



Supporting Pupils with Medical Needs
(incorporating Administration of Medicines)

Date Policy approved and adopted:	November 2023
Date Due for review:	November 2024

Introduction

Section 100 of The Children and Families Act 2014 places a duty on the Governing Body of this school to make arrangements for supporting children at their premise with medical conditions. The Department of Education have produced statutory guidance 'Supporting Pupils with Medical Conditions' and we will have regard to this guidance when meeting this requirement.

We will endeavour to ensure that children with medical conditions are properly supported so that they have full access to education, including school trips and physical education. The aim is to ensure that all children with medical conditions, in terms of both their 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.

It is our policy to ensure that all medical information will be treated confidentially by the Headteacher and staff. All administration of medicines is arranged and managed in accordance with the Supporting Pupils with Medical Needs document. All staff have a duty of care to follow and co-operate with the requirements of this policy.

Where children have a disability, the requirement of the Equality Act 2010 will apply.

Where children have an identified special need, the SEN Code of Practice will also apply.

We recognise that medical conditions may impact social and emotional development as well as having educational implications.

Definitions of Medical Conditions

Pupils' medical needs may be broadly summarised as being of two types:

- Short-term affecting their participation in school activities because they are on a course of medication
- Long-term potentially limiting their access to education and requiring extra care and support (deemed special medical needs.)

Key Roles & Responsibilities

Statutory Requirement: The governing body should ensure that the school's policy clearly identifies the roles and responsibilities of all those involved in the arrangements they make to support children at school with medical conditions.

The Governing Body is responsible for:

- Ensuring that pupils with medical conditions are supported to enable the fullest participation possible in all aspects of school life.
- Ensuring that sufficient staff have received suitable training and are competent before they take on responsibility to support children with medical conditions.
- Ensuring 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.

The Headteacher is responsible for:

- Ensuring that all staff are aware of this policy for supporting pupils with medical conditions and understand their role in its implementation.
- Ensuring that all staff who need to know are aware of the child's condition.
- Ensuring 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.
- The overall development of individual healthcare plans.
- Ensuring that school staff are appropriately insured and are aware that they are insured to support pupils in this way.

Teachers and Support Staff are responsible for:

- Providing support to pupils with medical conditions.
- Taking into account the needs of pupils with medical conditions that they teach.
- Knowing what to do and respond accordingly when they become aware that a pupil with a medical condition needs help.

The School Link Nurse and other relevant specialist healthcare professionals (e.g. diabetes/epilepsy) are responsible for:

- Notifying the school when a child has been identified as having a medical condition which will require support in school. Wherever possible, they should do this before the child starts at the school.
- Supporting staff on implementing a child's individual healthcare plan and providing advice and liaison.

Local Arrangements – Identifying children with health conditions

Statutory Requirement: The Governing body will ensure that the policy sets out the procedures to be followed whenever a school is notified that a pupil has a medical condition.

We will aim to identify children with medical needs on entry to the school by working in partnership with parents/carers and following the process outlined in the document 'Process for identifying children with a health condition' produced by the Southern Health School Nursing Team in conjunction with the Children's Services Health and Safety Team. We will use the 'Health Questionnaire for Schools' to obtain the information required for each child's medical needs to ensure that we have appropriate arrangements in place prior to the child commencing at the school to support them accordingly. It is the parent's responsibility to list all known conditions on their child's medical form and to maintain these records whilst their child is on roll at Portway Junior School.

Where a formal diagnosis is awaited or is unclear, we will plan to implement arrangements to support the child, based on the current evidence available for their condition. We will ensure that every effort is made to involve some formal medical evidence and consultation with the parents.

Individual Health Care Plans

Statutory Requirement: The Governing body will ensure that the school's policy covers the role of individual healthcare plans, and who is responsible for their development in supporting children at school with medical conditions.

We recognise that Individual Healthcare Plans are recommended in particular where conditions fluctuate or where there is a high risk that emergency intervention will be needed, and are likely to be helpful in the majority of other cases, especially where medical conditions are long term and complex. However, not all

children will require one. The school, healthcare professional and parent will agree based on evidence when a healthcare plan would be inappropriate or disproportionate.

Where children require an individual healthcare plan it will be the responsibility of the Headteacher, Deputy Headteacher, SENCo and the administration team to work with parents and relevant healthcare professionals to write the plan. The first point of contact for parents/carers/healthcare professionals is the administration team.

