

High Ercall Primary School



MEDICAL CONDITIONS IN SCHOOL POLICY 2022-23

Policy- Document Status			
Policy Inception	6 th September 2022	Named Responsibility	Sarah Roberts
Date of Policy review	1 st September 2022		
Next review date	1 st September 2023		

This policy should be read in conjunction with the following policies also adopted within school:

- Administering medication in school – school policy following LA guidelines
- Medication in schools – LA Health and Safety manual
- DFE ‘Supporting pupils at school with medical conditions’
- First Aid Policy

HIGH ERCALL PRIMARY SCHOOL

POLICY FOR SUPPORTING PUPILS WITH MEDICAL NEEDS

Pupils with medical needs

Most pupils will at some time have a medical condition that may affect their participation in school activities. For many this will be short term; perhaps finishing a course of medication.

Other pupils have medical conditions that, if not properly managed, could limit their access to education. Such children are regarded as having medical needs. Most children with medical needs are able to attend school regularly and, with some support from school, can take part in most normal school activities. However, school staff may need to take extra care in supervising some activities to make sure that these pupils, and others, are not put at risk. For these pupils, an individual health plan will be drawn up in consultation with parents and medical professionals.

At all times, staff and pupils will be supportive of children who have medical needs or who require medication at school.

Support for pupils with medical needs

Parents or guardians have prime responsibility for their child's health and should provide school with information about their child's medical condition. Parents, and the pupil if s/he is mature enough, should give details in conjunction with their child's GP or paediatrician, as appropriate. The school nurse or doctor and specialist voluntary bodies may be able to provide additional background information for school staff.

Medication

There is no legal duty which requires school staff to administer medication; this is a voluntary role.

Any member of staff who agrees to accept responsibility for administering prescribed medicines to a child, must be competent to do so and need support from the head and parents. Such staff should receive appropriate training and guidance. They should be aware of possible side effects of the medicines and what to do if they occur.

Such staff must have access to information and training and reassurance about their legal liability.

Staff 'Duty of Care'

Anyone caring for children, including teachers, other school staff and day care staff in charge of children have a common law duty of care to act like any reasonably prudent parent. Staff need to make sure that children are healthy and safe.

In exceptional circumstances the duty of care could extend to administering medicines and/or taking action in an emergency. This duty also extends to staff leading activities taking place off site, such as visits and outings. Changes to school organisation to take into account health and safety requirements for COVID19 would also be deemed an exceptional circumstance.

Parents and Carers

Parents, as defined in the Education Act 1996, include any person who is not a parent of a child but has parental responsibility for or care of a child, such as foster parent. They are responsible for making sure the child is well enough to attend school. Parents should provide the Headteacher with sufficient information about their child's medical condition and treatment or special care needed at school. They should, jointly with the Headteacher, reach agreement on the school's role in helping with their child's medical needs. Parents cultural and religious views should always be respected.

It only requires one parent to agree to or request that medicines are administered. As a matter of practicality this is likely to be the parent with whom the school has day-to-day contact. Where parents disagree over medical support, the disagreement must be resolved by the Courts. The school will continue to administer the medicine in line with the consent given and in accordance with the prescriber's instructions, unless and until a Court decides otherwise. (DFES Guidance 1448-2005DCL-March 2005)

The school will follow DFE guidance in determining parental responsibility.

Teachers and other school staff

Some school staff are naturally concerned about their ability to support a pupil with a medical condition, particularly if it is potentially life threatening. Teachers who have pupils with medical needs in their class should understand the nature of the condition, and when and where the pupil may need extra attention. The pupil's parents and health professionals should provide this information. All staff should be aware of the likelihood of an emergency arising and what action to take if one occurs. Back up cover should be arranged for when a member of staff responsible is absent or unavailable. At different times of day other staff may be responsible for children, e.g. lunchtime supervisors. The school will ensure that they are provided with appropriate training and advice.

School staff giving medication

Teachers' conditions of employment do not include giving medication or supervising a pupil taking it, although staff may volunteer to do this and many are happy to do so. Any member of staff who agrees to accept responsibility for administering prescribed medication to a pupil should have proper training and guidance and be competent. He or she should also be made aware of the possible side effects of the medication and what to do if they occur. The type of training will depend on the individual case.

Trained staff at High Ercall Primary School are:

Laura Young
Wendy Gater

Others with a role

LA, Health Authorities, School Health Service, School Nurse/Doctor, GP, other Health Professionals will advise as necessary.

