



Annemount School First Aid Policy

This policy applies to the whole school including EYFS

This policy should be read in conjunction with the schools COVID-19 Policy. Due to the ongoing pandemic there may be some aspects of this policy which may suddenly change or be placed on hold.

Introduction

This policy outlines the School's responsibility to provide adequate and appropriate First Aid to pupils, staff, parents, visitors and the procedures in place to meet that responsibility. This policy is written with due regard to DfE documents: *Health and Safety; Advice for schools (2014 updated 2018)*, *Managing medicines in schools and early-years settings (DfE/Department of Health, 2005)*, *Supporting Pupils with Medical Conditions (2015 updated 2017)*.

The School has taken into account the requirements of the EYFS legislation which states that at least one person on the premises must have a Paediatric First Aid Certificate when EYFS pupils are on site and at least one person on EYFS outings. This is also the case for KS1 pupils.

Aims

- To provide adequate First Aid provision and medical care for pupils, visitors and staff
- To appoint the appropriate number of suitably trained people as appointed persons and First Aiders to meet the needs of the School
- To provide sufficient and appropriate First Aid resources and facilities
- To inform staff of the school's First Aid arrangements
- To provide information on the correct procedure to follow should First Aid be required
- To provide information on the correct reporting procedures.

Teachers and other staff in charge of pupils are expected to use their best efforts at all times, particularly in emergencies, to secure the welfare of the pupils at the School in the same way that parents might be expected to act towards their children..

Key Personnel

The Head Teacher

The Head Teacher is responsible for putting the policy into practice and for developing detailed procedures. The Head Teacher ensures that parents are aware of the School's Health and Safety Policy, including arrangements for First Aid (DfE First Aid in Schools 2014). The Head Teacher ensures the First Aid policy is updated regularly and that the needs of individual children with specific medical needs are met. The Head Teacher ensures that staff are adequately trained to deal with these.

Appointed Person

The school has appointed Aiden Griffin to work in conjunction with the Head Teacher to manage First Aid in the school. The appointed person is responsible for the ordering of First Aid resources and ensuring that First Aid kits are correctly stocked, assisting colleagues in the administering of First Aid, ensuring an ambulance or other professional medical help is summoned when appropriate and keeping staff aware of changes in the First Aid Policy as and when is necessary.

First Aid Procedure at Point of Need

1. Follow the St. John Ambulance First Aid Treatment recommendations available in First Aid boxes:

- Keep calm;
- Assess the situation and either send or call for help;
- Ensure that nobody else is going to be hurt and that the casualty is in no further danger;
- Give First Aid but only as far as knowledge and skill permit. The patient should be given all possible reassurances and if necessary removed from danger;
- Never give the casualty anything to eat or drink;
- Be prepared to give succinct and accurate information about the accident to a first aider or other health professional.

2. Any injury should be dealt with promptly by either the teacher in charge at the time of the accident or by the nearest First Aider. Surgical gloves should be worn where appropriate.

3. All staff should know the location of the First Aid kits. These are maintained by the appointed person. New staff members should familiarize themselves with members of staff who are trained in First Aid, Anaphylaxis and Paediatric First Aid. The Head Teacher should always be consulted should an incident require more than basic First Aid.

Further Care

Should a child need to lie down they should be taken to the relevant First Aid room – Sick Bay (as defined by the Education (School Premises) Regulations 1996) and parents will be asked to collect the child. The office serves as the First Aid room at Annemount School. The First Aid Room contains:

- Mattress
- Sink with hot and cold water
- First Aid kit
- Paper towels
- Refuse bin
- Telephone
- Record keeping facilities
- A chair
- The nearest WC is next door.

- The child should not be left unattended in the First Aid room.

First Aiders

First Aiders hold a valid certificate of competence, issued by an organisation whose training and qualifications are approved by the HSE and their training will include resuscitation of children. They receive updated training at least every three years.

The Head Teacher assesses the number of personnel who need First Aid training and takes into account that there should be at least one person on the premises or on a school trip with appropriate First Aid qualifications, and for the Early Years at least one person on the premises and one person on an outing with Paediatric First Aid training. A list of school First Aiders will be found in school office. (See Appendix A)

Reporting Accidents

All accidents must be recorded as follows:

Children

- The accident form must be completed by the adults supervising at the time.

Minor Accidents

- Parents are to be informed of minor accidents at the end of the school day or, where appropriate, by the class teacher.

Serious Accident

- In the event of a serious accident, the Head Teacher is to be informed immediately.
- Parents will be contacted by the Head Teacher, or if she is not available, the class teacher.

