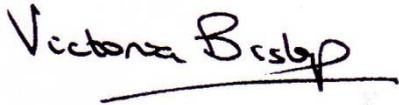


Title	Medical Conditions Policy
Reviewed	September 2018
Associated Policies	Safeguarding Trips & Visits Intimate Care Health & Safety SEND policy Mental Health policy
Originator	C. Hinds
Approved	

Contents

1. The Legislation	4
2. Background and Rationale	5
3. Definition of Medical Needs	6
4. The Responsibilities of Hatton Academies Trust	6
6. Individual Healthcare Plans (see Appendix 1 and Template B)	7
7. Role and Responsibilities	8
7.1 Hatton Academies Trust Board of Directors	8
7.2 The Principal / Head of School	9
7.3 The Senior Designated Person / Leader	9
7.4 Academy staff	10
7.5 School Nurses	10
7.6 Other Healthcare Professionals, Including GPs and Paediatricians	10
7.7 Pupils	11
7.8 Parents/Carers	11
7.9 Local Authority	11
7.10 Providers of health services	11
7.11 Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs)	12
8. Ofsted	12
9. Staff Training and Support	12
10. The Child's Role in Managing Their Own Medical Needs	14
11. Managing medicines on academy premises	14
12. Record Keeping	16
13. Emergency procedures	16
14. Day Trips, Residential Visits and Sporting Activities	16
15. Unacceptable Practice	17
16. Liability and Indemnity	18
17. Complaints	18
18. Monitoring and Review	18
19. Appendices to this policy	18
Appendix 1: Model process for developing individual healthcare plans	20
Appendix 2	21
Appendix 3	24

Appendix 4	26
Appendix 5	28
TEMPLATES	31
Supporting Pupils with Medical Conditions	31
July 2014	31
Individual healthcare plan	32
Parental agreement for the academy to administer medicine	34
Record of medicine administered to an individual child	36
Record of medicine administered to all children.....	38
Staff training record – administration of medicines.....	39
Contacting emergency services	40
Model letter inviting parents to contribute to individual healthcare plan development	41

1. The Legislation

Section 100 of the **Children and Families Act 2014** places a **duty on** governing bodies of maintained schools, proprietors of academies and management committees of PRUs to make arrangements for supporting pupils at their school with medical conditions. The equality Act 2010 states that children with a disability must not be discriminated against, harassed or victimised.

In meeting the duty, the governing body, proprietor or management committee **must** have regard to guidance issued by the Secretary of State under this section. Section 100 came into force on 1 September 2014.

Pupils at school with medical conditions and or with mental health needs should be properly supported so that they:

- Have full access to education, including school trips and physical education.
- Governing bodies must ensure that arrangements are in place in schools to support pupils at school with medical conditions.
- Governing bodies should ensure that school leaders consult health and social care.
- Professionals, pupils and parents to ensure that the needs of children with medical conditions are effectively supported.

Legislation used as guidance and support to this policy

A number of pieces of legislation and policies have been consulted and reviewed as part of this policy. These include:

- Children and Families Act 2014 (Section 100)
- SEND code of Practice 2014, amended 2015
- Equality Act 2010
- Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) 1995.
- Section 21 of the Education Act 2002
- Section 3 of the Children Act 1989
- Section 10 of the Children Act 2004
- The NHS Act 2006: Section 3
- Health and Safety at Work Act 1974
- Misuse of Drugs Act 1971
- Medicines Act 1968
- Regulation 5 of the School Premises (England) regulations 2012
- Childrens Act 2004

2. Background and Rationale

On 1 September 2014 a new duty came into force for governing bodies to make arrangements to support pupils at school with medical conditions. The aim is to ensure that all children with medical conditions, in terms of both physical and mental health, are properly supported in school so that they can play a full and active role in school life, remain healthy and achieve their academic potential.

Parents of children with medical conditions are often concerned that their child's health will deteriorate when they attend school. This is because pupils with long-term and complex medical conditions may require on-going support, medicines or care while at school to help them manage their condition and keep them well. Others may require monitoring and interventions in emergency circumstances. It is also the case that children's health needs may change over time, in ways that cannot always be predicted, sometimes resulting in extended absences. It is therefore important that parents feel confident that schools will provide effective support for their child's medical condition and that pupils feel safe. In making decisions about the support they provide, schools should establish relationships with relevant local health services to help them. It is crucial that schools receive and fully consider advice from healthcare professionals and listen to and value the views of parents and pupils.

In addition to the educational impacts, there are mental health; social and emotional implications associated with medical conditions. Children may be self-conscious about their condition and some may be bullied or develop emotional disorders such as anxiety or depression around their medical condition. In particular, long-term absences due to health problems affect children's educational attainment, impact on their ability to integrate with their peers and affect their general wellbeing and emotional health. Reintegration back into school should be properly supported so that children with medical conditions fully engage with learning and do not fall behind when they are unable to attend. Short term and frequent absences, including those for appointments connected with a pupil's medical condition, (which can often be lengthy), also need to be effectively managed and appropriate support put in place to limit the impact on the child's educational attainment and emotional and general wellbeing.

Some children with medical conditions may be disabled. Where this is the case governing bodies **must** comply with their duties under the Equality Act 2010. Some may also have special educational needs (SEN) and may have a statement, or Education, Health and Care (EHC) plan which brings together health and social care needs, as well as their special educational provision. For children with SEN, this guidance should be read in conjunction with the SEN code of practice (2014, updated 2015).

3. Definition of Medical Needs

For the purpose of this policy, pupils with medical needs may be:

- Pupils with chronic or short-term health conditions e.g. diabetes, asthma, epilepsy, musculoskeletal problems, cancer, Crohn's disease, heart problems; or
- Disability involving specific access requirements, treatments, support or forms of supervision during the course of the school day or
- Sick children, including those who are physically ill or injured or are recovering from medical intervention, or
- Children with mental or emotional health problems e.g. school phobia.

4. The Responsibilities of Hatton Academies Trust

The Board of Directors will ensure that arrangements are in place to support pupils with medical conditions. In doing so they should ensure that such children can access and enjoy the same opportunities at school as any other child. We will work with the local authority, health professionals, parents and other support services to ensure that pupils with medical conditions receive a full education. In some cases this will require flexibility and involve, for example, programmes of study that rely on part time attendance at school in combination with alternative provision arranged by the local authority. Consideration may also be given to how children will be reintegrated back into school after periods of absence.

In making their arrangements, the Directors should take into account that many of the medical conditions that require support in the trust will affect quality of life and may be life-threatening. Some will be more obvious than others. They should therefore ensure that the focus is on the needs of each individual child and how their medical condition impacts on their school life.