Short Term Medical Needs

Many pupils will need to take medication (or be given it) at school at some time in their school life. Mostly this will be for a short time only; e.g. to finish a course of antibiotics. To allow pupils to do so will minimise the time they need to be absent from school. However, medicines should only be taken in school when

essential; that is where it would be detrimental to a child's health if the medicine were not administered during the school day. Parents should keep children at home if they are acutely unwell.

- Where possible, medicines should not be given in school – parents are encouraged to ask the prescriber to prescribe dose frequencies which enable the medicine to be taken outside school hours. For example, medicines that need to be taken three times a day could be taken in the morning, after school and at bedtime.
- Where possible, parents should come to school to dispense medicines. Only prescribed medicines (prescribed by a doctor/dentist/nurse) will be administered at school, unless in exceptional circumstances and only with written parental request.

Policy on Administering Medicines

Please refer to High Ercall Primary School policy on administering medicines.

Long Term Medical Needs

It is important for the school to have sufficient information about the medical condition of any pupil with long term medical needs. If a pupils needs are inadequately supported, this can have a significant impact on a child's welfare, academic attainment and/or lead to emotional and behavioural problems. For pupils who attend regular hospital appointments, special arrangements may be necessary.

For pupils with long term medical needs, we will draw up an individual health care plan. (IHCP) This will be reviewed at least annually, although it could be more frequently if the need arises.

Individual Health Care Plans (IHCP)

The main purpose of an IHCP is to identify the level of support that is needed at school for an individual pupil. This written agreement with parents clarifies for staff, parents and the pupil the help the school can provide and receive.

An IHCP will include:

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

A copy will be given to parents, class teacher and a copy will be retained on school records. School staff, parents and medical staff including the school nurse, or the diabetic nurse will be involved as necessary in drawing up the Individual Health Care Plan. Training for staff will be included as necessary.

Teachers must notify supply and support staff to the medical needs of pupils in their care.

Refusing Medication

If a pupil refuses to take medication, it is the policy of the school not to force them to do so. This will be noted in the records and procedures as outlined in the individual care plan will be followed. Parents will be contacted as a matter of urgency. If necessary, the school will call the emergency services.

Administering medicine to children with long term needs

Parents must tell the school about the medicines their child needs to take and provide written details of any changes to the prescription or the support required.

Medicines must be provided in their original container as dispensed by the pharmacist and must include the prescriber's instructions.

In all cases staff will check that written details include:

- Name of child
- Name of medicine
- Dose
- Method of administration
- Any side effects
- Expiry date

Sporting Activities

We recognise that most children with medical needs can participate in physical activities and extra curricular sport. Any restrictions in a child's ability to participate in PE should be recorded in their IHCP. All staff should be aware of issues of privacy and dignity for children with particular needs.

School Trips

We recognise that it is good practice to ensure that children with medical needs are able to participate in safely managed visits. This ensures equal opportunities for all our pupils.

When preparing risk assessments staff will consider any reasonable adjustments they might make to enable a child with medical needs to participate fully and safely on visits.

Sometimes additional safety measures may need to be taken for outside visits and it may be that an additional supervisor, a parent or other volunteer might be needed to accompany a particular child. Arrangements for taking any medicines will need to be planned as part of the risk assessment and trip planning process. A copy of individual health care plans should be taken on trips and visits in the event of information being needed in an emergency.



High Ercall Primary School
INDIVIDUAL HEALTHCARE PLAN

Name of school/setting:	
Child's name:	
Group/class/form:	
Date of birth:	
Child's address:	
Medical diagnosis or condition:	
Date:	
Review date:	

Family Contact Information

1. Name:	
Phone no. (work):	
(home):	
(mobile):	
2. Name:	
Relationship to child:	
Phone no. (work):	
(home):	
(mobile):	

Clinic/Hospital Contact

Name:	
Phone no:	

G.P.

Name:	
Phone no:	

Who is responsible for providing support in school?	
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Describe medical needs and give details of child's symptoms, triggers, signs, treatments, facilities, equipment or devices, environmental issues etc:

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Name of medication, dose, method of administration, when to be taken, side effects, contra-indications, administered by/self-administered with/without supervision:

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Daily care requirements:

-

Specific support for the pupil's educational, social and emotional needs:

Arrangements for school visits/trips etc:

Other information:

Describe what constitutes an emergency, and the action to take if this occurs:

Who is responsible in an emergency (*state if different for off-site activities*)?:

Plan developed with:

Staff training needed/undertaken – who, what, when:

Form copied to:

Signed:..... (Parent)

Signed:.....(school)

Date:.....