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974, employers, including Appropriate Authorities, must have a Health and Safety policy which, for schools, should incorporate, or refer to, their policy for supporting children with medical needs. Schools may wish to base their own Health and Safety policy on the corporate Health and Safety Policy. Schools' Health and Safety policy should explain the procedures for conducting appropriate risks assessments.

1. Safeguarding

Schools must ensure that policies, plans, procedures and systems are properly and effectively implemented to align with their wider safeguarding duties.

Your school nurse/specialist voluntary bodies/ professional associations are available for advice, support and training.

****IF IN DOUBT OR IN AN EMERGENCY, ALWAYS SEEK MEDICAL ADVICE****

1.0

It is the exception rather than the rule for prescribed medicines to be brought into Jakeman and Gracelands Nursery Schools.

1.1

A request to administer prescribed medicines within our provisions will only be considered after all other options have been explored and will only be considered if the refusal of such medicine would prevent a child from accessing Jakeman or Gracelands Nursery Schools on a long-term basis.

1.2

Parents/ Carers are encouraged to discuss with their doctor/consultant the administration of prescribed medication and whether or not the prescribed medication can be administered outside the hours during which the child attends.

1.3

No member of staff is required to administer medicine. Unless specified in a contract of employment, this is a voluntary action. A member of staff that agrees to do this must follow these guidelines.

2. Short-term Illness (requiring antibiotics)

Parents are encouraged to ask the GP to prescribe antibiotics in dosages which mean that the medicine can be administered outside of school hours, wherever possible. This will mean that most antibiotic medication will not need to be administered during school hours. For example, if the prescription states that twice daily doses should be given, these can be administered in the morning before school and in the evening after school, and if the prescription requires three doses a day these can often be given in the morning before school, immediately after school and at bedtime. Antibiotics should always be administered in accordance with the prescriber's instructions. It should normally only be necessary to administer antibiotics in school if the dose needs to be given four times a day, in which case a dose is needed at lunchtime.

2.1

Medication will not be administered for short term illnesses.

2.2

Ideally, children that are being treated with antibiotics for short term illnesses should be kept away from school provisions until the course of treatment has been completed.

2.3

Children that have suffered with vomiting whilst in attendance at Jakeman or Gracelands Nursery Schools, or have done so beyond the setting, should not return until 48 hours have passed since the last bout of sickness in order to limit the spread of germs.

2.4

Ideally the child should be kept away from school for the first 3 days of medication as any contra-reaction is most likely to occur on the third day. We follow the latest guidance issued by the Health Protection Agency when making these decisions (cited above the changing areas in provisions).

2.5

Products containing liquid paracetamol, such as 'Calpol', will not be administered as they shroud symptoms of illness.

2.6

Parents / Carers must inform school if a child is taking any medicine.

3. Long-Term Medical Needs

3.1

'It is important to have sufficient information about the medical condition of any child with long-term medical needs. If a child's medical needs are inadequately supported this may have a significant impact on a child's experiences and the way they function in or out of school or setting. The Special Educational Needs (SEN) Code of Practice 2015 advises that a medical diagnosis or a disability does not necessarily imply SEN. It is often helpful to have a written health care plan for such children involving the parents / carers and relevant health care professionals' (DCSF March 2009). This can include:

- Details of a child's condition
- Special requirements e.g. dietary needs, pre activity requirements
- Side-effects of the medicines
- What constitutes an emergency
- What action to take in an emergency
- Who to contact in an emergency
- What *not* to do in an emergency
- The role the staff can play

4. Emergency Medication

Schools' policies and Individual Care Plans will explain their procedures for dispensing medication in an emergency. Anyone caring for children, including teachers and any other school staff in charge

of children, have a common law duty to act like any reasonably prudent parent and ensure that children are safe and well cared for in school which will extend to taking action in an emergency, for example by calling emergency services or arranging for medicine to be administered. Schools should consider what information or training they need to provide to new or temporary staff to enable them to comply with this duty, particularly if there are children with specific needs.

Schools should make staff aware that, generally, the consequences of taking no action in an emergency are likely to be more serious than the consequences of trying to assist. Pupil's emergency medication must be readily accessible in a location which staff and the individual pupil know about, because in an emergency, time is of the essence.

The most common types of emergency medication which schools may be asked to administer include:-

- Buccolam (midazolam), used to treat epilepsy.
- Adrenaline, under the brand names epipen, jext, emerade, used to treat anaphylaxis caused by an allergic reaction;
- Glucose or dextrose tablets which may be branded Hypostop, used to treat hypoglycaemia caused by diabetes; and
- Inhalers, used to treat asthma (usually the blue 'reliever' inhaler).

Schools can arrange for training for all staff on how to handle emergency situations which will be provided by Birmingham School Health Advisory Service Nurses or appropriate specialist nurses, and can include training for the school staff who have volunteered to administer emergency medication.

Administering Medicines

No child should be given medicines without their parent's / carer's written consent. Any member of staff giving medicines should check:

- The child's name
- Prescribed dose
- Expiry date
- Written instructions provided by the prescriber on the label or container

5. Record Keeping

Jakeman and Gracelands Nursery Schools ensure that a 'Records of Medicine Administered to an Individual Child' form is completed and signed giving details of the date, time and dose of any medication administered in school. Parents should be informed on the same day and a record kept if, for any reason, medication that a child normally receives is not administered. Schools may wish to keep a copy of the parent's Consent Form to Administer Medication and School Record of Medication Administered with the medication.

We have a record of individual pupil's needs in their Care Plan, which may also form part of their Education, Health and Care Plan if one is in place. Schools should review Care Plans regularly, at least annually and whenever there are changes to the pupil's condition or treatment. A new Care Plan will usually be required if a pupil moves schools.

Under the Data Protection Act 1998, documents which contain information about an individual's physical or mental health are 'sensitive personal data', or 'special category data' under the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). Schools' policies should contain a privacy notice which explains when and how that medical information about a pupil and their care plan, where one is in place, will be shared with relevant staff. Schools must never display care plans in a public place because of the sensitive information they contain, but it would be sensible for schools to make parents, and where appropriate the pupil, aware that this information will be shared and that it will be kept somewhere accessible in case of emergency.

Schools should retain documents connected to a pupils medical needs and the administration of medication until the child is 25 years old in accordance with Department for Health requirements regarding the retention of medical and health records. This will also mean that records are available if a child, on reaching 18 years old, decides to pursue a claim of negligence against the school. Records should be carefully reviewed by the school before they are destroyed at the end of the retention period.

5.1

Written records must be kept each time medicines are given.

Medicines should always be provided in the original container as dispensed by a pharmacist and include the prescriber's instructions.

5.2

Whenever a child is given medicine, staff must use the appropriate record sheet. *Each and every time* medicine is given a record of the following must be kept to avoid error; either medicine being forgotten or administered more than once:

- Name of child
- Name of medicine
- Dose
- Method of administration
- Time/frequency of administration
- Any possible side effects
- Expiry date

6. Linked Information

6.1

- Emergency contact details, Doctor's contact details, immunisations

- Infectious diseases (for a copy of infectious disease control in schools and day nurseries contact 0121 472 1311)
- Importance of hand washing
- Procedures for cleaning up bodily fluids – see mop chart in bathroom areas.
- Vulnerable children
- Exclusion periods for communicable diseases – see the latest guidelines

6.2

The record of administered medicines should be checked before giving medicine to a child to ensure it has not already been administered.