Upon an occasion where a student is unable to continue to attend school for the education and the school has been unable to get the support and training needed to allow them to look after the child with a medical condition. Section 10 of the Children's Act 2004 states that the local authority must make arrangements to promote cooperation between the authority and relevant partners. If the school cannot get the support it needs to look after a child with a medical condition then they must approach their local authority.

The Board of Directors will ensure that their arrangements give parents and pupils confidence in the trust's ability to provide effective support for medical conditions. The arrangements should show an understanding of how medical conditions impact on a pupil's ability to learn, as well as increase their confidence and promote self-care. They should ensure that staff are properly trained to provide the support that pupils need.

Pupils with medical conditions are entitled to a full education and have the same rights of admission to school as other children. This means that no pupil with a medical condition should be denied admission or prevented from taking up a place in school because arrangements for their medical condition have not been made.

However, in line with their safeguarding duties, the Board of Directors will ensure that pupils' health is not put at unnecessary risk from, for example infectious diseases. They therefore do not have to accept a child in the academy at times where it would be detrimental to the health of that child or others to do so.

The Directors will ensure that Trust staff are appropriately insured and are aware that they are insured to support pupils in this way. Staff **must** follow the procedures and instructions in this policy.

The **Executive Principal/CEO** will monitor and evaluate the implementation of this policy across the trust on behalf of the Board of Directors and report matters to the Board

The **Director of Finance and Operations** will ensure that appropriate insurance is in place for the trust academies.

5. Procedures

Upon the academy receiving notification that a child has a medical condition, there are a number of procedures that should be followed, these are identified as;

1. Admission Form: the pupil admission form is the starting point for identifying pupils with medical conditions.
2. Initial contact pro-forma sent out (Template A).
3. Meeting set up with parents/carers to develop the Individual Healthcare Plans as necessary. (Template B).
4. Parental agreement pro-forma completed (Template C) if the academy is to administer medicines.
5. Identify key staff to be involved with the pupil as required. Complete Template D and E as necessary.
6. Record staff training (Pro-forma F)
7. Review training needs of staff.

Where the academy receives notification that a child has a medical condition which involves a period of transition either coming from or going to a different educational setting the academy every effort should be made to have arrangements in place within two weeks.

6. Individual Healthcare Plans (see Appendix 1 and Template B)

Each trust academy will use the Admission Form to identify pupils that may have a medical condition.

Where appropriate the individual healthcare plan should include the following.

- the medical condition, its triggers, signs, symptoms and treatments;

- the pupil's resulting needs, including medication (dose, side-effects and storage) and other treatments, time, facilities, equipment, testing, access to food and drink where this is used to manage their condition, dietary requirements and environmental issues e.g. crowded corridors, travel time between lessons;
- specific support for the pupil's educational, social and emotional needs - for example, how absences will be managed, requirements for extra time to complete exams, use of rest periods or additional support in catching up with lessons, counselling sessions;
- the level of support needed, (some children will be able to take responsibility for their own health needs), including in emergencies. If a child is self-managing their medication, this should be clearly stated with appropriate arrangements for monitoring;
- who will provide this support, their training needs, expectations of their role and confirmation of proficiency to provide support for the child's medical condition from a healthcare professional; and cover arrangements for when they are unavailable; who in the school needs to be aware of the child's condition and the support required;
- arrangements for written permission from parents and the Principal / Head of School for medication to be administered by a member of staff, or self-administered by the pupil during school hours;
- separate arrangements or procedures required for school trips or other academy activities outside of the normal academy timetable that will ensure the child can participate, e.g. risk assessments;
- where confidentiality issues are raised by the parent/child, the designated individuals to be entrusted with information about the child's condition; and
- what to do in an emergency, including whom to contact, and contingency arrangements. Some children may have an emergency healthcare plan prepared by their lead clinician that could be used to inform development of their individual healthcare plan.

Plans should be reviewed annually.

7. Role and Responsibilities

Each academy within the Trust will have an identified senior member of staff who will have responsibility for implementing this policy. This will usually be the Designated Senior Person or SENCO.

7.1 Hatton Academies Trust Board of Directors

The trust directors have responsibility to:

- Ensure the health and safety of their employees and anyone else on the premises or taking part in academy activities (this includes all pupils). This responsibility extends to those staff and others leading activities taking place off-site, such as visits, outings or field trips
- Ensure health and safety policies and risk assessments are inclusive of the needs of pupils with medical conditions
- Make sure the medical conditions policy is effectively monitored and evaluated and regularly updated report to parents, pupils, academy staff about the successes and areas for improvement of this trust's medical conditions policy
- Provide indemnity for staff who volunteer to administer medication to pupils with medical conditions.

7.2 The Principal / Head of School

This is the most senior person with day to day responsibility for the academy

The Principal / Head of School must:

- Make arrangements to support pupils with medical conditions in the academy, including making sure that this policy for supporting pupils with medical conditions is developed and implemented. They should ensure that a pupil with medical conditions is supported to enable the fullest participation possible in all aspects of school life.
- Ensure that sufficient staff have received suitable training and are competent before they take on responsibility to support children with medical conditions.
- Ensure that any members of school staff who provide support to pupils with medical conditions are able to access information and other teaching support materials as needed.
- Ensure that staff are aware that they are insured to support pupils with medical needs.
- Ensure that Individual Healthcare plans are developed.

7.3 The Senior Designated Person / Leader

This will usually be the Child Protection SDP and or SENCo but may be another clearly designated member of the senior team in the academy.

The Senior Designated Person will:

- Ensure that the trust's policy is evaluated within their academy and is effectively implemented with partners. This includes ensuring that all staff are aware of the policy for supporting pupils with medical conditions and understand their role in its implementation.
- Ensure that all staff who need to know are aware of the child's condition.
- Ensure that sufficient trained numbers of staff are available to implement the policy and deliver against all individual healthcare plans, including in

contingency and emergency situations. This may involve recruiting a member of staff for this purpose.

- Have overall responsibility for the development of individual healthcare plans.
- Contact the school nursing service in the case of any child who has a medical condition that may require support at the academy, but who has not yet been brought to the attention of the school nurse.

7.4 Academy staff

Any member of academy staff may be asked to provide support to pupils with medical conditions, including the administering of medicines, although they cannot be required to do so, unless this forms part of their contracted role and they have had up to date training. Although administering medicines is not part of teachers' professional duties, they should take into account the needs of pupils with medical conditions that they teach. Staff should receive sufficient and suitable training and achieve the necessary level of competency before they take on responsibility to support children with medical conditions. Any member of staff should know what to do and respond accordingly when they become aware that a pupil with a medical condition needs help.

