**Support children with medical needs policy 2017/18**

Introduction

Section 100 of the Children & Families Act places a duty on all schools to make arrangements for supporting children with medical conditions, and to have regard for the Department for Education’s Supporting Children at School with Medical Conditions (DfE 2015). This policy outlines how North Cestrian School will ensure that all children with medical conditions will be supported to ensure they can play a full and active role in school life, remain healthy and achieve their academic potential.

Principles

We have adopted the key drivers of the ‘Supporting pupils at school with Medical Conditions’ by the DfE as our aims and objectives. Wherever possible we will endeavour:

• To ensure students with medical conditions are properly supported so that they have full access to education, including school trips and physical education.

• To ensure arrangements are in place to support pupils at school with medical conditions, including the use of risk assessment and health care plans.

• To work with health and social care professionals, students and parents to ensure that the needs of children with medical conditions are properly understood and effectively supported.

Recognition:

1. Application to the school has request for parents to provide the school with useful information regarding the pupil’s needs

2. Any EHCPs in place will be reviewed to monitor how school supports the pupils

3. Medical needs are on record on SIMS. Issues of a sensitive nature are ‘flagged up’ on a need to know basis.

4. During weekly briefing on Monday and Thursday staff will be made aware of emergent or developing medical needs and measures put in place to meet them

5. All trips beyond routine request that parents inform school of any specific medical needs that may be relevant for that particular occasion

When Garden City Academy become aware that a child with medical needs will begin attending or that a child already attending the school has medical needs the Pastoral Support will be informed. The Pastoral Support then ensures that all of the relevant staff are notified and begins the

process of planning for the child’s safe admission to school. Arrangements to support students are ideally in place before they start, or no later than two weeks after their admission.

When a formal diagnosis has not yet been made, or where there is a difference of opinion, the school makes a judgement about what support to provide based on the available evidence- usually some form of medical evidence and consultation with parents/carers.

Individual Healthcare Plans

Students with medical needs attending the school have an individual healthcare plan where this is required, the plan outlines what needs to be done, when and by whom. The SENCO (or their delegated person) will work with parents/carers and healthcare professional to develop healthcare plans. Not all children with medical needs require a plan. Decisions to not make a healthcare plan are recorded appropriately on the child’s file. Healthcare plans are reviewed annually or sooner if the child’s medical needs have changed.

Children with Special Educational Needs & Disabilities (SEND) and Medical Needs

Some children with medical needs also have SEND. If a child with SEND also has a medical need, and he or she has a Statement of SEND or an Education, Health and Care (EHC) Plan, their individual healthcare plan is part of that Statement or EHC Plan. For children who have SEND and a medical need but no Statement or EHC Plan, their healthcare plan includes reference to the Special Educational Need or Disability. Common medical needs are:

a. Asthma: pupils are required to carry their own eg salbutamol, though there is a school one available in emergency, administered to those for whom permission has been obtained

b. Epipens are kept in a secure but available cupboard in reception. Staff receive training.

c. Insulin will be kept in secure but available cupboard, in pupil-specific boxes in school reception

d. Children with injuries eg broken legs. a. School will try to relocate teaching locations to suit, where possible. b. Release from lessons to avoid crush and allow time c. Access to eg chair lift e. Where an illness keeps the child off school, work will be arranged to be sent to them, if this is reasonable. Longer term illness may invoke referral to medical access school.

Roles and responsibilities

Any member of school staff may be asked to provide support to children with medical conditions, including the administering of medicines, although they cannot be required to do so. Any member of staff must know what to do and respond accordingly when they become aware that a student with a medical condition needs help.

Parents/Carers are responsible for:

• Providing the school with sufficient and up-to-date information about their child’s medical needs

• Participating in the development and review of their child’s individual healthcare plan

• Carrying out any actions they have agreed to as part of the plan’s implementation (e.g. provide medicines)

• Ensuring that written records are kept of all medicines administered to children

• Ensuring they or another nominated adult is contactable at all times and contact information is kept up-to-date.

The Governors are responsible for:

• Making arrangements to support children with medical conditions in school, including making sure that this policy is in place

• Ensuring sufficient staff have received suitable training are competent before they take on responsibility to support children with medical conditions

• Ensuring that the school’s procedures are explicit about what practice is not acceptable

• Making sure it is clear how complaints may be made and will be handled concerning the support provided to children with medical conditions

• Ensuring the school’s policy clearly identifies the roles and responsibilities of those involved in the arrangements they make to support children at school with medical conditions.