6.3

When medication is given it should be recorded ***immediately***.

6.4

It is good practice to administer medicine in the presence of another member of staff. If this is not possible follow the procedure carefully.

6.5

The parent/s of the child should sign the record of administered medicines to ensure clear communication about what was administered and when.

6.6

It remains the parent's responsibility to ensure there is enough medicine to be administered by Jakeman or Gracelands Nursery Schools and that it is replaced as appropriate and is within the expiry date.

7. Storage

Jakeman and Gracelands Nursery Schools store non-emergency and emergency medication safely and securely, preferably in a cool place which pupils cannot access by accident. Schools should conduct a risk assessment in relation to their storage facilities in order to minimise the potential for harm to occur, which will include seeking advice from local pharmacists or the school nurse on how best to store medication.

Items requiring refrigeration may be kept in a clearly labelled closed container in a standard refrigerator, although schools should consider how pupil's confidentiality can be maintained if the fridge is also used for other purposes. Schools should monitor the temperature of the fridge each school day and it would be good practice to keep a written record of the temperature, time and date. Children should be able to access their medicines, particularly for self-medication, quickly and easily, but all storage facilities should be secure and in an area which cannot be accessed by children without the supervision of an adult.

All emergency medication must be stored in a safe location known to the child and relevant staff, which is easily accessible in case of emergency. If the safe location is locked, it is essential that the keys can be quickly and easily accessed.

Members of staff who require medication must ensure that it is safely stored and cannot be accessed by pupils.

7.1

Medicines are to be securely stored in a secure cupboard. Emergency medication will be kept in a safe place but not locked away to ensure speedy access. Emergency medication is to be taken to the evacuation point by members of staff working in the area where it is stored or by the responsible person when the alarm sounds.

7.2

Medicines that require refrigeration will be stored in a clearly labelled, closed container in a refrigerator away from foodstuff, where possible.

8. Return and Disposal of Medication

Some medical conditions and medications require the use of sharp items (sharps), for example lancets for blood glucose monitoring, which carry the risk of accidents that could lead to infection with blood borne viruses, which are preventable with careful handling and disposal. It is the personal responsibility of the individual using the sharp to dispose of it safely i.e. the member of school staff assisting the pupil;

- A suitably sized sharps bin must be brought to the point of use so that used sharps can be disposed of immediately;
- Sharps bins are available on prescription where needed and should be emptied when two thirds full. Children should not be carrying used sharps bins to and from school themselves therefore arrangements for disposal should be outlined in the child's Care Plan.

8.1

Parents / Carers are responsible for the disposal of medicines. Medicines shall be returned to parents / carers when:

- the course of treatment has been completed
- they are past their expiry date (**all medicines are required to be no more than 3 months old before the parent/carer is required to seek a repeat prescription**)
- labels become detached or illegible
- instructions have changed
- a child leaves the setting or at the end of each term

8.2

If a parent/carer does not collect all medicines they are to be taken to the local pharmacy for safe disposal.

8.3

It remains the parent's responsibility to ensure that medicines are returned to them by the setting if/ when required for administration beyond Jakeman or Gracelands Nursery Schools.

9. Refusing medicines

If a child refuses to take medicine, staff should not force them to do so, but should note this in the records. Parents will be informed immediately should their child refuse their medication.

10. Educational Visits / Activities Beyond the Setting

Jakeman and Gracelands Nursery Schools fully consider what adjustments can reasonably be made to enable children with medical needs to participate safely and as fully as possible on school trips which, for best practice, will include a risk assessment. We may decide to include this information in a child's care plan, but on an event by event basis may need to consult parents, pupils and a healthcare professional to ensure that pupils can participate safely.

A trained member of staff or parent should accompany the child on the off-site activity. The 'Consent Form to Administer Medicine' should include off-site visits.

Our federated schools make it clear that parents need to separately inform private wrap-around services about their children's health needs.

Before children take part in activities beyond our building and grounds, a risk assessment is undertaken re: the possible administration of medicines and medical treatment.

11. First Aid

Jakeman and Gracelands Nursery Schools ensure that First Aid boxes, identified by a white cross on a green background, are available in all rooms accessed by children and adults and contain adequate supplies for treating injuries that may occur based the nature of the potential hazards identified by a risk assessment. Schools' should make themselves aware of the Health and Safety Executive's minimum expected provision.

Only the expected First Aid supplies should be kept which should not contain creams, lotions or drugs, however seemingly mild, but may include saline or water sachets to irrigate wounds.

The location of First Aid boxes is identified by clear signage in all rooms being accessed by children and adults.

First aid boxes must display the following information:-

- The name of the person responsible for their upkeep;
- The nearest alternative First Aid box, in case further supplies are required;
- A list of the contents of the first aid box and instructions for replenishing arrangements;

- The location of the school’s accident book.

Authorised school personnel should maintained and restock First Aid Boxes promptly when necessary and the staff who are responsible for maintaining the First Aid Box should be aware of the procedure for re-ordering supplies.

Minimum Expected First Aid box contents

QTY	Description	Checked	Person responsible for stock levels
1	General Advice Leaflet	Weekly	Senior Nursery Officer (SNO)
2	Protective Face Shield	Weekly	SNO
4	Individual Sterile Triangle Bandage	Weekly	SNO
4	Individual Conforming Bandage 7.5cm x 4m	Weekly	SNO
4	Individual Sterile Standard Wound Dressing 18cm x 18cm	Weekly	SNO
50+	Assorted Plasters	Weekly	SNO
5	Eye Wash	Weekly	SNO
25	Sterile Moist Wipes	Weekly	SNO
2	Sterile Eye Dressing	Weekly	SNO
yes	Safety Pins, Scissors, Tweezers	Weekly	SNO
5	Rolls of Hypoallergenic Tape	Weekly	SNO
yes	2 Pairs of Disposable Gloves	Weekly	SNO

11.1

The named persons responsible for ordering and maintaining first aid resources are named at the outset of this policy. We endeavour to check each first aid box weekly. These should contain a sufficient quantity of suitable first aid materials and nothing else i.e. the use of tablets, antiseptic solutions, eye drops, burn cream and any other similar medication or treatment is strictly forbidden.

11.2

Plasters are used as an effective way of sealing a cut or wound and as a source of comfort to children, unless we are informed by a parent that this is unsuitable for their child.

11.3

First aid resources are kept in each of the teaching areas. Staff are made aware of the location of these resources during their induction programme.

11.4

The vast majority of our staff in our schools hold a current paediatric full first aid qualification.

12. Emergencies

As part of a general risk management processes, Jakeman and Gracelands Nursery Schools will have arrangements in place for dealing with general emergency situations, for example staff know how to call the emergency services and who is responsible for carrying out emergency procedures. Care Plans will give details of how to deal with specific emergencies relating to a pupil's medical needs, including when and what medication should be administered.

Staff are advised 'if in doubt, an ambulance should always be called' and staff will never be permitted take a child to hospital in their own car. If a parent is unable to accompany their child to hospital, a member of staff will always accompany a child taken to hospital by ambulance and will stay with the child until their parent arrives.