7.5 School Nurses

School nurses are responsible for notifying the academy when a child has been identified as having a medical condition which will require support. Wherever possible, they should do this before the child starts at the academy. They would not usually have an extensive role in ensuring that the academies are taking appropriate steps to support children with medical conditions, but may support staff on implementing a child's individual healthcare plan and provide advice and liaison, for example on training.

School nurses can liaise with lead clinicians locally on appropriate support for the child and associated staff training needs - for example there are good models of local specialist nursing teams offering training to local school staff, hosted by a local school. Community nursing teams will also be a valuable potential resource or a school seeking advice and support in relation to children with a medical condition. See below about training for academy staff.

7.6 Other Healthcare Professionals, Including GPs and Paediatricians

Other healthcare professional should notify the school nurse when a child has been identified as having a medical condition that will require support at school. They may provide advice on developing healthcare plans. Specialist local health teams may be able to provide support in schools for children with particular conditions (e.g. asthma, diabetes).

7.7 Pupils

Pupils with medical conditions will often be best placed to provide information about how their condition affects them. They should be fully involved in discussions about their medical support needs and contribute as much as possible to the development of, and comply with, their individual healthcare plan. Other pupils will often be sensitive to the needs of those with medical conditions.

7.8 Parents/Carers

Parents/carers should provide the academy with sufficient and up-to-date information about their child's medical needs. They may in some cases be the first to notify the academy that their child has a medical condition. Parents are key partners and should be involved in the development and review of their child's individual healthcare plan, and may be involved in its drafting. They should carry out any action they have agreed to as part of its implementation, e.g. provide medicines and equipment and ensure they or another nominated adult are contactable at all times.

7.9 Local Authority

Local authorities are commissioners of school nurses for maintained schools and academies. Under Section 5 of the Children Act 2004, they have a duty to promote cooperation between relevant partners such as governing bodies of maintained schools, proprietors of academies, clinical commissioning groups and NHS England, with a view to improving the well-being of children so far as relating to their physical and mental health, and their education, training and recreation. Local authorities should provide support, advice and guidance, including suitable training for academy staff, to ensure that the support specified within individual healthcare plans can be delivered effectively. Local authorities should work with the academy to support pupils with medical conditions to attend full time. Where pupils would not receive a suitable education in a mainstream school because of their health needs, the local authority has a duty to make other arrangements. Statutory guidance for local authorities sets out that they should be ready to make arrangements under this duty when it is clear that a child will be away from schools for 15 days or more because of health needs (whether consecutive or cumulative across the school year).

7.10 Providers of health services

Providers of health services should co-operate with schools that are supporting children with a medical condition, including appropriate communication, liaison with school nurses and other healthcare professionals such as specialist and children's community nurses, as well as participation in locally developed outreach and training. Health services can provide valuable support, information, advice and guidance to schools, and their staff, to support

children with medical conditions at school.

7.11 Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs)

Clinical commissioning groups (CCGs) commission other healthcare professionals such as specialist nurses. They should ensure that commissioning is responsive to children's needs, and that health services are able to co-operate with schools supporting children with medical conditions. They have a reciprocal duty to cooperate under Section 10 of the Children Act 2004 (as described above for local authorities).

Clinical commissioning groups should be responsive to local authorities and schools seeking to strengthen links between health services and schools, and consider how to encourage health services in providing support and advice, (and can help with any potential issues or obstacles in relation to this).

The local Health and Wellbeing Board will also provide a forum for local authorities and CCGs to consider with other partners, including locally elected representatives, how to strengthen links between education, health and care settings.

8. Ofsted

The Ofsted inspection framework 1st September 2015 places a clear emphasis on meeting the needs of disabled children and pupils with SEN, and considering the quality of teaching and the progress made by these pupils. Inspectors are already briefed to consider the needs of pupils with chronic or long-term medical conditions alongside these groups and to report on how well their needs are being met. Schools are expected to have a policy dealing with medical needs and to be able to demonstrate that this is implemented effectively.

9. Staff Training and Support

Staff will be supported in their role by appropriate training and support. This includes:

1. General awareness training for all staff of the issues to do with medical conditions that pupils have in our academy trust; what the risks are for them; and what they should do in an emergency. This will usually be delivered on whole staff training days and will include teaching staff and support staff directly involved with pupils e.g. teaching assistants and behavior support staff.
2. Induction of new staff should include awareness of duties regarding pupils with medical needs and specific information, especially if staff join in-year.
3. NQT induction and training for ITT staff will include awareness of the requirements to support pupils with medical needs.
4. Specialist training for individuals who are supporting a particular child or group of

children with a medical need. This should involve a key member of staff and back-up staff member.

5. Training for the most senior person in the academy responsible for ensuring that medical needs are met and there is liaison with external services.

Any member of staff that provides support to a pupil with medical needs will receive suitable training. The training details should be identified during the development or review of individual healthcare plans. Some staff may already have some knowledge of the specific support needed by a child with a medical condition and so extensive training may not be required. Staff who provide support to pupils with medical conditions will be included in any meetings where this is discussed.

Template F is a staff training record. This should be kept up to date by the senior person responsible for this policy in each academy.

The relevant healthcare professional should normally lead on identifying and agreeing with the academy, the type and level of training required, and how this can be obtained. The academy will decide where to source that training and should ensure this remains up-to-date.

Training will be sufficient to ensure that staff are competent and have confidence in their ability to support pupils with medical conditions, and to fulfil the requirements as set out in their individual healthcare plans. They will need an understanding of the specific medical conditions they are being asked to deal with, their implications and preventative measures.

Staff **must not give prescription medicines** or undertake health care procedures without appropriate training (updated to reflect any individual healthcare plans). A first-aid certificate **does not** constitute appropriate training in supporting children with medical conditions. The parental agreement form must be completed (Template C).

Healthcare professionals, including the school nurse, can provide confirmation of the proficiency of staff in a medical procedure, or in providing medication.

The family of a child will often be key in providing relevant information to the academy staff about how their child's needs can be met, and parents should be asked for their views. They should provide specific advice, but should not be the sole trainer.

Senior staff responsible will keep up to date with legislation and training. Opportunities which will enable staff to undertake their duties to the highest standards will be undertaken when these are available.

10. The Child's Role in Managing Their Own Medical Needs

Hatton Academies Trust has the full age range of school-age children and students. After discussion with parents, children who are competent should be encouraged to take responsibility for managing their own medicines and procedures. This should be reflected within their Individual Healthcare Plans.

Wherever possible, children will be allowed to carry their own medicines and relevant devices or should be able to access their medicines for self-medication quickly and easily. Children who can take their medicines themselves or manage procedures may require an appropriate level of supervision. If it is not appropriate for a child to self-manage, then the identified staff for that pupil should help to administer medicines and manage procedures for them.

If a child refuses to take medicine or carry out a necessary procedure, staff should not force them to do so, but follow the procedure agreed in the individual healthcare plan. Parents should be informed so that alternative options can be considered.

