

Madresfield C.E. Primary School

Supporting Pupils with Medical Needs in School

This policy should be read in conjunction with our Child Protection/Safeguarding Policy

August 2016 - To be reviewed August 2017

Introduction

Many pupils at some time need to take medication in school. For many this will be short – finishing a course of medication.

Other pupils have medical conditions such as asthma or diabetes and need to be managed effectively so as not to limit access to education.

Some children have conditions that need emergency treatment – severe allergic conditions (anaphylaxis) or epilepsy.

At Madresfield school we offer support to pupils with health care needs so that these children can take part in most normal school activities.

There may be times when a child's specific need means that regular nappy changing is required. Appendix 1 attached details the County Continence Policy which we adhere to as a school.

Finishing a course of medication

- Parents are responsible for their child's medication.
- If a Doctor prescribes medication to be administered four times daily, parents are responsible for making their own arrangements for the dose required during the school day. If a parent representative is to administer medication, written notification must be received by the school in advance.

Medical Conditions

We have children in school with asthma and we operate the following policy:

- We welcome all pupils with asthma.
- We encourage and help children with asthma to participate fully in all aspects of school life.
- We recognise that asthma is an important condition affecting many children.
- We recognise that immediate access to inhalers is vital and store them where the child can access them easily.
- We will ensure that the school environment is favourable to children with asthma. There is no smoking allowed on any of the school site.
- We will ensure that other children understand asthma so that they can support friends.
- Ensure that all staff have a clear understanding of what to do in the event of a child having an asthma attack.
- We will work in partnership with parents, school governors, health professionals, school staff and children to ensure successful implementation of this policy.
- We will keep an up to date register of children in school with asthma, using information from parents to give staff accurate details of each child's medical requirements.

Under exceptional circumstances, agreed on an individual basis, a member of staff may oversee the taking of prescribed necessary medication”.

The School Asthma Record

Madresfield School takes its responsibilities to its pupils with asthma seriously. Following advice from the National Asthma Campaign we have formulated the above policy.

As part of this good practice we ask all parents of children with asthma to complete an asthma record card that is kept in school. The completed card will have details of the pupil's current treatment and also what steps to take if an asthma attack occurs in school. The card will help school staff to help the child receive the best possible treatment.

The school asthma record card should be updated regularly by parents as to whether or not the treatment has changed.

This is one of the ongoing conditions that is treated in school with children administering their own inhalers supervised by an adult.

As and when children are admitted with other ongoing medical conditions a policy to meet the needs of such conditions will be formulated.

Conditions requiring Emergency Treatment

Anaphylaxis

- All staff receive training on an annual basis on how to deal with severe allergic reactions if there are any children in school who have been prescribed an epi-pen.
- Epi-pens are provided by the parents of the child with an allergy and kept in a clearly labelled container.
- All parents are alerted to the severe reaction of some children to foods such as nuts and particularly peanuts.
- Parents are encouraged not to send nut products in packed lunches.
- On residential visits and visits where food is provided, prior contact is made alerting the place of the visit to pupils allergies.
- In the event of an Epi-pen being used an ambulance will be called immediately and a parent or guardian contacted.

Diabetes

When a child has diabetes the following procedures will be followed.

- An individual care plan will be in place.
- A home/school liaison book will be used.
- All staff will be aware of the child's medical condition.
- Blood testing and emergency food kits will be kept in the child's classroom. These will be checked by a member of staff on a weekly basis.
- The school will work closely with parents and the diabetic nurse to monitor the child's well being.
- A needle disposal box is kept in the office for used needles and contaminated test strips.
- If the First Aider's in school are in any doubt about how to proceed, an ambulance will be called.

Epilepsy

When a child suffers an epileptic fit the following procedures will be followed:

- Protect the child from injury – clear the area of furniture and objects
- **DO NOT** attempt to restrain the child or hold him/her down
- **DO NOT** force objects into the child's mouth
- Prevent the child from inhaling vomit or mucus
- If the child begins to vomit or froth at the mouth, turn him/her on his/her side with the mouth towards the floor
- If the child loses consciousness turn him/her on to his/her side (recovery position).
- Call for an ambulance.

