

Administration of Medicines

Most pupils will at some time have a medical condition that may affect their participation in school activities and for many this will be short-term. Other pupils have medical conditions that, if not properly managed, could limit their access to education. Most children with medical needs are able to attend school regularly and, with some support from the school, can take part in most normal school activities.

Ellenbrook Primary School is committed to ensuring that children with medical needs have the same right of access as other children. There is no legal duty that requires schools and staff to administer medication, this is a voluntary role. The 'duty of care' extends to administering medication in exceptional circumstances, and therefore it is for schools to decide their local policy for the administration of medication.

1. Role of Parents and Carers

Parents/carers should, wherever possible, administer or supervise the self-administration of medication to their children. This may be by spacing the doses so that they are not required within school hours, or by the parent/carer coming in to school at lunch time to administer the medication. However, this might not be practicable and in such a case parents/carer may make a request for medication to be administered to the child at school.

If medicine needs to be administered during school time, then a parent or carer must bring it to the school office and fill in the Administration of Medication Permission and Record form (Appendix 1). Medication must not be given to the class teacher, or brought into school by the child themselves.

If medication is for a short-term condition, any remaining medication must be collected from the office by a parent or carer at the end of the school day.

2. The Role of School Staff

All members of staff have a duty to maintain professional standards of care and to ensure that children and young people are safe. Our school will monitor and review individual needs and administer medicines in order to meet the all-round needs of the child. There is no legal duty requiring staff to administer medication or to supervise a child when taking medicines. This is a voluntary role.

In response to the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) 1995, we are making reasonable adjustments for disabled children, including those with medical needs, and we are planning strategically to improve access over time. We are also making reasonable adjustments to enable children with medical needs to participate fully in all areas of school life including educational visits and sporting activities.

The Headteacher, in consultation with the Governing Body, staff, parents/carers, health professionals and the local authority will decide whether our school can assist a child with medical needs. The Headteacher is responsible for:

- Implementing the policy on a daily basis;
- Ensuring that the procedures are understood and implemented;
- Ensuring appropriate training is provided;
- Making sure that there is effective communication with parents/carers, pupils, staff and all relevant health professionals concerning pupils' health needs. Staff, including supply staff, will be informed of any pupil's medical needs where this is relevant and of any changes to their needs as and when they might arise. All staff, parents and pupils will be informed of the designated person with responsibility for medical care.

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3. Prescription Medication

Prescription medicines should be administered at home wherever possible, for example medicines that need to be taken 3 times a day can usually be taken before school, after school and at bed time. Parents are encouraged to ask the GP to whether this is possible. Prescription medicines will only be administered by the school where it would be detrimental to a child's health if it were not done.

Medicines should always be provided in the original container as dispensed by a pharmacist and include the prescriber's instructions for administration. The exception to this is insulin which must still be in date, but will generally be available to school inside an insulin pen or a pump, rather than in its original container. Schools should never accept medicines that have been taken out of the container nor make changes to dosages on parental instruction.

In all cases it is necessary to check:

- Name of child
- Name of medicine
- Dosage
- Written instructions provided by prescriber
- Expiry date

An Administration of Medicine Permission & Record form (Appendix 1) must be completed and signed by the parent / carer. No medication will be given without the parent's written consent.

Prescribed medication, other than emergency medication, will be kept in the Office, either in the cupboard or the refrigerator as appropriate. All emergency medicines (asthma inhalers, epi-pens etc.) should be kept in the child's classroom and be readily available.

The spare Epi-pen is stored in the metal first aid cabinet on the wall in the KS1 shared area.

Long Term Medical Needs

It is important for the school to have sufficient information regarding the medical condition of any pupil with long term medical needs. The school will draw up a health care plan for such pupils, involving the parents and the relevant health professionals. Refer to the "Supporting Pupils at School with Medical Conditions Policy" for more information.

Appropriate training will be arranged for the administration of any specialist medication (e.g. adrenaline via an EpiPen, Buccal midazolam, insulin etc.) Staff should not administer such medicines until they have been trained to do so.

4. Controlled Drugs

Controlled drugs, such as Ritalin, are controlled by the Misuse of Drugs Act. Therefore, it is imperative that controlled drugs are strictly managed between the school and parents. Ideally controlled drugs are only brought in on a daily basis by parents, but certainly no more than a week's supply and the amount of medication handed over to the school should always be recorded.