If a parent is not present then health professionals, and not school staff, will be responsible for decisions about the medical treatment that the child requires. Staff accompanying a child to hospital have basic medical information about the child, for example their Care Plan if one is in place and identifying data e.g. full name and date of birth and their parents' contact details.

12.1

Staff should not drive a child to hospital in their own car. An ambulance should be called in such circumstances.

12.2

Children with particular requirements may need an 'individual health care plan'. This plan should identify how to manage the child and who has responsibility in an emergency throughout the day (this may need to include a member of the 'before school' or 'after school' provision, for example).

13. When a child sustains a head injury

13.1

A qualified first aider should be informed and make an assessment. Informing the child's parents should be considered.

13.2

It must be recorded in one of the accident books. The parent/carer collecting the child must sign and retain the slip.

13.4

We will endeavour to provide him/her with a head injury sticker.

13.5

His/her key person/s and the leader of the provision will be informed, wherever possible.

13.6

Staff should communicate effectively a head injury to a child as part of a child's transition from one team to another and pass on the relevant forms to ensure parents/ carers are informed or in case the child's condition deteriorates.

13.7

Which results in unconsciousness or any of the symptoms listed on the 'head injury checklist', or one which results in hospital treatment must be recorded on an accident sheet in the Reception Office and sent to Birmingham City Council (where the incident occurs within our Nursery School provision) records of incidents are stored securely within the leadership office.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Good Practice Points for Asthma Care

People with asthma have airways which narrow as a reaction to various triggers. The narrowing or obstruction of the airways causes difficulty in breathing and can usually be alleviated with medication taken via an inhaler.

Schools can hold salbutamol inhalers for emergency use but if a child diagnosed with asthma may need to use the school's emergency inhaler, this possibility should be explained in their Care Plan and schools should have asked for parent's consent at the same time. For further information and guidance, please see Guidance on the use of emergency salbutamol inhalers in schools, Department for Health, March 2015.

Schools should also consider:

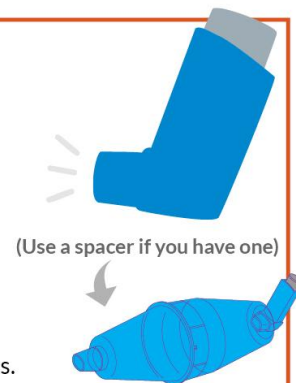
1. Keeping a register of children in school diagnosed with asthma together with copies of their parental consent forms enabling them to take medication, i.e. inhalers;
2. Preparing Care Plans for pupils whose asthma is so severe that it may result in a medical emergency;
3. Where to keep inhalers, including during offsite visits, so that they are stored safely but are readily available for children who need them, which may mean encouraging pupils of year 5 and above to carry their own inhalers. Arrangements should be considered on a case by case basis. If the pupil is too young or immature to take responsibility for their inhaler, it should be stored in a readily accessible safe place.
4. In special school all inhalers should be kept in classrooms, but accessible immediately, and should be administered by staff who have received training.
5. Asking parents to supply schools with a spare inhaler and spacer device for pupils who carry their own inhalers to store safely at school in case the original inhaler is accidentally left at home or the pupil loses it. This inhaler should have an expiry date beyond the end of the school year and parents should be asked to replace it if it does not. Schools should dispose of out of date inhalers regularly, either by returning them to parents or to the pharmacist.
6. How they will ensure that all inhalers are labelled with the following information:-
 - Pharmacist's original label
 - Child's name and date of birth;
 - Name and strength of medication;
 - Dose;
 - Dispensing date; and
 - Expiry date
7. Labelling children's spacer device, which is used with an inhaler often by younger children, and making arrangement with parents to ensure that it is sent home to be cleaned regularly, e.g. at the end of each term.
8. Taking appropriate disciplinary action, in line with their school's Behaviour and, if they have one, Managing Substance Related Incidents policies, if inhalers are misused by pupils or others. Inhalers

are generally safe and, if a pupil took another pupil's inhaler, it is unlikely that that pupil would be adversely affected; however medical advice should be sought.

9. The arrangements for monitoring inhaler use, and how parents will be notified if their child is using the inhaler excessively
10. How to ensure that staff running PE lessons and sports activities are aware that physical activity will benefit pupils with asthma, but that these pupils may need to use their inhaler 10 minutes before exertion. The inhaler **MUST** be available during PE and games. If pupils are unwell they should not participate.
11. How they will ensure that pupils who have a particular trigger for their asthma, such as animal fur, glue, nuts etc. can avoid those substances

What to do if a child is having an asthma attack

- 1 Help them sit up straight and keep calm.
- 2 Help them take one puff of their reliever inhaler (usually blue) every 30-60 seconds, up to a maximum of 10 puffs.
- 3 **Call 999 for an ambulance if:**
 - their symptoms get worse while they're using their inhaler – this could be a cough, breathlessness, wheeze, tight chest or sometimes a child will say they have a 'tummy ache'
 - they don't feel better after 10 puffs
 - you're worried at any time.
- 4 You can repeat step 2 if the ambulance is taking longer than 15 minutes.



IMPORTANT! This asthma attack information is not designed for children using a SMART or MART regime. If they do not have a reliever inhaler, call an ambulance. Then speak to their GP or asthma nurse to get the correct asthma attack information for the future.

Further source of information:

Asthma UK

Tel: 0300 222 5800

Email: info@asthma.org.uk

<https://www.asthma.org.uk/>

Appendix 2 Good Practice Points for the Administration of Auto Adrenaline Injectors

Anaphylaxis is an acute, severe allergic reaction requiring immediate medical attention. It usually occurs within seconds or minutes of exposure to the allergen, which may be a certain food or other substance, but may occur after a few hours.

Auto adrenaline injectors should only be administered by staff who have volunteered and been trained by the appropriate health professional. Schools should have obtained parental consent and prepared a Care Plan for the child on becoming aware that the child has been prescribed this medication.

An auto adrenaline injector (AAI) is a preloaded pen device, which contains a single measured dose of adrenaline for administration in cases of anaphylaxis. It is not possible to give too large a dose from one device used correctly in accordance with the child's Care Plan, so even if it is given inadvertently it is unlikely to do any harm. However medical advice should be obtained as soon as possible after the medication is administered. Auto adrenaline injectors should only be used for the person for whom it is prescribed.

National guidance on AAI's within school was released by the DfE in September 2017 and this should be considered as a supplement to this guidance. The DfE Guidance can be found at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/using-emergency-adrenaline-auto-injectors-in-schools>

Schools should consider:

1. Where to safely store the AAI, in the original box, at room temperature and protected from heat and light, so that it is readily available. If the Care Plan records that the pupil is competent then the AAI can be carried on their person
2. What systems can be put in place to check, termly, the AAI expiry dates and discolouration of contents so that parents can be asked to dispose of and replace medication.
3. Ensuring that all staff know that **immediately after the AAI is administered, a 999 ambulance call must be made and parents notified**. If two adults are present, the 999 call should be made at the same time as the administration of the AAI. The used AAI must be given to the ambulance personnel.
4. The use of the AAI must be recorded on the School Record of Medication Administered, with time, date, and full signature of the person who administered it.
5. Reminding parents that, if the AAI has been administered, they must renew it before the child returns to school.
6. Ensuring that the pupil is accompanied by an adult, who has been trained to administer the AAI on off-site visits, and that the AAI is available and safely stored at all times during the visit.