A healthcare plan (and its review) may be initiated in consultation with the parent/carer, by a member of school staff or by a healthcare professional involved in providing care to the child. The Headteacher, SENCo and Administration team will work in partnership with the parents/carer, and a relevant healthcare professional eg. school, specialist or children's community nurse, who can best advise on the particular needs of the child to draw up and/or review the plan. Where a child has a special educational need identified in a statement or Educational Health Care (EHC) plan, the individual healthcare plan will be linked to or become part of that statement or EHC plan.

We may also refer to the flowchart contained within the document 'Process for identifying children with a health condition' for identifying and agreeing the support a child needs and then developing the individual healthcare plan.

We use the individual healthcare plan template produced by the DfE to record the plan. (A copy is included in Appendix A) or provided by the relevant healthcare professional eg Diabetic Nurse.

Asthma UK's most current template is provided to school by the health care professionals if they deem it necessary. (Appendix B) This is provided by Health Care Professional and completed by GP/nurse and parent/carer.

The BSACI Allergy Action Plan for all pupils with an epi pen is provided the hospital. (Appendix C) Provided by Health Care Professional and completed by hospital/clinic and parent carer.

If a child is returning following a period of hospital education or alternative provision (including home tuition), we will work with Hampshire County Council and education provider to ensure that the individual healthcare plan identifies the support the child will need to reintegrate effectively.

Statutory Requirement: The governing body should ensure that all plans are reviewed at least annually or earlier if evidence is presented that the child's needs have changed. Plans should be developed with the child's best interests in mind and ensure that the school assesses and manages the risks to the child's education, health and social well-being and minimise disruption.

This will follow a similar pattern to EHCP reviews and will be noted in the school diary system.

Statutory Requirement: When deciding what information should be recorded on individual healthcare plans, the governing body should consider the following:

- The medical condition, its trigger, 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, eg 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 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 headteacher 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 school activities outside of the normal school 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.

Staff Training

Statutory Requirement: The Governing Body should ensure that this policy clearly sets out how staff will be supported in carrying out their role to support children with medical conditions, and how this will be reviewed. It should specify how training needs will be assessed and by whom training will be commissioned and provided.

The school policy should be clear that any member of school staff providing support to a child with medical needs should have received suitable training.

Staff must not administer prescription medicines or undertake any health care procedures without the appropriate training (updated to reflect any individual healthcare plans)

All new staff will be inducted on the policy when they join the school through the induction meeting with the headteacher (Or deputy). This is recorded in the Staff Induction Policy & Checklist. Records of this training will be stored in the Health & Safety folder.

All nominated staff will be provided awareness training on the school's policy for supporting children with medical conditions which will include what their role is in implementing the policy. This training will be carried out following a review of the policy.

The awareness training will be provided to staff on inset day at the start of the year.

Where required we will work with the relevant healthcare professionals to identify and agree the type and level of training required and identify where the training can be obtained from. This will include ensuring that the training is sufficient to ensure staff are competent and confident in their ability to support children with medical conditions. The training will include preventative and emergency measures so that staff can recognise and act quickly when a problem occurs and therefore allow them to fulfill the requirements set out in the individual healthcare plan.

Any training undertaken will form part of the overall training plan for the school and refresher awareness training will be scheduled at appropriate intervals agreed with the relevant healthcare professional delivering the training.

A staff training record – administration of medicines' form will be completed to document the type of awareness training undertaken, the date of training and the competent professional providing the training.

The child's role

Statutory Requirement: The Governing body will ensure that the school's policy covers arrangements for children who are competent to manage their own health needs and medicines.

Where possible and in discussion with parents, children that are competent will be encouraged to take responsibility for managing their own medicines and procedures. This will be recorded in their individual healthcare plan. The healthcare plan will reference what will happen should a child who self-administers refuse to take their medication (this will normally be informing the parent/carer at the earliest opportunity).

Managing medicines on School Premises

Statutory Requirement: The Governing Body will ensure that the school's policy is clear about the procedures to be followed for managing medicines.

The administration of medicines is the overall responsibility of the parents/carers. Parents are responsible, at all times, to ensure that there are adequate quantities of medicine in school for children with medical conditions. Where clinically possible we will encourage parents to ask for medicines to be prescribed in dose frequencies which enable them to be taken outside of school hours. However, the administration team is responsible for ensuring children are supported with their medical needs whilst on site, therefore this may include managing medicines where it would be detrimental to a child's health or school attendance not to do so.

We will not give prescription or non-prescription medicines to a child under 16 without their parent's/carer's written consent (a 'parental agreement for setting to administer medicines' form will be used to record this).