Worcestershire County Council

Continence Policy for Local Authority Early Years and Education Settings

Continence Guidance for Private, Voluntary and Independent Providers

This document supports Worcestershire Education Inclusion Policy 2010 principles (vii) "All learners should feel emotionally and physically secure in order to achieve well and enjoy their learning" and (ix), "Tailored support will be available for the specific specialist needs of some learners".

Introduction

Children of all ages may experience continence issues often related to their age or stage of development; for some children incontinence may be a life-long condition.

All settings must make reasonable adjustments (e.g. additional staff support to meet the needs of each child (Equality Act 2010, Chapter 2 Section 20). Children should not be excluded nor treated less favourably because of their incontinence.

Admissions Policies cannot require a child to be continent as a condition of admission.

Indirect disability discrimination happens when there is a rule, policy or practice that applies to everyone but especially disadvantages children with a particular disability compared with children who do not have that disability.

Therefore parents cannot be required to support their children's care needs in the setting (Equality Act 2010 Chapter 2, section 15)

Definitions

In this document the term 'settings' refers to maintained, short stay, independent and special schools, and to private, voluntary and independent early years and childcare providers. A 'child' is a child or young person 0-18 years of age.

Scope

This policy/guidance does not cover intimate care of children with more complex health conditions e.g. catheters, colostomy bags. Advice regarding these health conditions should be sought from NHS professionals and parents/carers.

Aims of this document

1. To provide clear guidelines for all staff on procedures that maintain a professional approach appropriate to the age, developmental stage and needs of the child.
2. To support staff to meet the holistic needs of children including the development of continence and independence.
3. To establish good practice in the care of children with management of continence needs.
4. To ensure that children are treated with dignity and respect by those adults responsible for them.
5. To ensure good safeguarding practice to protect children, staff, and volunteers.
6. To establish partnership working between the child, the child's parents / carers and professionals involved.

Children who require support with continence development

Children who require support with continence development and management are a very diverse group. Each child should be treated as an individual but in broad terms the children who will need support with continence may be:

1. Children who need support with continence development	The child may be developing normally but at a slower pace.
2. Children with some developmental delay	The child will be in an early years or mainstream setting but may have delayed continence development. This child may have a diagnosed condition or be undergoing investigations
3. Children with physical disabilities or complex medical conditions	The child may have a diagnosed condition such as spina bifida, cerebral palsy or autism.
4. Children with behavioural or emotional difficulties	The child may exhibit developmental delay in continence, or may develop incontinence.

Environment

The Early Years Foundation Stage Statutory Guidance states that; "There should be suitable hygienic changing facilities for changing any children who are in nappies and providers should ensure that an adequate supply of clean bedding, towels, spare clothes and other necessary items are always available." (EYFS Statutory Guidance pg 36)

In the case of children aged 5 years of age and over the requirement for providing adequate resources will be the responsibility of the parents / carers unless the child is at a Special School or has a specific disability, in which case the NHS may be supplying the resources either to the family or directly to school.

All settings should maintain an emergency supply of adequate resources as detailed in a Health Care Plan. On occasions where schools/settings resources are used, parents should be requested to replace them.

The Equality Act (2010)

The Equality Act 2010 (which replaced the Disability Discrimination Act 1995 and 2005) requires that all settings do not treat children and young people with disabilities less favourably; they must make reasonable adjustments to avoid putting those with disabilities at a substantial disadvantage.

The Equality Act (2010) defines a disability as a "physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long term adverse effect on an individual's ability to carry out normal day to day activities". It describes incontinence as an impairment which may affect normal day to day activities. Settings are under a statutory obligation to meet the needs of all children and therefore children should not be excluded from activities because of incontinence. Settings are expected under the Equality Act 2010 to make reasonable adjustments to meet the needs of each child and young person.

The Statutory Guidance of the Early Years Foundation Stage (2008) requires settings to provide for equality of opportunity (para 1.14) and to focus on each child's individual learning, development and care needs.