Administering EpiPen:



Administering Jext:



Administering Emerade:



Further source of information

The Anaphylaxis Campaign

Helpline: 01252 542029

Website: <https://www.anaphylaxis.org.uk>

Email: info@anaphylaxis.org.uk

Appendix 3 Good Practice Points for the Management of Diabetes

Diabetes is a condition where the person's normal hormonal mechanisms do not control their blood sugar levels because the pancreas does not make any or enough insulin, because the insulin does not work properly, or both. There are two main types of diabetes:

Type 1 Diabetes develops when the pancreas is unable to make insulin. The majority of children and young people will have Type 1 diabetes and need to replace their missing insulin either through multiple injections or an insulin pump therapy.

Type 2 Diabetes is most common in adults, but the number of children with Type 2 diabetes is increasing, largely due to lifestyle issues and an increase in childhood obesity. It develops when the pancreas can still produce insulin but there is not enough, or it does not work properly.

Treating Diabetes

Children with Type 1 diabetes manage their condition by the following:-

- Regular monitoring of their blood glucose levels
- Insulin injections or use of insulin pump
- Eating a healthy diet
- Exercise

The aim of treatment is to keep the blood glucose levels within normal limits. Blood glucose levels need to be monitored several times a day and a pupil may need to do this at least once while at school.

Insulin therapy

Children who have Type 1 diabetes may be prescribed a fixed dose of insulin; other children may need to adjust their insulin dose according to their blood glucose readings, food intake, and activity levels. Children may use a pen-like device to inject insulin several times a day; others may receive continuous insulin through a pump.

Insulin pens

The insulin pen should be kept at room temperature but any spare insulin should be kept in the fridge. Once opened it should be dated and discarded after 1 month. Parents should ensure enough insulin is available at school and on school trips at all times.

Older pupils will probably be able to independently administer their insulin; however, younger pupils may need supervision or adult assistance. The pupil's individual Care Plan will provide details regarding their insulin requirements.

Insulin pumps

Insulin pumps are usually worn all the time but can be disconnected for periods during PE or swimming etc. The pumps can be discretely worn attached to a belt or in a pouch. They continually deliver insulin and many pumps can calculate how much insulin needs to be delivered when programmed with the pupil's blood glucose and food intake. Some pupils may be able to manage their pump independently, while others may require supervision or assistance. The child's individual Health Care Plan should provide details regarding their insulin therapy requirements.

Medication for Type 2 Diabetes

Although Type 2 Diabetes is mainly treated with lifestyle changes e.g. healthy diet, losing weight, increased exercise, tablets or insulin may be required to achieve normal blood glucose levels.

Administration of Insulin injections

If a child requires insulin injections during the day, individual guidance/training will be provided to appropriate school staff by specialist hospital paediatric diabetic nurses, as treatment is individually tailored. A Care Plan should be prepared.

Best Practice Points for Managing Hypoglycaemia (hypo or low blood sugar) in Children Who Have Diabetes

Schools should offer all staff diabetes awareness training which will be provided by the paediatric diabetic nurses, if a child in the school has diabetes. Training should include how to prevent the occurrence of hypoglycaemia which occurs when the blood-sugar level falls. Staff who volunteer can also be trained in administering treatment for hypoglycaemic episodes.

Symptoms of diabetes can vary from person to person, therefore it will always be necessary for schools to prepare a Care Plan for children who have the condition and obtain parental consent to administer treatment. Often, this will be done when the nurse attends the staff training session if the parent is also able to attend to give their views

To prevent a hypo

1. Children must be allowed to eat regularly during the day. This may include eating snacks during class time or prior to exercise. Meals should not be unduly delayed due to extracurricular activities at lunchtimes, or detention sessions;
2. Offsite activities e.g. visits, overnight stays, will require additional planning and liaison with parent; and
3. Schools should ask parents to ensure that they provide the school with sufficient, in-date, quantities of the treatment that their child may require.

To treat a hypo

1. Staff should be familiar with pupil's individual symptoms of a "hypo" so that steps to treat the pupil can be taken at the earliest possible stage. Symptoms may include confrontational behaviour, inability to follow instructions, sweating, pale skin, confusion, and slurred speech;
2. If a meal or snack is missed, or after strenuous activity, or sometimes even for no apparent reason, the child may experience a "hypo". Treatment might be different for each child, and will be set out in their Care Plan, but will usually be either dextrose tablets, or sugary drink, or Glucogel/ Hypostop (dextrose gel) which should be readily available, not locked away and may be carried by the pupil. Expiry dates must be checked each term by the parent/carer.
3. Glucogel/ Hypostop is used by squeezing it into the side of the mouth and rubbing it into the gums, where it will be absorbed by the bloodstream.
4. Once the child has started to recover a slower acting starchy food such as biscuits and milk should be given.
5. If the child is or becomes very drowsy, unconscious, or fitting, a 999 call must be made and the child put in the recovery position. Due to the risk of choking the caregiver should not attempt to give the child an oral treatment, i.e. a drink, tablets or food.
6. Parents should be notified that their child has experienced a hypo, informed of the treatment provided and asked to provide new stocks of medication.

7. Once the child has recovered the School Record of Medication Administered should be completed

Best Practice Guidance for Blood Glucose Monitoring for Children

The Care Plan will explain how frequently the pupil needs to check their blood glucose levels and will set out the method that should be used.

It is recommended that all staff use a fully disposable Unistik 3 Comfort Lancets device if they are undertaking patient blood glucose testing on a pupil. This is a single use device and the lancet remains covered once it has been used.

If a child has an insulin pump, individual arrangements will be made with a specialist nurse and parents to ensure school staff are fully trained in the management and use of the pump.

For children who self-test the use of Unistiks is not necessary and he/she will be taught to use a finger pricker device in which a disposable lancet will be inserted. This device can be purchased at a local chemist or in some cases may be provided by the Paediatric Diabetes Specialist nurse. The disposable lancet can be ordered on prescription via the pupil's GP.

Whenever possible, staff will encourage pupils to undertake their own finger prick blood glucose testing and management of their diabetes, encouraging good hand hygiene. However, in exceptional circumstances such as a pupil having a hypoglycaemic attack, it may be necessary for a member of staff to undertake the test.

How to use the Unistik lancet:

- Prior to the test wash hands
- Encourage pupil to wash their hands wherever possible
- Ensure all equipment is together on a tray including a small sharps box
- Where possible explain the procedure to the pupil
- Apply gloves before testing
- Use a meter which has a low risk for contamination then blood is applied to the strip such as an optium exceed or one touch ultra
- Ensure meter is coded correctly for the strips in use and that the strips are in date.
- Place the strip into the meter
- Prick the side of the finger using a Unistik comfort 3
- Apply blood to the test strip according to the manufacturer's instructions
- Once the test is completed put the used test strip and lancet directly into the sharps box
- Return the tray to a safe area/room
- Wash hands following the removal of gloves avoiding any possible contact with blood; use alcohol rub
- Record the blood glucose reading in the pupil's care plan/diary
- Parents are responsible for supplying all necessary equipment and medication
- Provision and disposal of a sharps box should be discussed individually with the Paediatric Diabetes Specialist Nurse

Further notes:

The Care Plan will document what action to take if the blood glucose result is higher or lower than expected.