Bump to the Head

- In the event of a child suffering a bump to the head, a completed Bumped Head Sticker (Appendix B) must be affixed to the child, and the parent must be called to explain the situation. The time of the bump must be indicated on the sticker. The child will be observed throughout the remaining school day for any signs that they are becoming unwell.

Staff

- Staff who injure themselves at school are required to fill in the Accident Book form.
- The Head Teacher is to be informed of the injury and retains a copy of the accident form.
- The Accident Book identifies which incidents are reportable under RIDDOR (Reporting of Injuries, Diseases, and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1995).

Visitors

- Visitors must sign in when they arrive at the school. Visitors with specific requirements would be advised to notify the school and an assessment can be made as to assigning them a responsible person.
- Visitors who injure themselves at school are required to fill in the Accident Book.
- The Head Teacher is to be informed of the injury.

Informing Parents

- Parents are immediately informed of serious accidents injuries and given advice accordingly.
- A parent is always telephoned if their child has had a bump to the head. The child is then given a sticker to wear and monitored.
- Parents should be informed of minor injuries, including scrapes and bumps, at the end of the School Day.
- Parents of children who are taken ill during the school day should be contacted and asked to collect their child from the Sick Bay.

Access to First Aid Kits

- The Appointed Person ensures that the appropriate number of First Aid containers is available according to the risk assessment of the site.
- First Aid containers are kept in the EYFS area (ground floor) and are easily accessible for all staff.
- First Aid bags/containers and individual medications must be taken:
 - To off-site lessons including Gym and Swimming
 - On all school trips
- Individual medications (e.g. Ventolin inhalers and EpiPens) must be taken with the child when off site.
- First Aid Kits comply with the Health and Safety (First Aid) Regulations and are kept in the cloakroom at Annemount. Our first aid kits are regularly checked by a appointed member of staff and re-stocked as necessary.

Arrangements for Pupils with Specific Medical Needs

- Should a child have a specific medical condition, e.g. asthma, diabetes, severe allergy, the Appointed Person will compile a Care Plan with the cooperation of the child's parent and medical practitioner. The care plan given to the Class teacher and kept with the child's medication.
- If necessary, staff working closely with the child should have specific training so that they can meet the special needs.

Communicable Diseases

Parents are asked to inform the School by email as soon as possible if their child has a communicable disease, e.g. chickenpox. The School Office will then alert the relevant parents via email. Care is taken to preserve the confidentiality of the child with the communicable disease. If necessary the school will contact RIDDOR (Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations, 1995), (telephone 0845 300 99 23).

Illness Policy in relation to COVID-19

Nobody will be allowed in school if they show signs of COVID-19. This may include;

- high temperature – this means you feel hot to touch on your chest or back (you do not need to measure your temperature)

- a new, continuous cough – this means coughing a lot for more than an hour, or 3 or more coughing episodes in 24 hours (if you usually have a cough, it may be worse than usual)
- loss of taste or smell

It is understood that as more is learnt more about the virus, new signs and symptoms may be revealed. If this is the case, the school will continue to keep families informed and updated. As a general rule of thumb, anyone with any cold-like symptoms should remain at home.

Those that show symptoms will be asked to self-isolate at home and get tested for COVID-19.

NHS Test and Trace

Anyone who displays symptoms of COVID-19 should get a test. Tests can be booked online through the NHS testing and tracing coronavirus website <https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/coronavirus-covid-19/testing-and-tracing/> or ordered by telephone via NHS 119. Essential workers, which includes staff members have priority access to testing.

The Test and Trace process requires a patient to provide details of anyone they have been in close contact with if tests results are positive for COVID-19.

Testing positive for COVID-19

Those who been tested positive for COVID-19 will not be allowed to return to school until they have self-isolated at home for 7 full days and all symptoms have disappeared. Fellow house members should self-isolate for 14 days. Affected staff and pupils will be allowed to return to school only upon the Principal's agreement. The school has the right to ask a pupil or staff member to remain home for longer if deemed necessary.

Households

If a member of a pupil or staff member's household shows signs of or tests positive for COVID-19, then all members of the household must remain home until the member of household has been tested. In the event they test positive, all members of the household must remain home for 14 days. Once this self-isolation period is over, the Principal will agree if it is acceptable to return to school.

Presenting with symptoms during the school day

The school has a fully equipped Sick Bay and will be used for non-COVID-19 suspected illness. COVID-19 symptomatic patients will be attended to in the Music Room on the ground floor.