Safeguarding – to ensure good safeguarding practice to protect children, staff and volunteers

Everyone working with children should be aware that those with additional needs may be particularly vulnerable to abuse. It is essential that all staff and volunteers are familiar with their setting Safeguarding Policy and have received safeguarding training within the last three years. Staff should also be aware of the guidance on safer working practice contained in Section 20 of *Guidance for Safer Working Practice for Adults who work with Children and Young People in Education Settings* – DCSF March 2009.

The normal process of assisting with personal care, such as changing nappies, should not raise child protection concerns. There are no regulations that state that a second member of staff must be available to ensure that abuse does not take place. To minimise risk, settings should ensure that:

- They provide sufficient suitably trained staff to be able to deal with continence issues
- All staff members must be vigilant for any indication of inappropriate practice and report such concerns to the designated person
- If there is a known risk of false allegations by a child or the child exhibits extreme behaviour on a regular basis, then appropriate precautions should be incorporated into the child's plan – e.g. two adults to be present when changing the child
- All adults working with children have enhanced CRB clearance and should be closely supervised throughout any probationary period. Staff should only be allowed unsupervised access to children once the probationary period has been completed to the supervisor's satisfaction
- Volunteers and students on long term placements with enhanced CRB clearance involved in intimate care, should always be appropriately supervised
- Where possible, staff should work with children of the same sex and be mindful of and respect the personal dignity of the child when supervising, teaching or reinforcing toileting skills
- All staff involved in changing nappies or supporting toileting should be aware of the child's health care plan and ensure that this is adhered to at all times. Any deviation from the plan should be reported and recorded in line with setting procedures
- Parents and line managers are informed of any accidents or concerns that arise whilst changing children and these are recorded in accordance with setting procedures
- The adult responsible for the child (e.g. class teacher or key person) is made aware when a child is being taken to the toilet or having a nappy changed

Sensitive information about a child should only be shared with those who need to know, such as parents or members of staff who are specifically involved with the child. Other adults should only be told what is necessary for them to know to keep the child safe. Parents and children need to know that where staff have concerns about a child's well-being or safety arising from something said by the child or observation made by staff, the Designated Person will be informed.

The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974

7. Employers have a duty to ensure as far as is reasonably practicable, the health, safety and welfare of all employees at work.
8. Employers have a duty to carry out risk assessments where the risks at work are significant to employees or others.
9. The employee has a duty while at work to take responsible care of the health and safety of himself and other people who may be affected by his acts.

Procedures

1. Health Care Plan

The Health Care Plan pro forma must be used to record the needs of each individual child that requires continence management, along with actions to be taken agreed by the setting and the parent / carer. If the health professional and/or school nurse is involved with the child then they should also be involved in the drawing up of the Health Care Plan. Any change to the plan, including changes of staff, should be notified to all parties signing the plan. A record of intimate care should also be kept. The setting should send a copy of the plan to any health professionals involved with the child for comment.

The plan should be completed taking into account the following partnership working principles:

The parent should

10. Agree to change the child at the latest possible time before bringing him/her to the setting.
11. Provide the setting with spare nappies and a spare set of clothes if appropriate. Settings should have spare resources available for emergencies.
12. Understand and agree the procedures that will be used when the child is changed at the setting – including the use of any cleanser or the application of any cream which if provided by parents/carers should be sent into setting in a named and sealed container. Setting should follow their Administration of Medication policy where appropriate, and prior written permissions should be obtained from parents/carers (Statutory Guidance EYFS pg 26)
13. Agree to inform the setting should the child have any marks / rash in line with their safeguarding procedures.

14. Agree to notify the setting if the child's needs change at any time which needs to be reflected in the Health Care Plan.
15. Agree to attend Health Care Plan review meetings.

The setting should

16. Include the following in the child's Health Care plan; frequency of changing, taking into consideration their individual needs.
17. Agree to record frequency of changes throughout the day, including any information on rashes or marks, which is to be shared with the parent/carers on a daily basis.
18. Agree to review arrangements as and when necessary and as a minimum at six monthly intervals.