Further sources of information:

Diabetes UK Tel: 020 7424 1000 Email: info@diabetes.org.uk Website: <https://www.diabetes.org.uk/>

Appendix 4 Good Practice Points for Managing Eczema

Eczema (also known as dermatitis) is a non-contagious dry skin condition which affects people of all ages, including one in five children in the UK. It is a highly individual condition which varies from person to person and comes in many different forms.

In mild cases of eczema, the skin is dry, scaly, red, and itchy but in more severe cases the child's skin may experience weeping, crusting, and bleeding which can be exacerbated by constant scratching causing the skin to split and bleed and leaving it open to infection. In severe cases, it may be helpful and reassuring for all concerned if a Care Plan is completed. . If whole body or significant creaming is required, factors that will need to be taken into account might include:

- Who will do the creaming? (Including taking into account how much the child can do for him/herself depending on age, maturity etc., Permission needed from parents)
- How often does this need to happen? (How can this be planned around curriculum time etc.?)
- Where will the creaming take place? (Considering the need to ensure both privacy and safeguarding of the pupil and the safety of staff.)
- What medication and/or equipment will the parents provide and what may school need to provide (e.g. gloves etc.)?

These details would all need to be provided on the pupil's care plan.

Atopic eczema is the most common form. We still do not know exactly why atopic eczema develops in some people. Research shows a combination of factors play a part including genetics (hereditary) and the environment. Atopic eczema can flare up and then calm down for a time, but the skin tends to remain dry and itchy between flare ups. The skin is dry and reddened and may be very itchy, scaly and cracked. The itchiness of eczema can be unbearable, leading to sleep loss, frustration, poor concentration, stress, and depression.

There is currently no cure for eczema but maintaining a good skin care routine and learning what triggers a pupil's eczema can help maintain the condition successfully, although there will be times when the trigger is not clear. Keeping skin moisturised using emollients (medical moisturisers) is key to managing all types of eczema, with topical steroids commonly used to bring flare ups under control.

Appendix 5 Good practice point for epilepsy

Epilepsy is a neurological condition that causes recurrent seizures. This is caused by abnormal electrical activity in the brain. Seizures can happen anytime anywhere. 60% of people with epilepsy there is no known reason for them to have developed epilepsy. The other 40% there is an underlying cause or brain trauma. About 1 in 133 people suffer from epilepsy.

Epilepsy is diagnosed through a good medical history and an eye witness account of the seizure. When it is suspected that a child has epilepsy the child is sent for tests such as EEG's and MRI to help support the diagnosis and to look for any structural abnormalities in the brain. There is a big problem with misdiagnosis, as some things that look like epilepsy are not epilepsy such as migraine and fainting.

There are two main types of seizures: focal and generalised.

- Generalized seizure is where the whole of the brain is affected and the electrical activity is coming from all over. These seizures are when the muscles relax and the person falls to the floor, they can become stiff and have generalized jerking of all four limbs. These are also the absence types of epilepsy.
- Focal seizures are when the electrical activity is localized to one part of the brain, these seizures can present with twitching in their face, hands, arms and legs. They can feel strong emotions, make unusual noises and have unusual behavior such as lip smacking, head turning to one side.

When you suspect a child to have a seizure, make sure you try and time the seizure, record what happened before, during and afterwards. If you have permission from parents a video is very helpful to make a diagnosis.

General first aid advice

- Managing a Tonic Clonic Seizure

If a child has a generalized tonic clonic seizure (jerking or all four limbs) it is important to stay as calm as possible. Reassure the other children in the classroom. Ensure that the child having the seizure cannot harm themselves

1. Check safety of the area
2. Move any potential dangerous object which the child could hurt themselves on
3. Cushion head with something soft – such as a small jumper (especially if on concrete to avoid injury)
4. Stay with the child throughout the seizure
5. After the seizure is over put into recovery position until completely recovered
6. Check the child for injury and maintain privacy and dignity throughout

DO NOT

1. Restrain the child
2. Do not move the child unless they are in direct danger
3. Put anything in their mouth
4. Do not give any food or drink

When to call for an AMBULANCE

1. If the seizure is going on for longer than 5 minutes

2. If it is the child's first seizure
3. If the child is injured
4. If you are concerned at any point

REMEMBER

- Keep a record of the seizure
- Time the seizure
- Description of the event if possible - how it started, what happened, how it finished
- Did anything happen before the seizure? I.e. bump to the head, argument, sleepy, do they have a fever.
- What happened during? i.e. were they stiff, floppy, jerking, eyes rolled, head turned etc.- were they incontinent
- What happened after? I.e. how long it took to recover, were they sleepy after, did they go back to normal and do they remember it

Epilepsy can be controlled with regular medications, emergency medications, Ketogenic diet, surgery and VNS. The medications that we use to control epilepsy are strong and important to take regularly. When a child is prescribed an anti-epileptic medication, they are usually given a plan with how and when to take the medication. Usually they only take the medication twice a day however, there are some children who need a third dose in the day time. If the child was to vomit after the administration of the medication, unless it was a tablet and you can see it, we would advise not to repeat the dose as you are not sure how much has been absorbed.

If a dose is missed, a catch up dose may be given within 4 hours of the designated time. After the 4 hours, do not give the dose and carry on with the next dose. If a child was to miss a dose of medication, be aware that they may have more seizures as a result.

Epilepsy can have a significant impact on a child's achievement; they can experience problems with the visual/verbal learning process, reading, writing, speech language, numeracy, memory, psychosocial problems, concentration and behavior. We can help improve this through group work, providing written information as a prompt, making sure that the student has not missed anything, encourage note taking, cue cards, highlighting important information, rhymes, repetition and revision.

Every child with a diagnosis of epilepsy should have a health care plan in school with details on how to manage that child's seizure. Children with emergency medication also need an up-to-date care plan with details of when to give the medication. Most of the time the child will be prescribed Buccolam (midazolam), however if the child cannot take this, they will be prescribed a rectal emergency medication.

Guidelines for the administration of Bucolic (midazolam)

Bucolic (midazolam) is an emergency treatment for epilepsy, for prolonged convulsions and clusters of seizure activity. It is administered via the mouth in the Bucolic cavity (between the gum and the cheek).

Bucolic (midazolam) can only be administered by a member of the school staff, ideally someone who spends the most time with the student, who has been assessed and has been signed to say they have received the training and know what to do. Training of the designated staff will be provided by the school nurse and a record of the training undertaken will be kept by the head teacher for the schools records. Training must be

updated annually. The training must be child specific, general Buccolic (midazolam) training can be done but each child who requires it must have their care plan reviewed and understood by the staff members who would be administering the Buccolic (midazolam).