A documented tracking system to record all medicines received in and out of the premises will be put in place. The tracking system used is the Medication Tracking Form kept in the Administration of Medicines folder in reception.

The name of the child, dose, expiry and shelf life dates will be checked before medicines are administered.

On occasions where a child refuses to take their medication the parents will be informed at the earliest available opportunity.

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

All non-controlled emergency medicines are kept in a non-lockable green medicine cabinet in each classroom. In the case of anaphylaxis, the second epi pen is kept in the school office. Any medicines in the green classroom cabinet need to be transported to lessons (e.g. PE, Forest School, Orienteering etc) by the child the medicine is intended for. Routines for this are shared with pupils at the start of the year or when they join the school; reminders are given. Children use inhalers under the supervision of a member of staff. All medicines are clearly marked with the child's name and expiry date.

Controlled drugs will be securely stored in a non-portable container which only named staff will have access to. We will ensure that the drugs are easily accessible in an emergency situation. A record will be kept of any doses used and the amount of the controlled drug held in school. There may be instances where it is deemed appropriate for a child to administer their own controlled medication. This would normally be at the advice of a medical practitioner. Where an individual child is competent to do so and following a risk assessment, we may allow them to have prescribed controlled drugs on them with monitoring arrangements in place.

We will only administer non-prescribed medicines on request from the parent if they are in clearly identifiable packaging and only on a short term basis (Where the school has concerns they will seek further guidance from their link School Nurse or relevant healthcare professional). We will never administer aspirin unless prescribed by a doctor.

All other pain relief medicine will not be administered without first checking maximum dosages and when previously taken. We will always check with parents prior to administering pain medication and follow this up with an email.

Any homeopathic remedies to be administered will require a letter of consent from the child's doctor and will be administered at the discretion of the Head teacher.

Emergency medicines will be stored in a safe location but not locked away to ensure they are easily accessible in the case of an emergency.

Types of emergency medicines include:

- Injections of adrenaline for acute allergic reactions
- Inhalers for asthmatics
- Injections of Glucagon for diabetic hypoglycemia

Other emergency medication i.e. rectal diazepam or Buccal Midazolam for major seizures will be stored in accordance with the normal prescribed medicines procedures (see storage section).

Storage

All controlled medication will be stored safely in a locked cabinet.

Where medicines need to be refrigerated, they will be stored in the refrigerator in the School Office. The school also holds a spare school epi-pen and inhaler.

Children will be made aware of where their medicines are at all times and be able to access them immediately where appropriate. Where relevant they should know the admin office holds the key to the storage facility. Children who have inhalers and/or epi-pens store these in medical cabinets in their classroom so they can be accessed immediately.

Medicines such as asthma inhalers, blood glucose testing meters and adrenaline pens will always be readily available to children and not locked away. We will also ensure that they are readily available when outside of the school premises or on school trips.

When attending Portway Plus after school care, parents are required to complete the relevant medical information form and provide the medicine needed for their care. Where this is not possible, medicines can be taken by the child from the classroom cabinet and handed to the Portway Plus member of staff who will ensure safe return to school.

Storage of medication whilst off site will be maintained at steady temperature and secure. There will be appropriately trained staff present to administer day to day and emergency medication and copies of individual health care plans will be taken off site to ensure appropriate procedures are followed. This information is included in the school's Evolve submission.

Disposal

It is the responsibility of the parents/carers to dispose of their child's medicines. It is our policy to return any medicines/sharps that are no longer required including those where the date has expired to the parents/carers. Parents/carers will be informed of this when the initial agreements are made to administer medicines. Medication returned to parents/ carers will be documented on the tracking medication form.

Medical Accommodation

The staff reception area will be used for all medical administration/treatment purposes. The location/room will be made available when required.

Record keeping

Statutory Requirement: The governing body should ensure that written records are kept of all medicines administered to children.

A record of what has been administered including how much, when and by whom, will be recorded on a 'record of prescribed medicines' form. The form will be kept on file. Any possible side effects of the medication will also be noted and reported to the parent/carers.

Emergency Procedures

Statutory Requirement: The Governing body will ensure that the school's policy sets out what should happen in an emergency situation.

Where a child has an individual healthcare plan, this will clearly define what constitutes an emergency and provide a process to follow. All relevant staff will be made aware of the emergency symptoms and procedures. We will ensure other children in the school know what to do in the event of an emergency i.e. informing a teacher immediately if they are concerned about the health of another child.