2. Facilities

The Department of Health recommends that an extended cubicle with a washbasin should be provided in each school for children with disabilities. Alternatively, older children could stand astride a changing mat placed on the floor. The Education (Premises) Regulations 1996 require all schools with a Foundation Stage to provide a deep sink or shower for cleaning soiled children. Standard toilet cubicles are not considered suitable for changing as they are not large enough to accommodate the child and 2 members of staff. Toilets designed for the disabled may be large enough.

The EYFS statutory guidance requires "suitable hygienic changing facilities for changing any children who are in nappies" (Statutory Guidance EYFS page 36)

Worcestershire is working towards every local authority school having a bathroom management area and where one is available it should be used for nappy changing.

Within all settings if it is not possible to provide a purpose built changing area then the setting should, as a minimum, provide a changing mat and change the child on a suitable surface taking into consideration the environment and the child's dignity.

At all times the safety of the child and staff should be considered.

3. Written guidelines for staff

A set of written guidelines should be agreed by each setting and made available to parents / carers of children for whom a Health Care Plan is in place. The following areas should be included in all settings guidelines/policy:

19. The requirement for individual's job description to specify that they will deal with continence problems
20. Where possible the child's Key Person or appropriate adult will take responsibility for continence management
21. To protect staff from allegations, effective safeguarding procedures must be in place and followed
22. Where continence management changing will take place
23. What resources will be used; including cleansing agents / creams
24. How the nappy/pad will be disposed of
25. What infection control measures are in place
26. What the members of staff will do if the child is unduly distressed
27. What the procedures are if marks or injuries are noticed on the child
28. What the recording procedures are and how they are used to evaluate the continence management of the child
29. How continence management is recognised in setting policies and procedures (for example Safeguarding, Equality and Diversity, Special Needs).

Procedure for dealing with nappy changing to avoid cross contamination:

1. Staff are to wash their hands appropriately;
http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_063674
2. Put on new disposable apron and gloves

3. Child should be asked to lie down on the bed / changing table if appropriate, an older child may be more comfortable standing up
4. Child can assist where appropriate to support their continence independence
5. Change child's nappy/pad
6. Put soiled nappy/pad in nappy sack (or in an emergency a plastic bag)
7. Wash hands with gloves still on.
8. Spray and wipe the changing mat with appropriate cleaning agent
9. Put wipes, nappy/pad, sack, apron and gloves into a plastic bag
10. Wash hands again
11. Dispose of the plastic sack in the appropriate school/setting waste
12. Wash hands again and ensure the child washes hands before being returned to class/setting

Note: where it is known that the child is infected with a blood born virus all materials should be double wrapped in yellow clinical waste bags and arrangements made for the waste to be removed for incineration.

This procedure should be displayed in all areas where nappy changing will take place

Review

This document will be reviewed in November 2012. Any comments on the policy prior to this should be sent to Val Houghton, Provision Planning Manager at County Hall or email to vhoughton@worcestershire.gov.uk

Other relevant publications

- Your Role and Responsibility in Child Protection / Safeguarding *Published by Worcestershire County Council 4 March 2009*
- Managing Medicines in Schools and Early Years Settings *Joint DfEE and Department of Health publication 31 March 2005*
- Safety in swimming (specifically section 4.6) *Published by WCC 2009*
- Worcestershire Education Inclusion Policy 2010 Early Years Foundation Stage 2008 and update of EYFS September 2012

APPENDIX 1 to continence policy

<i>Insert name of setting/ school</i>		
HealthCare Plan		
Name	Date of birth	Emergency contact number
Identified need		
Resources – provided by parent / carer		
Resources – provided by setting / school		
Action to be taken		
Staff involved		
Additional Information		
Signature of parent / carer and child (if appropriate)		
Signatures of school staff named above		
Signature of school nurse / health professional (if appropriate)		
Review date		

APPENDIX 2 to continence policy

For each child with a Health Care Plan there should also be a record of intimate care, if undertaken.

<i>Insert name of setting/ school</i>				
Child's name				
Date	Time	Staff	Comment	Signatures of staff