The Headteacher is responsible for:

• Promoting this policy with the whole staff team, parents/carers, students and agency partners • Ensuring the training needs of all staff are met, including the whole school staff regarding this policy, First Aiders trained by the school as well as individual members of staff with responsibility for individual children • Cover arrangements to ensure availability of staff to meet individual children’s needs • Monitoring the provision of individual healthcare plans for those children who require one and undertaking healthcare plan reviews.

The SENCO is responsible for: • Ensuring all children with medical needs have a healthcare plan where appropriate, that it is kept up-to-date, is shared with all the individuals who need to know about it and reviewed at least annually.

Teachers and Support Staff are responsible for: • Supporting the child as much as possible in self-managing their own condition • Risk assessment for school visits, school journey and other school activities outside of the normal timetable • Implementing their actions identified in individual healthcare plans

Links to achievement and social and emotional wellbeing

There are often social and emotional implications associated with medical conditions. Children may be self-conscious about their condition and some may become anxious or depressed. Long-term absences due to health problems may affect attainment, impact on a student’s ability to sustain friendships and affect their wellbeing and emotional health. At Garden City Academy, we work closely with the child, their parent/carer and other practitioners to ensure that the impact of their medical needs on their achievement and social and emotional wellbeing is minimised. GCA School staff are highly skilled in providing excellent social and emotional support. Our team will develop bespoke programmes to support transition following a period of absence working with outside agencies where appropriate.

Procedures for managing medicines

Medicines are only to be administered at school when it would be detrimental to a child’s health or school attendance not to do so. No child under 16 is given prescription or non-prescription medicines without their parent’s written consent (see Appendix 1: School Medication Consent Form), or given medicine containing aspirin unless prescribed by a doctor. Medication, e.g. for pain relief, is never administered without first checking maximum dosages and when the previous dose was taken.

• Where clinically possible, medicines should be prescribed in dose frequencies which enable them to be taken outside school hours

• We only accept prescribed medicines that are in-date, labelled, provided in the original container as dispensed by a pharmacist and include instructions for administration, dosage and storage (the only exception to this is insulin which must still be in date, but will generally be available to us inside an insulin pen or a pump, rather than in its original container)

• All medicines are stored safely. Students know where their medicines are at all times and are able to access them immediately. Medicines and devices such as asthma inhalers, blood glucose testing meters and adrenaline pens are always readily available to students and not locked away and are accessible on school trips

• A child who has been prescribed a controlled drug may legally have it in their possession if they are competent to do so, but passing it to another child for use is an offence. Where students are able to manage and administer their own medication we require parental consent (see Appendix 2: Self-Manage Medication Consent). Otherwise, we keep controlled drugs that have been prescribed for a child securely in a non-portable container and only named staff have access. A record is kept of any doses used and the amount of the controlled drug held in school.

• Staff may administer a controlled drug to the child for whom it has been prescribed, doing so in accordance with the prescriber’s instructions. We keep a record of all medicines administered to individual children, stating what, how and how much was administered, when and by whom. Children sign the drug log when the medicine has been administered. Any side effects of the medication are also noted.

• When no longer required, medicines are returned to the parent/carer to arrange for safe disposal. Sharps boxes are used for the disposal of needles and other sharps.

Appendix 1: School Medication Consent Form

Pupils Name…………………………………………………………………..

D.O.B……………………………………………………………………………..

Group……………………………………………………………………………

Name and Strength of Medication………………………………..

………………………………………………………………………………………

Expiry Date……………………………………………………………….......

How much to give (i.e. dose to be given………………………………………………………………

Route to be given e.g. by mouth………………………………………………………………………….

When to be given…………………………………………………………………………………………………

Any other instructions………………………………………………………………………………………...……………

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

Quantity given to school e.g. number of tablets………………………………………………….……………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

N.B. MEDICATION MUST BE IN THE ORIGINAL CONTAINER, AS DISPENSED BY THE PHARMACY WITH CLEAR INSTRUCTIONS ON HOW MUCH TO GIVE

Telephone No. of Parent/Carer……………………………………………………………………………

Name of G.P…………………………………………………………………………………………………………

G.P.’s Contact Number………………………………………………………………………………………..

The above information is, to the best of my knowledge, accurate at the time or writing and I give consent to school staff administering the medication in accordance with school policy. I will inform the school immediately, in writing, if there is change in dosage or frequency of the medication or if the medication is stopped.

Parent’s/Carer’s Signature…………………………………………………………………………………………………….

Date