Buccolic (midazolam) care plans should reflect the specific requirements of each case and further advice should be sought from the specialist nurse/consultant/GP

1. Buccolam (midazolam) can only be administered in accordance with an up-to-date written care plan with medical and parental input. If the dose changes it is the responsibility of the parent to have the care plan updated. Old care plans should be filed in the pupils records.
2. The Buccolam (midazolam) care plan should be renewed yearly. The school nurse will check with the parent/ carer that the dose remains the same
3. The care plan must be available each time the Buccolam (midazolam) is administered: if practical to be kept with the Buccolam (midazolam)
4. Buccolam (midazolam) can only be administered by designated staff, who has received training from the school nurse. A list of appropriately training staff will be kept.
5. The consent form and care plan must always be checked before the Buccolam (midazolam) is administered
6. It is recommended that the administration is witnessed by a second adult
7. The child should not be left alone until fully recovered
8. The amount of Buccolam (midazolam) that is administered must be recorded on the pupil's Buccolam (midazolam) record card. The record card must be signed with a full signature of the person who has administered the Buccolam (midazolam), timed and dated. Parents should be informed if the dose has been given in an emergency situation
9. Each dose of Buccolam (midazolam) must be labelled with the individual pupil's name and stored in a locked cupboard, yet readily available. The keys should be readily available to all designated staff
10. School staff must check expiry date of Buccolam (midazolam) each term. In special schools, where nurses are based on site, the school nurse may carry out this responsibility. It should be replaced by the parent/ carer at the request of the school or health staff. Please inform parents within a month of expiry to give them time to replace it.
11. All school staff designated to administer Buccolam (midazolam) should have access to a list of pupils who may require emergency Buccolam (midazolam). The list should be updated annually, and amended at other times as necessary.
12. All Buccolam (midazolam) training needs to be child specific. General training can be done but each individual care plan needs to be reviewed.
13. A Buccolam authorisation form should be completed by a consultant paediatrician outlining the dosage, and administration guidance from the doctor and signed parental consent confirming the dose. Within special schools best practice would be that parents are contacted before buccolam administration to establish if an earlier dose has been administered.

Appendix 6 Consent Form to Administer Medicines on School site and off-site activities

School staff will not give your child medication unless this form is completed and signed.

Dear Head teacher

I request and authorise that my child* be given/gives himself/herself the following medication: (*delete as appropriate)

Name of child		Date of birth	
Address			
Daytime Tel no(s)			
Group/Class/Form			
Medical Condition or Illness, and reason for medication			
Name of medicine:	N.B Medicines must be in their original container, and clearly labelled		
Special precautions e.g. take after eating			
Are there any side effects that the school needs to know about		Dose	
Time of Dose		Maximum Dose (if applicable)	
Start Date		Finish Date	

I confirm that:

- I have received medical advice stating that it is, or may be in an emergency, necessary to give this medication to my child during the school day and during off-site school activities;
- I agree to collect it at the end of the day/week/half term (delete as appropriate) and replace any expired medication as soon as possible, disposing of any unused medication at the pharmacy;
- This medicine has been given without adverse effect in the past/ I have made the school aware any side effects that my child is likely to experience, and how the school should act if these occur (delete as appropriate);
- The medication is in the original container labelled with the contents, dosage, child's full name and is within its expiry date; and
- The above information is, to the best of my knowledge, accurate at the time of writing and I give consent to school staff administering medicine in accordance with the school policy and my child's Care Plan. I will inform the school immediately, in writing, if there is any change in dosage or frequency of the medication or if the medicine is stopped.

Signed (parent/Carer)	
Date	
Based on the above information the Head Teacher acknowledges that it is, or may be, necessary for your child to be given medication during school hours Signed (Head teacher)	

Appendix 7 School Record of Medication Administered

Name of child.....

Date of birth.....Class.....

Name and strength of medication.....

Dose and Frequency of medication.....

Time last dose given.....

Maximum dosage.....

Date		
Quantity received		
Quantity returned		
Staff name and signature		

Other medication being taken.....

Date									
Time Given									
Dose Given									

Staff Signature									
Print Name									
Additional notes, e.g. parent notified									
Parents signature and date									

Appendix 8 Special School Nurse Medicine Administration Form

Affix Childs
ID Label

Pupil photograph

Special School Medication Administration Record (MAR)

Sheet No of

Name Of Special School:..... Month:..... Year:.....

Allergies

Name of Medication, Strength/dose to be given		Time	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31				
Route																																					
Signature		Date																																			
Checked By		Date																																			
Route																																					
Signature		Date																																			
Checked By		Date																																			
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Signature		Date																																			
Checked by																																					

Appendix 9 Asthma Plan
Primary version

asthma UK **My Asthma Plan**

Your asthma plan tells you when to take your asthma medicines. And what to do when your asthma gets worse.

Name: _____

1 My daily asthma medicines

- My preventer inhaler is called _____ and its colour is _____.
- I take _____ puffs of my preventer inhaler in the morning and _____ puffs at night. I do this every day even if I feel well.
- Other asthma medicines I take every day: _____
- My reliever inhaler is called _____ and its colour is _____. I take _____ puffs of my reliever inhaler (usually blue) when I wheeze or cough, my chest hurts or it's hard to breathe.
- My best peak flow is _____.

2 When my asthma gets worse

I'll know my asthma is getting worse if:

- I wheeze or cough, my chest hurts or it's hard to breathe, or
- I'm waking up at night because of my asthma, or
- I'm taking my reliever inhaler (usually blue) more than three times a week, or
- My peak flow is less than _____.

If my asthma gets worse, I should:

Keep taking my preventer medicines as normal. And also take _____ puffs of my blue reliever inhaler every four hours.

If I'm not getting any better doing this I should see my doctor or asthma nurse today.

Does doing sport make it hard to breathe? **IF YES** I take _____ puffs of my reliever inhaler (usually blue) beforehand.

Remember to use my inhaler with a spacer (if I have one)

Health & care professionals you can trust

1313102215 © 2013 Asthma UK. Registered charity number in England 852261 and in Scotland SC031322. Last reviewed and updated 2016, next review 2019.

asthma UK **My Asthma Plan**

3 When I have an asthma attack

I'm having an asthma attack if:

- My blue reliever inhaler isn't helping, or
- I can't talk or walk easily, or
- I'm breathing hard and fast, or
- I'm coughing or wheezing a lot, or
- My peak flow is less than _____.

When I have an asthma attack, I should:

Sit up – don't lie down. Try to be calm. Take one puff of my reliever inhaler every 30 to 60 seconds up to a total of 10 puffs.

Even if I start to feel better, I don't want this to happen again so I need to see my doctor or asthma nurse today.

If I still don't feel better and I've taken ten puffs, I need to call 999 straight away. If I am waiting longer than 15 minutes for an ambulance I should take another _____ puffs of my blue reliever inhaler every 30 to 60 seconds (up to 10 puffs).

My asthma triggers:
Write down things that make your asthma worse

I need to see my asthma nurse every six months

Date I got my asthma plan: _____

Date of my next asthma review: _____

Doctor/asthma nurse contact details: _____

Make sure you have your reliever inhaler (usually blue) with you. You might need it if you come into contact with things that make your asthma worse.

Parents – get the most from your child's action plan

Make it easy for you and your family to find it when you need it

- Take a photo and keep it on your mobile (and your child's mobile if they have one)
- Stick a copy on your fridge door
- Share your child's action plan with school, grandparents and babysitter (a printout or a photo).