Tracking and Limiting Contamination

In the event that a pupil, staff member or a member of their household tests positive for COVID-19, the school must be notified immediately. The school will notify all those within the class group or those who may be at risk of contamination. The school adheres to a confidentiality code of practice and will not release any names in this event.

In the event this is the case, we will ask that the class group continues to learn from home to ease the spread of the virus for 14 days. Other household members of that wider class do not need to self-isolate unless the child or staff member they live with in that class subsequently develops symptoms.

Head Lice

If parents notify the school that a pupil has head lice or nits an email is sent to all those in the same year group. If staff suspect or are told that a pupil has head lice or nits – continuous scratching of the head is the most obvious sign – they should arrange for a First Aider to inspect the pupil's hair. Kindness and discretion must be exercised to both the child and the parent.

Sickness

- Annemount 's policy for the exclusion of ill or infectious children is discussed with parents. This includes procedures for contacting parents (or other authorised adults) if a child becomes ill while in the setting.
- Children who are unwell, have a temperature, or sickness and diarrhoea, or who has an infectious disease should not come to school whilst they are unwell. The child needs to have at least 24 hours at home before returning to school if they have vomited.
- If a child is found to have any symptoms of infection they will be sent home. This includes a child with infected mucous, i.e. yellow or green with a constantly running nose requiring continual assistance.
- If a child becomes unwell in school hours, the parent is to be contacted so that collection can be arranged.
- Any child who is waiting to be collected but feels too ill to remain with their class can stay in the Sick Bay (Office). The Sick Bay room bed and bedding are portable and can be moved if required. Staff, who have the required First Aid qualifications, will look after the child.
- When the parent or carer collects the child, a Sent Home form must be completed and signed by the parent or carer as well as the teacher.

Hygiene Procedures

- Basic hygiene procedures must be followed by staff. Single-use disposable gloves must be worn when treatment involves blood or other bodily fluids. Care should be taken when disposing of dressings or equipment. Staff are issued with anti-bacterial hand gel, and should also ensure that normal hand washing routines are followed.

Hygiene Procedures for Spillage of Bodily Fluids

- No child should be allowed to remain in the vicinity of a spillage of bodily fluids.
- If possible all adults and children should be removed from the area; however, if a child is injured and it may be unsafe to move him/her then an adult will need to be with them.
- The adult should ensure that both s/he and the child are protected from the body fluids. The Appointed Person should be called for and he will deal with the spillage appropriately.

When to Call an Ambulance

The number to dial for an ambulance is 999. The nearest hospital to the School is The Royal Free Hospital, Pond Street, London, NW3 2QG; Tel: 020 7794 0500

Call an ambulance;

- If you are in doubt as to the condition of the casualty
- After administering First Aid and you feel there is a need for a hospital check up
- After placing in the recovery position if the casualty is breathing, but unconscious
- After an epipen has been administered for anaphylactic shock, after a severe asthmatic attack, after a diabetic coma, for an epileptic fit where the seizure lasts more than five minutes or if the victim is harmed in the seizure
- If the casualty is not breathing

Administering Medication during School Hours (Whole School including EYFS)

- Most children will at some time have short-term medical needs, perhaps entailing finishing a course of medicine such as antibiotics. Some children, however, have longer term medical needs and may require medicines on a long-term basis to keep them well, for example children with well-controlled epilepsy or cystic fibrosis.
- Others may require medicines in particular circumstances, such as children with severe allergies who may need an adrenaline injection. Children with severe asthma may have a need for daily inhalers and additional doses during an attack.
- Although there is no legal duty that requires school staff to administer medicines, the school has a clear duty of care to the children and follows good practice by supporting children with health needs as part of their accessibility planning duties.
- Upon the request to administer medication throughout the school day it is the schools policy to only administer prescribed medication with a Medication Consent form.
- Parents are informed on the same day of any prescribed medication given and of its timings (in order to prevent overdosing).

a) Parental responsibilities in respect of their child's medical needs

- Parents have the prime responsibility for their child's health and should provide schools with information about their child's medical condition. Parents are asked to declare any medical needs when their children join the school on the Pupil Personal Record form. This information is updated on an annual basis with the Current Pupil Details Update form.
- They must also complete and sign a Medication Consent form in the event that any medication needs to be administered during school hours. This states the name of the child, name/s of parent/s, the date, the name of the medication, the dose and times, or how and when the medication is to be administered. (see Appendix C).
- Children taking prescribed medication must be well enough to attend school.

b) Children with specific medical conditions

- Children with specific medical conditions including allergies, who either regularly take medicine in order to keep themselves well (e.g. epileptics), or who may need to take prescribed medicine as a matter of urgency (e.g. asthmatics and those with allergies) have a Care Plan. This care plan is written up by the Appointed Person in consultation with the parent. Details of the medication are on the Care Plan. The Care Plan should include:
 - details of a child's condition
 - backgrounds
 - trigger and warning signs
 - management strategy
 - important information
 - emergency details
 - contact details

(See Appendix D).