11. Managing medicines on academy premises

The following are the procedures for the management of medicines in the academies of Hatton Academies Trust.

- The Trust expects that normally parents and carers will administer medication to their children.
- Trust academy staff will only administer prescription medicines when a written request using the pro-forma (Template C) is completed by the parent/carer and returned to the academy. A separate form is required for each medicine to be administered.
- Medicines should only be administered at school when it would be detrimental to a child's health or school attendance not to do so. The Head of School/DSP will decide whether a medicine can be administered in the academy and by whom. Template C is the record of medicines administered
- No pupil under 16 should be given prescription medicines without their parent's written consent. There may be very exceptional circumstances where the medicine has been prescribed to the child without the knowledge of the parents. In such cases, every effort should be made to encourage the child or young person to involve their parents while respecting their right to confidentiality.
- Pupils will only be administered non-prescription medicines after a contact with a parent/carer. It will then be recorded on Template D.
- A pupil under 16 should never be given medicine containing aspirin unless prescribed by a doctor. Medication, e.g. for pain relief, should never be

administered without first checking maximum dosages and when the previous dose was taken. Parents/carers should be informed.

- Where clinically possible, medicines should be prescribed in dose frequencies which enable them to be taken outside the academy hours
- The academy should 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 exception to this is insulin which must still be in date, but will generally be available to academies inside an insulin pen or a pump, rather than in its original container
- All medicines should be stored safely. Pupils should know where their medicines are at all times and be able to access them immediately. Where relevant, they should know who holds the key to the storage facility. Medicines and devices such as asthma inhalers, blood glucose testing meters and adrenaline pens should be always readily available to children and not locked away. This is particularly important to consider when outside of the academy premises e.g. on school trips
- A pupil 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. Monitoring arrangements may be necessary. Each trust academy should keep controlled drugs that have been prescribed for a pupil securely stored in a non-portable container and only named staff should have access.
- Controlled drugs should be easily accessible in an emergency. A record should be kept of any doses used and the amount of the controlled drug held in the academy
- Trust staff may administer a controlled drug to the child for whom it has been prescribed. Staff administering medicines should do so in accordance with the prescriber's instructions. The academy should keep a record of all medicines administered to individual children, stating what, how and how much was administered, when and by whom (Templates D and E). Any side effects of the medication to be administered at the academy should be noted
- Normally the administration of medication will be done at the following times:
 - Immediately before the day starts.
 - Breaks and lunchtime
 - At the end of the normal academy day where this allows the pupil to continue with educational activities e.g. revision sessions, clubs and sporting teams. Otherwise medicines should only be administered at the

end of the academy day in exceptional circumstances and if it is an agreed part of the plan (Template B)

- When no longer required, medicines should be returned to the parent to arrange for safe disposal. Sharps boxes should always be used for the disposal of needles and other sharps.

12. Record Keeping

Written records must be kept of all medicines administered to pupils. Records offer protection to staff and children and provide evidence that agreed procedures have been followed. Parents/carers should be informed if their child has been unwell at school.

13. Emergency procedures

Procedures for staff in an emergency are:

1. Call for assistance from a nearby teacher or other adult. Or follow any individual healthcare plans with alternative arrangements.
2. Contact the academy reception or learning zone to call for a first aider and emergency services
3. Reception to contact parents/carers
4. Estates staff notified by reception to ensure access for ambulance as close as possible to the location of the pupil
5. First Aider leading will exchange information with paramedics and hand over care.

Where a pupil has an individual healthcare plan, this should clearly define what constitutes an emergency and explain what to do, including ensuring that all relevant staff are aware of emergency symptoms and procedures. Other pupils in the academy should know what to do in general terms, such as informing a teacher immediately if they think help is needed.

If a pupil needs to be taken to hospital, a member of staff should stay with the child until the parent/carer arrives, or accompany a child taken to hospital by ambulance. The academy must ensure they understand the local emergency services cover arrangements and that the correct information is provided for navigation systems.

14. Day Trips, Residential Visits and Sporting Activities

Staff are required to actively support pupils with medical conditions so that they can participate in the range of activities on offer such as trips and visits, or in sporting activities, and not prevent them from doing so. Teachers should be aware of how a child's medical condition will impact on their participation, but there should be enough

flexibility for all pupils to participate according to their own abilities and with any reasonable adjustments. The trust academy should make arrangements for the inclusion of pupils in such activities with any adjustments as required unless evidence from a clinician such as a GP states that this is not possible.

The academy should consider what reasonable adjustments they might make to enable pupils with medical needs to participate fully and safely on visits. It is best practice to carry out a **risk assessment** so that planning arrangements take account of any steps needed to ensure that pupils with medical conditions are included. This will require consultation with parents and pupils and advice from the relevant healthcare professional to ensure that pupils can participate safely. Please also see Health and Safety Executive (HSE) guidance on school trips.

15. Unacceptable Practice

Although academy staff should use their discretion and judge each case on its merit with reference to the child's individual healthcare plan, it is not generally acceptable practice to:

- Prevent children from easily accessing their inhalers and medication and administering their medication when and where necessary;
- Assume that every child with the same condition requires the same treatment;
- Ignore the views of the child or their parents; or ignore medical evidence or opinion, (although this may be challenged);
- Send children with medical conditions home frequently or prevent them from staying for normal school activities, including lunch, unless this is specified in their individual healthcare plans;
- If the child becomes ill, send them to the academy office or medical room unaccompanied or with someone unsuitable;
- Penalise pupils for their attendance record if their absences are related to their medical condition e.g. hospital appointments;
- Prevent pupils from drinking, eating or taking toilet or other breaks whenever they need to in order to manage their medical condition effectively;
- Require parents, or otherwise make them feel obliged, to come into the academy to administer medication or provide medical support to their child, including with toileting issues. No parent should have to give up working because the academy is failing to support their child's medical needs; or

- Prevent children from participating, or create unnecessary barriers to children participating in any aspect of school life, including school trips, e.g. by requiring parents to accompany the child.

16. Liability and Indemnity

The Trust has put in place comprehensive liability insurance provision to cover the administration of medication by Trust staff to pupils. In complex cases of medical treatment or administration of medical care beyond that level of care normally expected of the Trust's trained first aiders, advice should be sought from the Trust's insurers regarding additional cover. In such cases the individual academy must be able to demonstrate that the employee has been trained to the level required to perform the treatment before this can commence.

17. Complaints

Should parents/carers or pupils be dissatisfied with the support provided they should discuss their concerns directly with the academy. If for whatever reason this does not resolve the issue, they may make a formal complaint via the Hatton Academies Trust's complaints procedure. This is available on the trust and academy websites.