Where a child is required to be taken to hospital, a member of staff will stay with the child until their parents arrive, this includes accompanying them to hospital by ambulance if necessary (taking any relevant medical information, care plans etc that the school holds).

Day trips/off site activities

Statutory Requirement: The Governing body should ensure that their arrangements are clear and unambiguous about the need to actively support pupils with medical conditions to participate in school trips and visits, or in sporting activities, and not prevent them from doing so.

We will ensure that teachers are aware of how a child's medical condition will impact on their participation in any off site activity or day trip, but we will ensure that there is enough flexibility for all children to participate according to their own abilities within reasonable adjustments.

We will consider what reasonable adjustments we might make to enable children with medical needs to participate fully and safely on visits. We will carry out a risk assessment so that planning arrangements take account of any steps needed to ensure that pupils with medical conditions are included. We will consult with parents and pupils and advice from the relevant healthcare professional to ensure that pupils can participate safely.

A trained first aider attends any residential visits.

Other issues

The Portway Schools' Association purchased a defibrillator and this is sited in the middle of the site between of the 2 schools (Portway Infant School and Portway Junior School.). This is available to the community as well as everyone at the schools, including parents/carers and visitors. The school also has a defibrillator provided by Hampshire County Council. This is stored on the playground side of the junior school site.

Children can bring sunscreen into school and apply it themselves as necessary.

Unacceptable practice

Statutory Requirement: The governing body will ensure that the school's policy is explicit about what practice is not acceptable.

Staff are expected to use their discretion and judge each child's individual healthcare plan on its merits, 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 school office or medical room unaccompanied or with someone unsuitable;
- penalise children for their attendance record if their absences are related to their medical condition, eg. 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 attend school to administer medication or provide medical support to their child, including with toileting issues. No parent should have to give up working because the school 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 eg. by requiring parents to accompany the child.

List of authorised personnel to have access to prescribed medication:

- Natalie Hammerton
- Kelly Miall
- Cindy Brenland
- Kelly Miall
- Vicky Windross

On residential visits, Gail Fettes and Ali Pay have access and administer medicines.

Liability and Indemnity

Statutory Requirement: The governing body will ensure that the appropriate level of insurance is in place and appropriately reflects the level of risk.

Staff at the school are indemnified under the County Council self-insurance arrangements.

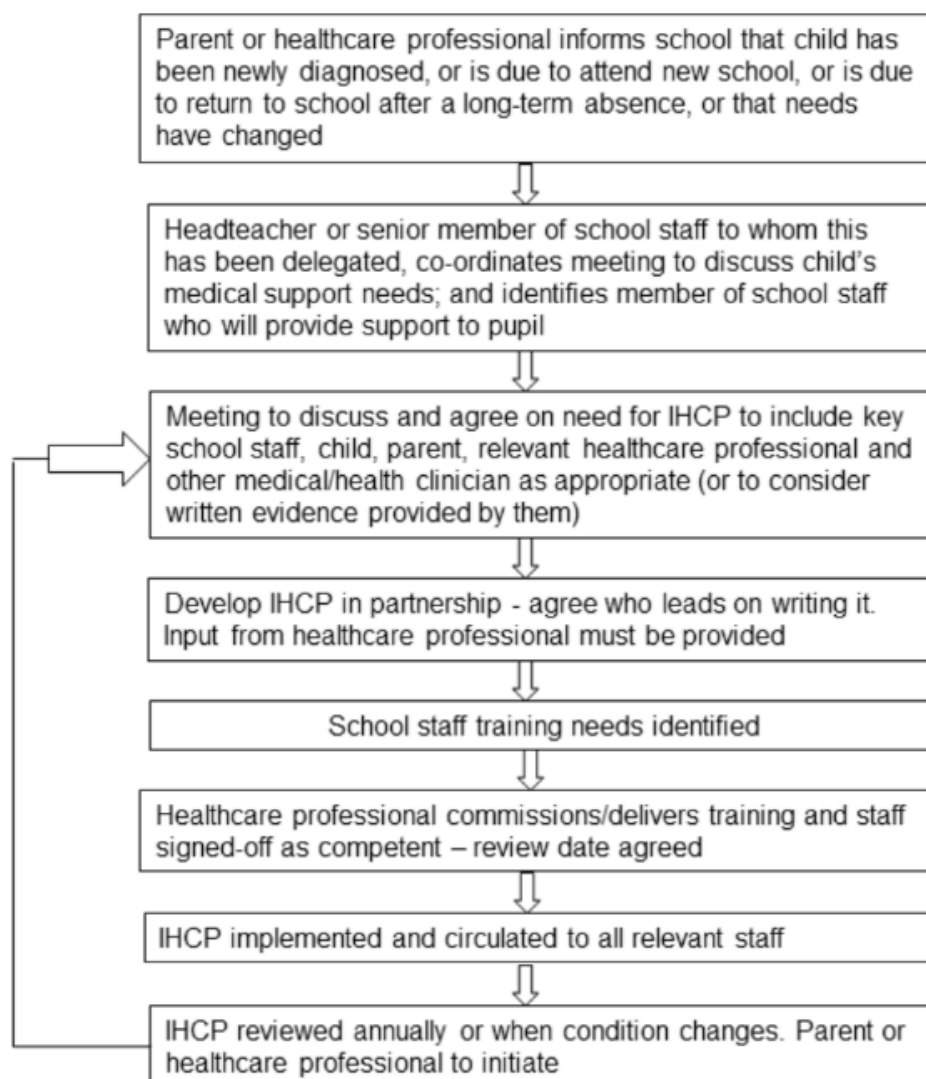
The County Council is self-insured and has extended this self-insurance to indemnify school staff who have agreed to administer medication or undertake a medical procedure to children. To meet the requirements of the indemnification, we will ensure that staff at the school have parents' permission for administering medicines and members of staff will have had training on the administration of the medication or medical procedure.