You and your parents can get your questions answered:

Call our friendly expert nurses
0300 222 5800
(9am – 5pm Mon – Fri)

Get information, tips and ideas
www.asthma.org.uk

Appendix 10 Anaphylaxis Healthcare plan

Jext Pen

RCPCH **Allergy Action Plan** **bsaci**
Improving allergy care

THIS CHILD HAS THE FOLLOWING ALLERGIES:

Name:
 DOB:
 Photo:

Mild-moderate allergic reaction:

- Swollen lips, face or eyes
- Itchy / tingling mouth
- Hives or itchy skin rash
- Abdominal pain or vomiting
- Sudden change in behaviour

ACTION:

- Stay with the child, call for help if necessary
- Give antihistamine:
- Contact parent/carer (if vomited, can repeat dose)

Watch for signs of ANAPHYLAXIS (life-threatening allergic reaction):

AIRWAY: Persistent cough, hoarse voice, difficulty swallowing, swollen tongue

BREATHING: Difficult or noisy breathing, wheeze or persistent cough

CONSCIOUSNESS: Persistent dizziness / Pale or floppy suddenly sleepy, collapse, unconscious

If ANY ONE of these signs are present:

- Lie child flat. If breathing is difficult, allow to sit
- Give Jext®
- Dial 999 for an ambulance* and say ANAPHYLAXIS ("ANA-FIL-AX-IS")

If in doubt, give Jext®

After giving Jext:

- Stay with child, contact parent/carer
- Commence CPR if there are no signs of life
- If no improvement after 5 minutes, give a further Jext® or alternative adrenaline autoinjector device, if available

*You can dial 999 from any phone, even if there is no credit left on a mobile. Medical observation in hospital is recommended after anaphylaxis.

Additional instructions:
 If wheezy, give 10 puffs salbutamol (blue inhaler) via spacer and dial 999

This is a medical document that can only be completed by the patient's treating health professional and cannot be altered without their permission. This plan has been prepared by: _____
 Hospital/Clinic: _____ Date: _____

Jext®: Instructions for use

1. Keep the blue tip against the inner thigh and push the yellow cap. Pull off the yellow cap.
2. Press the black tip against the inner thigh. Push the black tip firmly into your inner thigh until you hear a click. Then keep it there for 10 seconds. Push it in again for 10 seconds. Push it in again for 10 seconds. Push it in again for 10 seconds. Push it in again for 10 seconds.
3. Push the black tip firmly into your inner thigh until you hear a click. Then keep it there for 10 seconds. Push it in again for 10 seconds. Push it in again for 10 seconds. Push it in again for 10 seconds. Push it in again for 10 seconds.
4. Massage the injection area for 10 seconds. (See 999, ask for an adrenaline autoinjector (anaphylaxis) chart to tell them more.)

Keep your Jext® device(s) at room temperature, do not refrigerate. For more information and to register for a free reminder alert service, go to www.jext.co.uk. Produced in conjunction with: **Allergy** **Anaphylaxis**
 ©The British Society for Allergy & Clinical Immunology www.bsaci.org Approved Oct 2013

EpiPen

RCPCH **Allergy Action Plan** **bsaci**
Improving allergy care

THIS CHILD HAS THE FOLLOWING ALLERGIES:

Name:
 DOB:
 Photo:

Mild-moderate allergic reaction:

- Swollen lips, face or eyes
- Itchy / tingling mouth
- Hives or itchy skin rash
- Abdominal pain or vomiting
- Sudden change in behaviour

ACTION:

- Stay with the child, call for help if necessary
- Give antihistamine:
- Contact parent/carer (if vomited, can repeat dose)

Watch for signs of ANAPHYLAXIS (life-threatening allergic reaction):

AIRWAY: Persistent cough, hoarse voice, difficulty swallowing, swollen tongue

BREATHING: Difficult or noisy breathing, wheeze or persistent cough

CONSCIOUSNESS: Persistent dizziness / pale or floppy suddenly sleepy, collapse, unconscious

If ANY ONE of these signs are present:

- Lie child flat. If breathing is difficult, allow to sit
- Give EpiPen® or EpiPen® Junior
- Dial 999 for an ambulance* and say ANAPHYLAXIS ("ANA-FIL-AX-IS")

If in doubt, give EpiPen®

After giving EpiPen:

- Stay with child, contact parent/carer
- Commence CPR if there are no signs of life
- If no improvement after 5 minutes, give a further EpiPen® or alternative adrenaline autoinjector device, if available

*You can dial 999 from any phone, even if there is no credit left on a mobile. Medical observation in hospital is recommended after anaphylaxis.

Additional instructions:
 If wheezy, give 10 puffs salbutamol (blue inhaler) via spacer and dial 999

This is a medical document that can only be completed by the patient's treating health professional and cannot be altered without their permission. This plan has been prepared by: _____
 Hospital/Clinic: _____ Date: _____

How to give EpiPen®

1. Firm fist around EpiPen® and PULL OFF BLUE SAFETY CAP
2. SWING AND PUSH ORANGE TIP against outer thigh (with or without clothing) until a click is heard.
3. HOLD FIRMLY in place for 10 seconds
4. REMOVE EpiPen®, Massage injection site for 10 seconds

Keep your EpiPen® device(s) at room temperature, do not refrigerate. For more information and to register for a free reminder alert service, go to www.epipen.co.uk. Produced in conjunction with: **Allergy** **Anaphylaxis**
 ©The British Society for Allergy & Clinical Immunology www.bsaci.org Approved Oct 2013

Emerade

RCPCH **Allergy Action Plan** **bsaci**
Improving allergy care

THIS CHILD HAS THE FOLLOWING ALLERGIES:

Name:
 DOB:
 Photo:

Mild-moderate allergic reaction:

- Swollen lips, face or eyes
- Itchy / tingling mouth
- Hives or itchy skin rash
- Abdominal pain or vomiting
- Sudden change in behaviour

ACTION:

- Stay with the child, call for help if necessary
- Give antihistamine:
- Contact parent/carer (if vomited, can repeat dose)

Watch for signs of ANAPHYLAXIS (life-threatening allergic reaction):

AIRWAY: Persistent cough, hoarse voice, difficulty swallowing, swollen tongue

BREATHING: Difficult or noisy breathing, wheeze or persistent cough

CONSCIOUSNESS: Persistent dizziness / pale or floppy suddenly sleepy, collapse, unconscious

If ANY ONE of these signs are present:

- Lie child flat. If breathing is difficult, allow to sit
- Give Emerade®
- Dial 999 for an ambulance* and say ANAPHYLAXIS ("ANA-FIL-AX-IS")

If in doubt, give Emerade®

After giving Emerade:

- Stay with child, contact parent/carer
- Commence CPR if there are no signs of life
- If no improvement after 5 minutes, give a further Emerade® or alternative adrenaline autoinjector device, if available

*You can dial 999 from any phone, even if there is no credit left on a mobile. Medical observation in hospital is recommended after anaphylaxis.