Making a formal complaint to the Department for Education should only occur if it comes within scope of section 496/497 of the Education Act 1996 and after other attempts at resolution have been exhausted. It will be relevant to consider whether the academy has breached the terms of its Funding Agreement, or failed to comply with any other legal obligation placed on it. Ultimately, parents (and pupils) will be able to take independent legal advice and bring formal proceedings if they consider they have legitimate grounds to do so.

18. Monitoring and Review

The effectiveness of this policy and training needs and provision will be reviewed by the Hatton Academies Trust Safeguarding Committee.

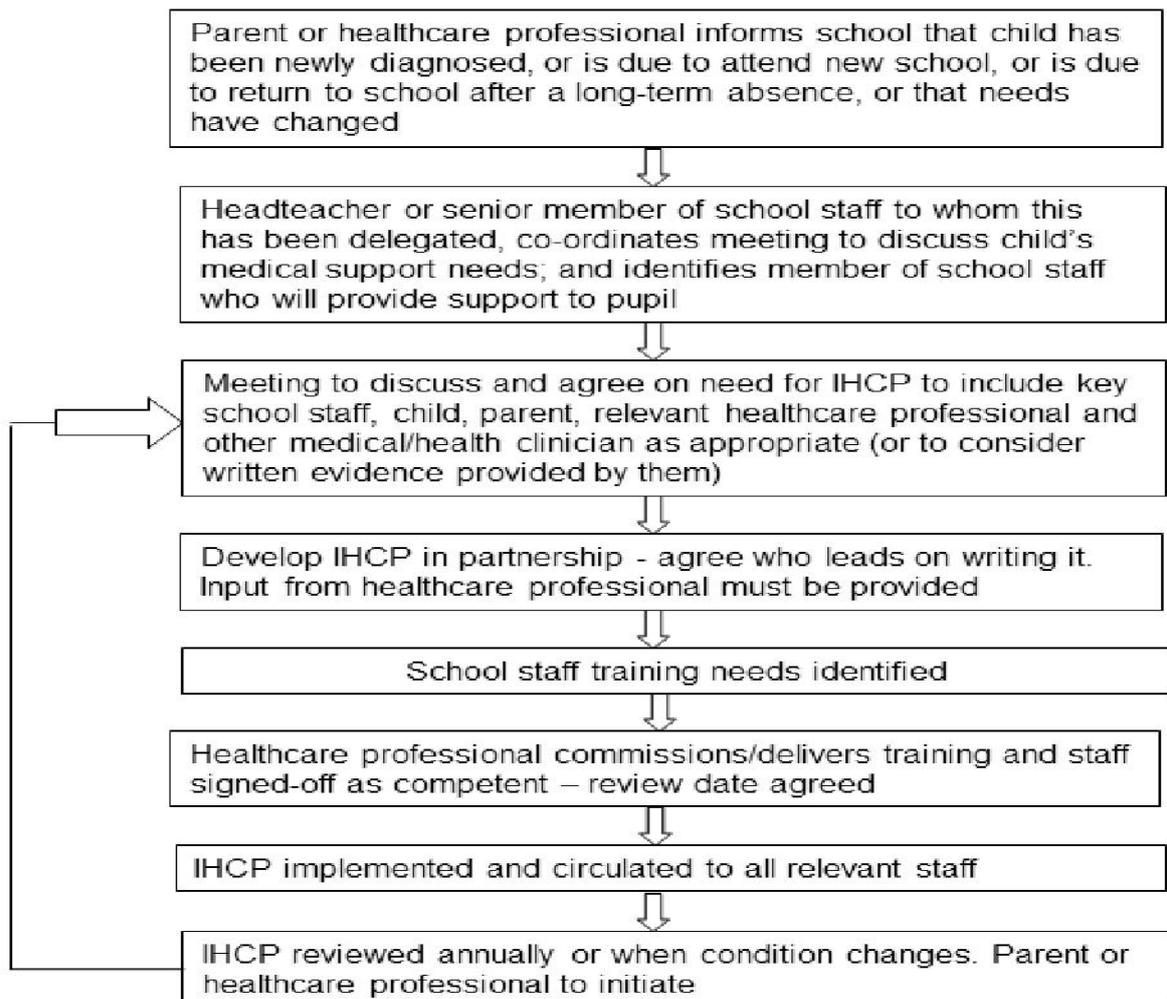
19. Appendices to this policy

1. Model process for developing individual healthcare plans
2. Notes on diabetes
3. Notes on Asthma
4. Notes on Epilepsy
5. Sources of further information

Templates for use with this policy- see separate document

- A. Initial Contact Form
- B. Individual healthcare plan
- C. Parental agreement for the academy to administer medicine
- D. Record of medicine administered to an individual child
- E. Record of medicine administered to all children
- F. Staff training record-administration of medicines
- G. Contacting emergency services
- H. Model letter inviting parents to contribute to individual healthcare plan development.

Appendix 1: Model process for developing individual healthcare plans



Appendix 2

What is diabetes?

Most education staff will encounter children with diabetes as about one in 550 school-age children have diabetes.

Types of diabetes

Diabetes is either due to a lack of insulin (Type 1 diabetes) or because there is insufficient insulin for the person's needs or the insulin is not working properly (Type 2 diabetes)

The majority of children have Type 1 diabetes. They normally need to have daily insulin injections, to monitor their blood glucose level and to eat regularly according to their personal dietary plan.

Type 2 diabetes, once called adult-onset diabetes, is now also found in young adults and children. The links between Type 2 diabetes and obesity are firmly established. Without the intervention of a healthy diet and appropriate exercise, obesity may develop into diabetes over a relatively short period of time. Thus overweight children are at greater risk of developing diabetes. Preventing childhood obesity, which is currently rising in the UK, should therefore be a priority.

What the academy should do

The Trust "Supporting our pupils with medical conditions" policy should cover all the issues related to pupils with diabetes. All staff should make sure that they know the trust's policy and understand what is expected of them. It is important that cover supervisors and new staff are also informed. Parents and pupils, where they are of an appropriate age and understanding, should be involved in drawing up the policy and therefore will know what the school policy is.

Children and young people with diabetes do not have any associated special educational needs. With a sympathetic staff they should all be able to attend any mainstream school, eat ordinary school food (providing the balance of intake is maintained) and take a full part in academy life including all extra-curricular activities.

Our aim should be to make the child's school life as normal as possible. It is important that a child does not use diabetes as an excuse to avoid taking part in a disliked activity or for avoiding difficult situations. The academy can play an essential role in encouraging independence, enabling children with diabetes to look after themselves with minimal supervision.