- For children with food allergies or other dietary needs, special attention should be paid when treats by parents are brought to School. Parents of children who are unable to eat cake or sweets are asked to send in appropriate snacks that can be given to their child in these instances.
- Staff with specific medical conditions should be honest about their circumstances. It is in their own interests that their condition and what to do in an emergency is known by all their colleagues.

c) Roles and responsibility of staff managing administration of medicines, and for administering or supervising the administration of medicines

- No member of staff must administer any medicine to a child unless a Medical Consent form has been completed by the parent.
- Only prescribed medication can be administered by a staff member.
- In general, the Appointed Person has the responsibility of administering medicine as they can store the medicine safely away from children, and have ready access to the telephone should they need to get further information from the parent or from the medical practitioner who prescribed the medicine. For children that regularly need medicine to keep themselves well it may be that the Class Teacher has the responsibility to administer medicine.
- It may be that the class teacher administers the medicine and therefore will also give the child reassurance and any necessary support; they will also ensure the Medication Consent Record is completed correctly.
- Before administering any medicine, the Appointed Person must check:
 - the child's name
 - prescribed dose
 - expiry date
 - written instructions provided by the prescriber on the label or container
- If a child refuses to take medicine, staff should not force them to do so, but should note this in the records and immediately telephone the parents. For a child

with a Care Plan, the procedures to then follow should be recorded. If a refusal to take medicines results in an emergency, the school or setting's emergency procedures should be followed.

- If in doubt about any procedure staff should not administer the medicines but check with the parents or the prescribing doctor before taking further action. If staff have any other concerns related to administering medicine to a particular child, the issue should be discussed with the Head Teacher, who will then discuss it with the parent.

d) *Procedures for managing prescription medicines which need to be taken during the school day*

- The Medical Consent form should be handed into the School Office together with the medicine. The parent should give the School Office written details of how the medicine is to be given and when. This should be checked against the prescriber's instructions on the medicine.
- Medicines will only be accepted that have been prescribed by a doctor, dentist, nurse prescriber or pharmacist prescriber. Medicines must always be provided in the original container as dispensed by a pharmacist and include the prescriber's instructions for administration.
- The School must never accept medicines that have been taken out of the container as originally dispensed nor make changes to dosages on parental instructions.
- The School Office will inform the child's Class Teacher of the time the medicine needs to be given and may arrange for the class teacher to administer the medication.
- If the administration of prescribed medication requires medical knowledge, individual training is provided for the relevant member of staff by a health professional.
- The school will refuse to administer medication if the medicine is dangerous, the timing or nature of administration are of vital importance or serious consequences could result if a dose is forgotten.
- All Epipen and asthma medication are kept in the classroom in a box with the child's name on. All staff are notified of the location of these medicines.
- Staff must not be under the influence of alcohol or any other substances which may affect their ability to care for children. If staff are taking medication which may affect their ability to care for children, those staff members should seek medical advice before resuming work.

e) *Safe storage of medicines*

- It is a requirement that if a child has to bring an epipen to school, then two such pens **must** be provided.
- Any medication brought in by staff for personal use is to be kept in the Office. Staff should inform the Appointed Person of any regular medication. The Head Teacher will ensure that those staff members only work with children if medical advice confirms that the medication (regular or case specific) is unlikely to impair that staff member's ability to look after children properly.

f) Procedures for managing prescription medicines on educational visits and to off-site games

- If a child is finishing a course of antibiotics following an illness, it is preferable that they do not join their colleagues on educational visits or to off-site games but stay at home, in order to recover fully from their ailment.
- For children with specific medical conditions, the care plan and the necessary medicines must be taken on educational visits and to off-site games. These are the responsibility of the Class Teacher on Educational Visits and a nominated member of the games staff for off-site games. They should always check that the medicine is in date.
- A medical list accompanies all Educational Visits and goes with the games staff to off-site games. Children with medical conditions are listed with brief details of their medication. Staff should be alert at certain times of year for children with asthma or environmentally triggered allergies.
- Sometimes additional safety measures may need to be taken for outside visits. It may be that a parent or another volunteer might be needed to accompany a particular child.