Controlled drugs should be stored in a locked non-portable container, such as a safe, and only specific named staff allowed access to it. Each time the drug is administered it must be recorded, including if the child refused to take it. If pupils refuse to take medication, school staff should not force them to do so. The school should inform the child's parents as a matter of urgency. If necessary, the school should

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call the emergency services. The person administering the controlled drug should monitor that the drug has been taken. Passing a controlled drug to another child is an offence under the Misuse of Drugs Act.

As with all medicines any unused medication should be recorded as being returned back to the parent when no longer required. If this is not possible it should be returned to the dispensing pharmacist. It should not be thrown away.

5. Non-Prescription Medicine

Where possible, the school will avoid administering non-prescription medicine. However, we may do so in two circumstances:

- if requested by the parent/carer, if it will facilitate the child attending school and continuing their learning. This will usually be for a short period only, perhaps to apply a lotion or the administration of paracetamol for toothache or other pain.
- if school recommends to a parent/carer (and the parent/carer agrees) that the administration of non-prescription medicine (paracetamol liquid, for example) would enable the child to continue their school day without having to be taken home.

However, such medicines will only be administered in school where it would be detrimental to a child's health if it were not administered during the day, and with full oral consent from the parent/carer.

A child under 16 should never be given aspirin-containing medicine, unless prescribed by a doctor.

The school cannot hold medication for long periods of time unless the child has an Educational Health Care Plan. Parents should be contacted if medication is administered relating to their Health Care Plan.

6. Administering Medicines

Appropriate training will be arranged for the administration of any specialist medication (e.g. adrenaline via an epipen, Buccal midazolam, insulin etc.) Staff should not administer such medicines until they have been trained to do so. A list of all staff trained in administration of medicines will be maintained by the Office. The SENCo will maintain a record of staff trained in specialist medication for children with Health Care Plans.

Parents must complete an Administration of Medication Consent form.

When a member of staff administers medicine, they will check the child's Administration of Medication Permission and Record form against the medication, to ensure that the dose and timing are correct. They will then administer the medicine as required, and record this on the form. For long-term medication, an Administration of Medication Continuation Sheet will be used as necessary.

7. Emergency Inhalers

In line with "Guidance on the use of emergency salbutamol inhalers in schools" March 2015, the school will keep emergency reliever (blue) inhalers for the emergency use of children whose own inhaler is not available for any reason. They will be stored in the Office, along with appropriate spacers. Parents

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must sign a "Consent form: use of emergency salbutamol inhaler to consent to their child being allowed to use the emergency inhaler. These will be kept in the Asthma file in the Medical Room.

8. Self-Management

It is important that as children get older, they should be encouraged to take responsibility and manage their own medication. This should be clearly set out in the child's health care plan in agreement with the parents, bearing in mind the safety of other pupils.

Staff should be aware of the need for asthmatics to carry medication with them (or for staff to take appropriate action). Children should know where their medicines are stored.

9. Refusing Medication

If a child refuses to take medication staff should not force them to do so, but note this in the records and inform parents of the refusal. If the refusal leads to a medical emergency, the school will call the emergency services and inform the parents.

10. Offsite Visits

It is good practice for schools to encourage pupils with medical needs to participate in offsite visits. All staff supervising visits should be aware of any medical needs and relevant emergency procedures. Where necessary, individual risk assessments will be completed. A member of staff who is trained to administer any specific medication will accompany the pupil and ensure that the appropriate medication is taken on the visit. Inhalers must be taken for all children who suffer from asthma.

Travel Sickness - Tablets can be given with written consent from a parent but the child's name, dosage, time of dose and any possible side effects (the child must have had the travel sickness preventative at home before the trip in case of side effects) should be clearly marked on the container, which must be the original packaging. Parents will need to complete an Administration of Medication Permission and Record form.

Residential visits – All medicines which a child needs to take should be handed to the teacher in charge of the visit. The only exception are asthma inhalers, which should be kept by the child themselves. The parents will sign a consent form for any medicines which they need to take during the visit, plus consent of emergency treatment to be administered.

11. Disposal of Medicines

The SENCo will check all medicines kept in school each term to ensure that they have not exceeded their expiry date. Parents/carers will be notified of any that need to be replaced. Parents/carers are responsible for ensuring that date-expired medicines are returned to a pharmacy for safe disposal. If parents do not collect all medicines, they should be taken to a local pharmacy for safe disposal.

Sharps boxes should always be used for the disposal of needles. If any child requires regular injections (eg. Insulin), they will have their own sharps box which can be taken offsite with them on trips etc. The parents will be notified when the box is almost full so that they can bring in a new box and take the full box for disposal.