Each child with diabetes may experience different symptoms and therefore each child will require an individual health care plan. The plan should be drawn up with the parents and the health professional responsible for the child. This is frequently a specialist diabetic nurse rather than a doctor. Where the child is of sufficient age and understanding he/she should also be involved in the planning.

Staff with a diabetic child in their class should be aware of the individual health plan and the particular issues that may occur and how to react in an emergency. Such staff will be given a copy of the health plan for each pupil.

Children with diabetes must be allowed to eat regularly during the day. This may include

eating snacks during class-time or prior to exercise. School may need to make special arrangements for pupils with diabetes. If a meal or snack is missed, or after strenuous activity, the child may experience a hypoglycaemic episode (a hypo) during which the blood glucose level falls too low.

Hypoglycaemia – the symptoms of hypoglycaemia are variable and can start to manifest at widely varying levels of blood glucose. Symptoms include:

- hunger
- sweating
- drowsiness
- pallor
- glazed eyes
- shaking or trembling
- lack of concentration
- irritability
- headache
- mood changes, especially angry or aggressive behaviour

If these symptoms are ignored the child will rapidly progress to loss of consciousness and a hypoglycaemic coma. If a child has a 'hypo' it is very important that the child is not left alone and that a fast-acting sugar, such as glucose tablets, a glucose rich gel, or a sugary drink is brought to the child and given immediately. Slower acting starchy food, such as a sandwich or two biscuits and a glass of milk, should be given once the child has recovered, some 10-15 minutes later.

An ambulance should be called if:

- the child's recovery takes longer than 10-15 minutes; or earlier if it is considered advisable
- the child becomes unconscious

Hyperglycaemia (high glucose level) may also be experienced by some children. Hyperglycaemia (the opposite of a 'hypo' insulin reaction) is usually slow to develop.

Symptoms include:

- a dry skin
- a sweet or fruity smell on the breath rather like pear drops or acetone
- excessive thirst, hunger or the passing of urine
- deep breathing
- fatigue

Treatment is the administration of insulin

When staff agree to administer blood glucose tests or insulin injections, they should be trained by an appropriate health professional.

Sporting and off-site activities

For each child any staff must be aware of the school policy and what is expected of them in relation to each child. The parents and child should be involved in drawing up the details for the individual and know exactly what the policy is.

Children with diabetes can participate in all physical activities and extra-curricular sports. Staff in charge of physical education or other physical activity sessions or taking children out of school should be aware of the need for children with diabetes to have glucose tablets or a sugary drink to hand in case the child has a 'hypo'.

Children with diabetes can also participate in safely managed visits. Schools will consider what, if any, reasonable adjustments they might make to enable such children to participate fully and safely on visits. This might include reviewing and revising the visits policy and procedures so that planning arrangements will include the necessary steps for children to access medication as and when required. Staff supervising excursions should always be aware of medical needs and relevant emergency procedures. A copy of any health care plans should be taken on visits in the event of the information being needed in an emergency.

Disability and diabetes

Some children with medical needs are protected from discrimination under the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) 1995. Diabetes is a long-term medical condition and therefore all children with the condition are considered disabled.

Under Part 4 of the DDA, responsible bodies for schools must not discriminate against disabled pupils in relation to their access to educating and associated services.

The school must take responsibility for the administration of medicines and managing complex health needs during school time in accordance with government and local authority policies and guidelines. Whether a child also has special educational needs will depend on how the diabetes impacts on their access to education and their ability to make adequate progress.

Appendix 3

What is Asthma?

Asthma is the most common medical condition that teachers will encounter during the career.

Asthma affects the airways, the small tubes that carry air in and out of the lungs, so that air cannot be properly expelled from the lungs thus causing breathing difficulties.

The most common symptoms of asthma are attacks of breathlessness, coughing, wheezing or whistling noise in the chest, tight feelings in the chest or getting short of breath.

Asthma ranges in severity and frequency. It may be mild and infrequent lasting for only an hour or so, or it may be very severe, with attacks, in extreme cases, lasting for several days.

Symptoms

The signs of an asthma attack include:

- coughing
- being short of breath
- wheezy breathing
- feeling of tight chest
- being unusually quiet

When a child has an attack they should be treated according to their individual health care plan or asthma card as previously agreed. An ambulance should be called if:

- the symptoms do not improve sufficiently in 5-10 minutes
- the child is too breathless to speak
- the child is becoming exhausted
- the child looks blue

Medication

There are two main types of medicines used to treat asthma; relievers and preventers

Relievers (blue inhalers)

Preventers (brown, red, orange inhalers, sometimes tablets)

Children with asthma must have immediate access to their reliever inhalers when they need them. Inhaler devices usually deliver asthma medicines.

Children who are able to use their inhalers themselves should be allowed to carry them with them. Inhalers should always be available during physical education, sports activities and educational visits.

What the academy should do

With careful management, asthma should not interfere severely with the quality of the child's life, in or out of school. But it is important that staff are aware that a severe and persistent attack may be dangerous and that there may be a psychological element in precipitating an attack.

Most teachers will have several children with asthma in their class. Therefore all staff should be aware of the implications, know that the child could have an attack at any time and therefore know what to do. It is important that cover supervisors and new staff are also kept informed and up-to-date.

All individual children with significant asthma should have a health care plan that details the specifics of their care. A copy of that plan is made available to the appropriate teacher. The headteacher should ensure that all class and subject teachers know what to do if the child has an attack.

Some children may need to take precautionary measures before or during exercise, and may also need to be allowed immediate access to their asthma inhalers.

It is therefore imperative that staff know how to identify when symptoms are getting worse and what to do for children with asthma. Children with significant asthma must have an individual health care plan.

Children with asthma can participate in all aspects of the school 'day' including physical activities. Physical activity benefits children with asthma in just the same way as for other children. Some children may need to take their reliever asthma medicines before any physical exertion and all children with asthma should always take their reliever inhaler with them to all off site activities. Particular care may be necessary in cold or wet weather with warm-up activities being essential before any sudden activity especially in cold weather.

Disability and asthma

Some children with medical needs are protected from discrimination under the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) 1995. Asthma is a long-term medical condition and therefore children with significant asthma are usually considered disabled. Whether they also have special educational needs will depend on how the condition impacts on their access to education and their ability to make adequate progress.

Under Part 4 of the DDA, responsible bodies for school must not discriminate against disabled pupils in relation to their access to education and associated services – a broad term that covers all aspects of school life including admissions, school trips and school clubs and activities. Children with asthma should take part in all activities organised by the school, except any specifically agreed with the parents and/or relevant health adviser.

Appendix 4

Helping children with epilepsy

What is epilepsy?

Children with epilepsy have repeated seizures that start in the brain. An epileptic seizure, sometimes called a fit, turn or blackout can happen to anyone at any time. Seizures can happen for many reasons. Five per cent of people with epilepsy have their first seizure before the age of 20.