Complaints

Statutory Requirement: The governing body will ensure that the school's policy sets out how complaints may be made and will be handled concerning the support provided to pupils with medical conditions.

Should parents or children be dissatisfied with the support provided they can discuss their concerns directly with the Headteacher. If for whatever reason this does not resolve the issue, they may make a formal complaint via the school's complaints procedure.

Please see sample flowchart below from the Supporting pupils with medical conditions guidance



Appendix A

individual healthcare plan

Name of school/setting				
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	
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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 SEN, 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

My asthma triggers

List the things that make your asthma worse so you can try to avoid or treat them.



Always keep your reliever inhaler (usually blue) and your spacer with you. You might need them if your asthma gets worse.

Last reviewed and updated 2021; next review 2024.

Asthma and Lung UK, a charitable company limited by guarantee with company registration number 01663614, with registered charity number 326730 in England and Wales, SC038415 in Scotland, and 1177 in the Isle of Man

I will see my doctor or asthma nurse **at least once a year** (but more if I need to)

Date my asthma plan was updated:

Date of my next asthma review:

Doctor/asthma nurse contact details:

Parents and carers – get the most from your child's action plan

- Take a photo and keep it on your mobile (and your child's mobile if they have one)
- Stick a copy on your fridge door
- Share your child's action plan with their school

Learn more about what to do during an asthma attack asthma.org.uk/child-asthma-attacks

ASTHMA QUESTIONS?

Parents and carers ask our respiratory nurse specialists

Call **0300 222 5800**

WhatsApp **07378 606 728**
(Monday–Friday, 9am–5pm over 16 only)

ASTHMA+
LUNG UK

CHILD ASTHMA ACTION PLAN

Fill this in with your GP or nurse

Name and date:

1 My every day asthma care

I need to take my preventer inhaler every day.

It is called:

and its colour is:

I take puff/s of my preventer inhaler in the morning and puff/s at night. I do this every day even if my asthma's OK

Other asthma medicines I take every day:

My reliever inhaler helps when I have symptoms.

It is called:

and its colour is:

I take puff/s of my reliever inhaler when I wheeze or cough, my chest hurts or it's hard to breathe.

If I need my reliever inhaler (usually blue) when I do sports or activity, I need to see my doctor or my asthma nurse.

2 My asthma is getting worse if...

- I wheeze, cough, my chest hurts, or it's hard to breathe **or**
- I need my reliever inhaler (**usually blue**) three or more times a week **or**
- I'm waking up at night because of my asthma (this is an important sign and I will book a next day appointment with my GP or nurse).

If my asthma gets worse, I will:

- Take my preventer medicines as normal
- And also take puff/s of my reliever inhaler (**usually blue**) every four hours if needed
- See my doctor or nurse within 24 hours if I don't feel better.

URGENT!

If your reliever inhaler is not lasting four hours, you need to take emergency action now (see section 3)

Remember to use my spacer with my inhaler if I have one.

If I don't have one, I'll check with my doctor or nurse if it would help me.

Other things my doctor or nurse says I need to do if my asthma is getting worse (e.g. check my peak flow)

3 I'm having an asthma attack if...

- My reliever inhaler isn't helping or I need it more than every four hours **or**
- I can't talk, walk or eat easily **or**
- I'm finding it hard to breathe **or**
- I'm coughing or wheezing a lot or my chest is tight/hurts.

If I have an asthma attack I will:

- Call for help. Sit up – don't lie down. Try to keep calm.
- Take one puff of my reliever inhaler (with my spacer, if I have it) every 30 to 60 seconds, up to a total of 10 puffs.
- If I don't have my reliever inhaler, or it's not helping, or if I am worried at any time, **call 999 for an ambulance.**
- If the ambulance has not arrived after 10 minutes and my symptoms are not improving, repeat step 2.
- If my symptoms are no better after repeating step 2, and the ambulance has still not arrived, **contact 999 again immediately.**



Even if I start to feel better, I don't want this to happen again, so I need to see my doctor or asthma nurse today.

This child has the following allergies:

Name: _____

DOB: _____

Photo

Mild/moderate reaction:

- Swollen lips, face or eyes
- Itchy/tingling mouth
- Hives or itchy skin rash
- Abdominal pain or vomiting
- Sudden change in behaviour

Action to take:

- Stay with the child, call for help if necessary
- Locate adrenaline autoinjector(s)
- Give antihistamine:

(If vomited,
can repeat dose)

- Phone parent/emergency contact

Watch for signs of ANAPHYLAXIS (life-threatening allergic reaction)

Anaphylaxis may occur without skin symptoms: ALWAYS consider anaphylaxis in someone with known food allergy who has **SUDDEN BREATHING DIFFICULTY**

A AIRWAY

- Persistent cough
- Hoarse voice
- Difficulty swallowing
- Swollen tongue

B BREATHING

- Difficult or noisy breathing
- Wheeze or persistent cough

C CONSCIOUSNESS

- Persistent dizziness
- Pale or floppy
- Suddenly sleepy
- Collapse/unconscious

IF ANY ONE (OR MORE) OF THESE SIGNS ABOVE ARE PRESENT:

- 1 Lie child flat with legs raised (if breathing is difficult, allow child to sit)



- 2 Use Adrenaline autoinjector **without delay** (eg. EpiPen®) (Dose: . . . mg)

- 3 Dial 999 for ambulance and say ANAPHYLAXIS ("ANA-FIL-AX-IS")

*** IF IN DOUBT, GIVE ADRENALINE ***

AFTER GIVING ADRENALINE:

1. Stay with child until ambulance arrives, do **NOT** stand child up
2. Commence CPR if there are no signs of life
3. Phone parent/emergency contact
4. If no improvement **after 5 minutes**, give a further adrenaline dose using a second autoinjectable device, if available.

You can dial 999 from any phone, even if there is no credit left on a mobile. Medical observation in hospital is recommended after anaphylaxis.

Emergency contact details:

1) Name: _____



2) Name: _____



Parental consent: I hereby authorise school staff to administer the medicines listed on this plan, including a 'spare' back-up adrenaline autoinjector (AAI) if available, in accordance with Department of Health Guidance on the use of AAI in schools.

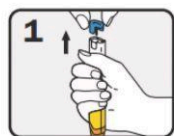
Signed: _____

Print name: _____

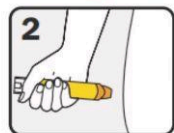
Date: _____

For more information about managing anaphylaxis in schools and "spare" back-up adrenaline autoinjectors, visit: sparepensinschools.uk

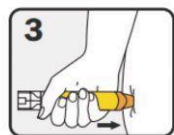
How to give EpiPen®



PULL OFF BLUE SAFETY CAP and grasp EpiPen. Remember: "blue to sky, orange to the thigh"



Hold leg still and PLACE ORANGE END against mid-outer thigh "with or without clothing"



PUSH DOWN HARD until a click is heard or felt and hold in place for **3 seconds**. Remove EpiPen.

Additional instructions:

If wheezy, GIVE ADRENALINE FIRST, then asthma reliever (blue puffer) via spacer

This is a medical document that can only be completed by the child's healthcare professional. It must not be altered without their permission. This document provides medical authorisation for schools to administer a 'spare' back-up adrenaline autoinjector if needed, as permitted by the Human Medicines (Amendment) Regulations 2017. During travel, adrenaline auto-injector devices must be carried in hand-luggage or on the person, and **NOT** in the luggage hold. **This action plan and authorisation to travel with emergency medications has been prepared by:**

Sign & print name: _____

Hospital/Clinic: _____



Date: _____