Additional instructions:
 If wheezy, give 10 puffs salbutamol (blue inhaler) via spacer and dial 999

This is a medical document that can only be completed by the patient's treating health professional and cannot be altered without their permission. This plan has been prepared by: _____
 Hospital/Clinic: _____ Date: _____

How to use Emerade®

1. Remove the needle shield
2. Press
3. HOLD in place for 5 seconds. Lightly massage injection site afterwards

Emerade can be kept at any ambient temperature, but do not freeze. For more information and to register for a free reminder alert service, go to www.emerade-bsaci.co.uk. Produced in conjunction with: **Allergy** **Anaphylaxis**
 ©The British Society for Allergy & Clinical Immunology www.bsaci.org Approved Jan 2014

Blank

RCPCH **Allergy Action Plan** **bsaci**
Improving allergy care

THIS CHILD HAS THE FOLLOWING ALLERGIES:

Name:
 DOB:
 Photo:

Mild-moderate allergic reaction:

- Swollen lips, face or eyes
- Itchy / tingling mouth
- Hives or itchy skin rash
- Abdominal pain or vomiting
- Sudden change in behaviour

ACTION:

- Stay with the child, call for help if necessary
- Give antihistamine:
- Contact parent/carer (if vomited, can repeat dose)

Watch for signs of ANAPHYLAXIS (life-threatening allergic reaction):

AIRWAY: Persistent cough, hoarse voice, difficulty swallowing, swollen tongue

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CONSCIOUSNESS: Persistent dizziness / pale or floppy suddenly sleepy, collapse, unconscious

If ANY ONE of these signs are present:

- Lie child flat. If breathing is difficult, allow to sit
- Dial 999 for an ambulance* and say ANAPHYLAXIS ("ANA-FIL-AX-IS")
- Stay with child, contact parent/carer
- Commence CPR if there are no signs of life

*You can dial 999 from any phone, even if there is no credit left on a mobile. Medical observation in hospital is recommended after anaphylaxis.


Additional instructions:
 If wheezy, give 10 puffs salbutamol (blue inhaler) via spacer and dial 999

This is a medical document that can only be completed by the patient's treating health professional and cannot be altered without their permission. This plan has been prepared by: _____
 Hospital/Clinic: _____ Date: _____

This BSACI Action Plan for Allergic Reactions is for children with mild to moderate allergies, who need to avoid certain allergens. For people with severe allergies (and at risk of anaphylaxis) there are BSACI Action Plans which include instructions for adrenaline autoinjectors. These are available at www.bsaci.org. For further information consult NICE Clinical Guidance CG118 Food allergy in children and young people at http://guidance.nice.org.uk/CG118. Produced in conjunction with: **Allergy** **Anaphylaxis**
 ©The British Society for Allergy & Clinical Immunology www.bsaci.org Approved Oct 2013

Appendix 11 Example of personal alert card

Personal Alert Card

 <p>Attach Child's Photo here</p>	Name: <input type="text"/>	
	Class: <input type="text"/>	
	Date of Birth: <input type="text"/>	
	School: <input type="text"/>	
Emergency Contact Numbers		
Name: <input type="text"/>	Home: <input type="text"/>	Mobile: <input type="text"/>
Name: <input type="text"/>	Home: <input type="text"/>	Mobile: <input type="text"/>
GP: <input type="text"/>	Number: <input type="text"/>	
Nurse: <input type="text"/>	Work: <input type="text"/>	Mobile: <input type="text"/>
Specialist: <input type="text"/>	Work: <input type="text"/>	
Treatment of Symptoms:		
<input type="text"/>		
Special request from parents:		
<input type="text"/>		
Parent/Carer signature		Date: <input type="text"/>
Print Name: <input type="text"/>		
Nurse signature		Date: <input type="text"/>
Print name: <input type="text"/>		
Head Teacher signature		Date: <input type="text"/>
Print Name: <input type="text"/>		
Discussed with parent where alert card will be displayed	<input type="checkbox"/> classroom, <input type="checkbox"/> staffroom, <input type="checkbox"/> kitchens, <input type="checkbox"/> office, <input type="checkbox"/> other	

Medical Condition & Daily care requirements: [REDACTED]	
Care Requirments: [REDACTED]	
Special consideration for school trips: [REDACTED]	
Symptoms: [REDACTED]	
If subject to seizures:	
What does the seizure look like?	[REDACTED]
Is there any warning signs?	[REDACTED]
How long does the seizure usually last?	[REDACTED]
Is there a pattern to the seizures?	[REDACTED]
How long does the child take to recover?	[REDACTED]
Is there a known trigger?	[REDACTED]
Managment issues: eg special precautions needed, indications for swimming, when to notify parents.	[REDACTED]
Management of Condition: [REDACTED]	
Emergency medication prescribed <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, <input type="checkbox"/> No	
If Yes – what medication & how will this be administered? [REDACTED]	
Date plan developed: [REDACTED]	Date plan to be reviewed: [REDACTED]

Appendix 12 Example Sample letter

Address

Telephone contact details

Date

Dear parent/carer

Name of child – Medication in school

As you know, following consultation with you, your child, the school nurse or other healthcare professional and school staff, it has been agreed that your child requires, or may require, medicine to be administered to them during school hours. Your parental consent form and, if your child has one, their Care Plan, explains what medication needs to be administered and when.

It is parents' responsibility to contact me, or another member of staff at the school, in order to check your child's medication regularly, and at least on a termly basis, to ensure it is in date, there are no changes to the dose and it is still needed by your child. The medication should be replaced or removed as necessary, especially at the beginning of each new academic year.

If there are changes to your child's condition and/or medication, please ensure the school and school nurse are notified as soon as possible.

I am available at the school/clinic, contact details as above, if you wish to discuss your child's condition

Yours sincerely

School/School Nurse

Appendix 13 Example Training Record: staff training record – administration of medicines

Name of school/setting	
Staff Name	
Type of training received	
Date of training completed	
Training provided by	
Profession and title	

I confirm that the above named member of staff has received the training detailed above and is competent provide the treatment which was the subject of the training session outlined above.

Trainer’s signature _____

Date _____

I confirm that I have volunteered for and received the training detailed above.

Staff signature _____

Date _____

Review date _____

Appendix 14 Reviewing School's Provision

Key questions	School's Evidence		
	Achieved	In progress	Not achieved
• Do you ensure that parents and pupils are consulted about, and made aware of, your arrangements for supporting pupils with medical conditions in school?			
• Do you promote pupils' confidence and self-care in managing their own medical needs?			
• Do you ensure that staff receive satisfactory training on supporting pupil's medical needs in school?			
• Do governors ensure that policies, plans, procedures and systems are properly prepared and implemented?			
• Does the school have a policy for supporting children with medical conditions in school?			
• Does the school have a contingency plan to cope if staff refuse to administer medication?			
• Is the policy reviewed regularly?			
• Is the policy easily accessible by parents & staff, in particular the section which explains the schools procedures for dealing with medication in school?			
• Does a named individual have overall responsibility for implementation of the policy?			
• Are arrangements in place to ensure that the policy is implemented effectively?			
• Are Individual Healthcare Plans (IHPs) reviewed at least annually?			
• Is there a named individual who is responsible for the development of IHPs?			
• Is the school able to identify which staff in school need to be made aware of pupil's medical needs and are those staff aware of which children have health needs and what support is required?			
• Is written permission from parents and the head teacher obtained to allow administration of medication by a member of staff, or self-administration by the pupil, during school hours?			
• Are arrangements identified in the policy to allow children to manage their own health needs?			
• Do IHPs contain appropriate prescription and dispensing information?			
• Are emergency contact details and contingency arrangements included within the IHP?			
• Does the IHP explain what arrangements or procedures should be in place during school trips or other school activities outside of the normal school timetable so that the child can participate and are these reviewed prior to each event?			
• Does practice reflect the policy?			
• Does the policy identify roles and responsibilities?			
• Are training needs regularly assessed?			
• Have sufficient staff received suitable training?			
• Is a record kept of training undertaken?			
• Are written records kept of all medicines administered to children?			

• Do all staff know what should happen in an emergency?			
• Is the appropriate level of insurance in place and does it reflect the level of risk?			
• Does the policy set out how complaints can be made?			