Epilepsy is the second most common medical condition that teachers will encounter. Epilepsy is a very individual condition.

Epilepsy is not a disease or an illness but may sometimes be a symptom of an underlying physical disorder. Usually a seizure lasts for only a few seconds or minutes and then the brain activity returns to normal. A seizure or 'fit' is a brief disruption to normal brain functioning.

Triggers

If the child has had seizures for some time the parents, or indeed the child if he/she is old enough, may be able to identify the factors that make the seizures more likely to occur. These are often called 'triggers'. The most common are:

- tiredness
- lack of sleep
- lack of food
- stress
- photosensitivity

Medication

The only time medicine may be urgently required during the school day is when seizures fail to stop after the usual time or the child goes into 'status epilepticus'. Status epilepticus is defined as a prolonged seizure or a series of seizures without regaining consciousness in between. This is a medical emergency and is potentially life threatening.

If this happens, an emergency sedative needs to be administered by a trained member of staff. The sedative is either the drug diazepam, which is administered rectally, or midazolam that is administered through the mouth.

Academies with children who require rectal diazepam should refer to the Intimate Care Policy. Two adults should be present when intimate or invasive procedures take place, at least one of whom should be of the same gender as the pupil.

What the academy should do

Most teachers during their careers will have several children with epilepsy in their class. Therefore all staff should be aware that any of the children in their care could have a seizure at any time and therefore should know what to do. It is important that cover supervisors and new staff are also kept informed and up-to-date.

All individual children with epilepsy must have a health care plan that details the specifics of their care. The headteacher must ensure that all class and subject teachers know what to do if the child has a seizure.

The health care plan should identify clearly the type or types of seizures, including seizure descriptions, possible triggers and whether emergency intervention may be required.

If a child does experience a seizure in a school the details should be recorded and communicated to parents and/or the specialist nurse for epilepsy. This will help parents to give more accurate information on seizures and seizure frequency to the child's specialist.

Children with epilepsy should be included in all activities though extra care may be needed in some areas such as swimming, undertaking gymnastic activities at a height or working in science laboratories. Concerns about safety should be discussed with the child and parents as part of the health care plan.

During a seizure it is important to make sure that:

- the child is in a safe position
- the child's movements are not restricted and
- the seizure is allowed to take its course

In a convulsive seizure something soft should be put under the child's head to help protect it. Nothing should ever be placed in the mouth.

After a convulsive seizure has stopped, the child should be placed in the recovery position and stayed with, until he/she is fully recovered.

An ambulance should be called if

- it is the child's first seizure
- the child has injured themselves badly
- they have problems breathing after a seizure
- a seizure lasts longer than the period set out in the child's health care plan
- a seizure lasts for five minutes – if you do not know how long they usually last for that child
- there are repeated seizures – unless this is usual for the child as set out in the child's health care plan

Sporting and off-site activities

All staff accompanying the group should ensure that they know the school policy and what is expected of them in relation to each child. The parents and child should be involved in drawing up the details for the individual and know exactly what the policy is. The majority of children with epilepsy can participate in all physical activities and extra-curricular sport. There should be sufficient flexibility for all children to follow in ways appropriate to their own abilities. Any restrictions on a child's ability to participate in PE should be recorded in his/her individual health care plan.

Schools should encourage children with epilepsy to participate in safely managed visits. Schools should consider what reasonable adjustments they might make to enable such children to participate fully and safely on visits.

Staff supervising excursions should always be aware of individual needs, and relevant emergency procedures. A copy of any health care plans should be taken on visits in the event of the information being needed in an emergency.

Disability and epilepsy

Some children with medical needs are protected from discrimination under the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) 1995. Epilepsy is a long-term medical condition and therefore children with the condition are usually considered disabled. Whether they also have special educational needs will depend on how the condition impacts on their access to education and their ability to make adequate progress.

Under Par 4 of the DDA, responsible bodies for schools (including nursery schools) must not discriminate against disabled pupils in relation to their access to education and associated services – a broad term that covers all aspects of school life including admissions, school trips and school clubs and activities. Thus children with epilepsy should take part in all activities organised by the school, except any specifically agreed with the parents and/or relevant health adviser.

Whether or not the epilepsy means that an individual child is disabled, the school must take responsibility for the administration of medicines and managing complex health needs during school time in accordance with government and local authority policies and guidelines.

Appendix 5

Other safeguarding legislation

Section 21 of the Education Act 2002 provides that governing bodies of maintained schools must in discharging their functions in relation to the conduct of the school promote the well-being of pupils at the school.

Section 175 of the Education Act 2002 provides that governing bodies of maintained schools must make arrangements for ensuring that their functions relating to the conduct of the school are exercised with a view to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children who are pupils at the school. Paragraph 7 of Schedule 1 to the Independent School Standards (England) Regulations 2010 set this out in relation to academy schools and alternative provision academies.

Section 3 of the Children Act 1989 provides a duty on a person with the care of a child (who does not have parental responsibility for the child) to do all that is reasonable in all the circumstances for the purposes of safeguarding or promoting the welfare of the child.

Section 17 of the Children Act 1989 gives local authorities a general duty to safeguard and promote the welfare of children in need in their area.

Section 10 of the Children Act 2004 provides that the local authority must make arrangements to promote co-operation between the authority and relevant partners (including the governing body of a maintained school, the proprietor of an academy, clinical commissioning groups and the NHS Commissioning Board) with a view to improving the well-being of children, including their physical and mental health, protection from harm and neglect, and education. Relevant partners are under a duty to cooperate in the making of these arrangements.

The NHS Act 2006: Section 3 gives Clinical Commissioning Groups a duty to arrange for the provision of health services to the extent the CCG considers it necessary to meet the reasonable needs of the persons for whom it's responsible. **Section 3A** provides for a CCG to arrange such services as it considers appropriate to secure improvements in physical and mental health of, and in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of illness, in the persons for whom it's responsible. **Section 2A** provides for local authorities to secure improvements to public health, and in doing so, to commission school nurses.

Governing Bodies' duties towards disabled children and adults are included in the **Equality Act 2010**, and the key elements are as follows:

- They **must not** discriminate against, harass or victimise disabled children and young people
- They **must** make reasonable adjustments to ensure that disabled children and young people are not at a substantial disadvantage compared with their peers. This duty is anticipatory: adjustments must be planned and put in place in advance, to prevent that disadvantage

Other relevant legislation

Section 2 of the **Health and Safety at Work Act 1974**, and the associated regulations, provides that it is the duty of the employer (the local authority, governing body or academy trust) to take reasonable steps to ensure that staff and pupils are not exposed to risks to their health and safety.

Under the **Misuse of Drugs Act 1971** and associated Regulations the supply,

administration, possession and storage of certain drugs are controlled. Schools may have a child that has been prescribed a controlled drug.

The **Medicines Act 1968** specifies the way that medicines are prescribed, supplied and administered within the UK and places restrictions on dealings with medicinal products, including their administration.

Regulation 5 of the School Premises (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended) provide that maintained schools must have accommodation appropriate and readily available for use for medical examination and treatment and for the caring of sick or injured pupils. It **must** contain a washing facility and be reasonably near to a toilet. It **must** not be teaching accommodation. Paragraph 23B of Schedule 1 to the Independent School Standards (England) Regulations 2010 replicates this provision for independent schools (including academy schools and alternative provision academies).

The Special Educational Needs Code of Practice 2014 (updated 2015) Special educational needs and disability (SEND) code of practice⁴ The Special educational needs and disability code of practice explains the duties of local authorities, health bodies, schools and colleges to provide for those with special educational needs under part 3 of the Children and Families Act 2014. For pupils who have medical conditions that require EHC plans, compliance with the SEND code of practice will ensure compliance with this guidance with respect to those children.

Section 19 of the Education Act 1996 (as amended by Section 3 of the Children Schools and Families Act 2010) provides a duty on local authorities of maintained schools to arrange suitable education for those who would not receive such education unless such arrangements are made for them. This education must be full time, or such part time education as is in a child's best interests because of their health needs.

Section 100 of the Children's and Family Act 2014

<http://www.medicalconditionsatschool.org.uk/documents/Legal-Situation-in-Schools.pdf>

**Templates
Supporting Pupils with Medical Conditions**

July 2014

Initial Medical Contact Form

Students Name:

Date of Birth:

Address:

GP's Details:

What medical condition does your child have?

Is your child able to self-medicate (i.e. Be responsible for carrying and administering their own medication?)

If not, please indicate what help is required in school.

Individual healthcare plan

Name of academy

Child's name

Group/class/form

Date of birth

Child's address

Medical diagnosis or condition

Date

Review date

Family Contact Information

Name

Phone no. (work)

(home)

(mobile)

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

--

Describe medical needs and give details of child's symptoms, triggers, signs, treatments, facilities, equipment or devices, environmental issues etc

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

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

Parental agreement for the academy to administer medicine

The academy will not give your child medicine unless you complete and sign this form, and the school or setting has a policy that the staff can administer medicine.

Date for review to be initiated by

Name of academy

Name of child

Date of birth

Group/class/form

Medical condition or illness

Medicine

Name/type of medicine
(as described on the container)

Expiry date

Dosage and method

Timing

Special precautions/other instructions

Are there any side effects that the school/setting needs to know about?

Self-administration – y/n

Procedures to take in an emergency

NB: Medicines must be in the original container as dispensed by the pharmacy

Contact Details

Name

Daytime telephone no.

Relationship to child

Address

I understand that I must deliver the medicine personally to

[agreed member of staff]

The above information is, to the best of my knowledge, accurate at the time of writing and I give consent to school/setting staff administering medicine in accordance with the school/setting policy. I



Hatton Academies Trust

will inform the school/setting immediately, in writing, if there is any change in dosage or frequency of the medication or if the medicine is stopped.

Signature(s) _____

Date _____

Record of medicine administered to an individual child

Name of academy	
Name of child	
Date medicine provided by parent	
Group/class/form	
Quantity received	
Name and strength of medicine	
Expiry date	
Quantity returned	
Dose and frequency of medicine	

Staff signature _____

Signature of parent _____

Date			
Time given			
Dose given			
Name of member of staff			
Staff initials			

Date			
Time given			
Dose given			
Name of member of staff			
Staff initials			

C: Record of medicine administered to an individual child (Continued)

Date
Time given
Dose given
Name of member of staff
Staff initials

Date
Time given
Dose given
Name of member of staff
Staff initials

Date
Time given
Dose given
Name of member of staff
Staff initials

Date
Time given
Dose given
Name of member of staff
Staff initials

Staff training record – administration of medicines

Name of academy	
Name of staff	
Type of training received	
Date of training completed	
Training provided by	
Profession and title	

I confirm that [name of member of staff] has received the training detailed above and is competent to carry out any necessary treatment. I recommend that the training is updated [name of member of staff].

Trainer's signature _____

Date _____

I confirm that I have received the training detailed above.

Staff signature _____

Date _____

Suggested review date

Contacting emergency services

Request an ambulance - dial 999, ask for an ambulance and be ready with the information below.

Speak clearly and slowly and be ready to repeat information if asked.

1. your telephone number
2. your name
3. your location as follows [insert academy address]
4. state what the postcode is – please note that postcodes for satellite navigation systems may differ from the postal code
5. provide the exact location of the patient within the school setting
6. provide the name of the child and a brief description of their symptoms
7. inform Ambulance Control of the best entrance to use and state that the crew will be met and taken to the patient
8. put a completed copy of this form by the phone

Model letter inviting parents to contribute to individual healthcare plan development

Dear Parent

DEVELOPING AN INDIVIDUAL HEALTHCARE PLAN FOR YOUR CHILD

Thank you for informing us of your child's medical condition. I enclose a copy of the Hatton Academies Trust's policy for supporting pupils at school with medical conditions for your information.

A central requirement of the policy is for an individual healthcare plan to be prepared, setting out what support the each pupil needs and how this will be provided. Individual healthcare plans are developed in partnership between the academy, parents, pupils, and the relevant healthcare professional who can advise on your child's case. The aim is to ensure that we know how to support your child effectively and to provide clarity about what needs to be done, when and by whom. Although individual healthcare plans are likely to be helpful in the majority of cases, it is possible that not all children will require one. We will need to make judgements about how your child's medical condition impacts on their ability to participate fully in academy life, and the level of detail within plans will depend on the complexity of their condition and the degree of support needed.

A meeting to start the process of developing your child's individual health care plan has been scheduled for xx/xx/xx. I hope that this is convenient for you and would be grateful if you could confirm whether you are able to attend. The meeting will involve [the following people]. Please let us know if you would like us to invite another medical practitioner, healthcare professional or specialist and provide any other evidence you would like us to consider at the meeting as soon as possible.

It may be that a decision is made that your child will not need an individual healthcare plan, but we will need to make judgements about how your child's medical condition will impact on their ability to participate fully in academy life, and whether an individual healthcare plan is required to facilitate this.

If you are unable to attend, it would be helpful if you could complete the attached individual healthcare plan template and return it, together with any relevant evidence, for consideration at the meeting. I [or another member of staff involved in plan development or pupil support] would be happy for you contact me [them] by email or to speak by phone if this would be helpful.

Yours sincerely

Named person with responsibility for medical policy implementation.