g) Non -prescription medicines

- Parents may request at times that children are given non-prescription medicine, for example, Calpol, if recovering from a cold. If a child is so unwell that they need non-prescription medicine then they are not well enough to be in school and parents must be asked to keep the child at home. **It is the schools policy not to administer non-prescribed oral medication.**
- There are some possible exceptions, for example skin creams for eczema. In such cases, the class teacher and appointed person will make the decision after discussion with the parents and then the same procedure must be followed for obtaining a medical consent form from the parent.
- Some children are sensitive to the sun, and sun cream must be administered by parents before the children come to school. Sun cream can be applied by the child at school and assisted by an adult at the parents' request.

h) Record keeping

- Each time medicine is given, the School, including the Early Years, **must** keep written records.
- Good records help demonstrate that staff have exercised a duty of care.
- The Medical Consent Form must be filled in prior to administering medication:
 - the date the medication is due;
 - the time the medication is due;
 - the name of the student receiving medication;
 - the name of the medication given;
 - the exact dosage of medication given;
 - the name of the person on the school staff authorised to give medication to the student the signature of the person giving the medication; and
- The Medication Consent Form must be completed by the authorised person giving the medication, immediately after the medication is given and witnessed by another adult.

- The Medical Consent Form must be kept in the classroom with the medication until complete then filed in the child's personal folder in the school office.
- In effect, the documentation referred to in (a) above represents an agreement among the parties as to the arrangements made in respect of the medication.
- In addition:
 - Lists of children with allergies and other medical conditions will be issued at the beginning of each term. The medication that they have in School is noted on this list.
 - Photographs of children who require an EpiPen are affixed to the boxes containing their epi-pens.

i) Management Procedures and Risk assessment

- The School has Employers Liability Insurance to provide cover for injury to staff acting within the scope of their employment and this provides full cover in respect of actions which could be taken by staff in the course of their employment.
- The School (i.e. the Proprietor/Head Teacher) will support staff to use their best endeavours at all times, particularly in emergencies. In general, the consequences of taking no action are likely to be more serious than those of trying to assist in an emergency.
- The Head Teacher is responsible for ensuring that this policy is understood by all staff and that the procedures and record keeping are correctly followed.
- The Head Teacher will regularly review this policy and make amendments as necessary.

Reporting to Riddor

- Schools are required to report serious incidents to the Health and Safety Executive under RIDDOR (Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations, 1995), (telephone 0845 300 99 23). Employers must report:
 - deaths;
 - major injuries;
 - 'over-seven' day injuries;
 - an accident causing injury to pupils, members of the public or other people not at work;
 - a specified dangerous occurrence, where something happened which did not result in an injury, but could have done.


Injuries 'over-seven day' will be reported to RIDDOR but 'over-three day' injuries will be recorded with the accident record.

Date: July 2020
Review: July 2021

Appendix A – List of First Aiders

Staff Member	Qualification	Date of Qualification
Geraldine Maidment	Paediatric First Aid	27/4/2018
Aiden Griffin	Paediatric First Aid	27/4/2018
Esther Janner	Paediatric First Aid	27/4/2018
Katy Abrahams	Paediatric First Aid	27/4/2018
Marisa Aplicano	Paediatric First Aid	27/4/2018
Sarah Thompson	Paediatric First Aid	27/4/2018
Berneen Neerkin	Paediatric First Aid	27/4/2018
India Gurmail-Kaufmann	Paediatric First Aid	27/4/2018
Andrea Greenin	Paediatric First Aid	4/04/2019

Appendix B – Bump My Head sticker



I bumped my
head today at:

Appendix C – Medication Consent Form

Medication Consent Form

Child's Name: _____

Child's Class: _____

Medication: _____

Reason for taking medication during school hours:

-

—

-

—

Time and Date medication is due:

—

I authorise members of staff during the course of the school day to administer the above medication. I understand the following:

- a doctor has passed my child fit enough to return to school but still needs a course of medication,
- the medicine is not dangerous,
- the timing or nature of administration are not of vital importance,
- no serious consequences could result if the teacher forgets to administer a dose and
- the medicine is clearly labelled with contents, owner's name and dosage.

Medication instructions, including exact dosage, frequency and for how long treatment should continue:

Signature of Parent _____

Date

Date/Time
of Administration

Dose

Teacher Signature

Witness

Parent Signature

CARE PLAN

NAME

D.O.B

BACKGROUND

•

TRIGGERS AND WARNING SIGNS

•

MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

•

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

•

EMERGENCY TREATMENT

•

CONTACT DETAILS

Home:

Mum's Mobile:

Dad's Mobile: