



Carrington Junior School
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Asthma

- Children with asthma should carry their inhaler upon them at all times. A Health Care Plan and Asthma form, available from the school office, must be completed and signed.
- A spare inhaler should be kept in school for emergency use.
- Parents must ensure that both inhalers are named, labelled with the prescriber's instructions (pharmacists are happy to provide an extra label) and are within date.
- Staff should be informed in writing if a child is particularly wheezy at any time and is likely to need to use their inhaler more frequently than usual.
- An emergency inhaler kit is kept in school if a child's inhaler is not available or unusable. It can only be used by a child if the appropriate parent consent form has been completed and signed in advance by the child's parent/carer.

Epilepsy

- Parents should complete, sign and date a Health Care Plan, available from the school office. The Health Care Plan should set out the particular pattern of an individual child's epilepsy.
- Should a child experience a seizure in school, details will be recorded and communicated to parents.

Anaphylaxis

If parents are aware that their child suffers from anaphylaxis they are asked to:

- Complete a Health Care Plan and fill in the appropriate form, available from the school office.
- Provide medication which is named, has the prescribed dose, expiry date and instructions for administration.
- Parents should ensure that medication remains in date.
- If an EpiPen is used a spare one should be kept in school and labelled as above.

Controlled Drugs/Long Term Needs/Complex Medical Needs Parents with children taking controlled drugs or having long-term or complex medical needs should discuss the case with the Headteacher.

MEDICATION IN SCHOOL



A GUIDE FOR PARENTS

This leaflet is intended to answer any questions you may have about medication, but if there is any doubt please do not hesitate to contact the school.

Medicines should only be taken to school when it is essential; that is, where it would be detrimental to the child's health if the medication was not given during school hours. We are, however, mindful that there are occasions when it is necessary for medication to be brought into school. In this case the relevant form, available from the school office, should be completed and signed.

We carefully follow the guidelines laid down by Bucks County Council with regard to the administration of medicines in school.

It is imperative that the school is told of any new medical condition as soon as it is diagnosed by a medical practitioner.

Under normal circumstances, if children are suffering from a medical condition which prevents them from attending school, they will not be given homework and should not attend evening functions. Reading books may be borrowed from the school library.

Should I send medicine to school?

If your child is on a dosage which has to be administered three times a day it should be given in the morning, immediately after school and before going to bed, therefore there is no need to send it to school. If, however, your child is stopping for an after-school activity and requires medication, it must be taken home at the end of the school day.

What is non-prescription medication?

Medication has to be prescribed by the doctor or dentist. Over-the-counter medication, in other words, non-prescriptive medicines, cannot be accepted in school - and that includes cough sweets, lip balms, Nurofen and creams. Even Piriton has to be prescribed. The only exception is pain relief for pupils returning to school after sustaining a fracture or dental treatment. In this case parents need to inform the school when the last dose was taken that day and complete and sign the relevant form.

There are many medical items, such as shampoo to remove headlice, hayfever remedies, etc, which can be obtained through a GP as they must be prescribed and are then free of charge.

Could I send a small quantity of the medication to school?

Only prescribed medicines will be accepted in school and these must be 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 be available inside an insulin pen or a pump, rather than in its original container.

What about school trips and residential visits?

Travel-sickness medication, paracetamol, Calpol and antihistamines are allowed to be administered on school visits only, provided the relevant form, which is available from the school office, is completed and signed.

Who is responsible for medication?

- It is only parents, or those with full-time parental responsibility, who have prime responsibility for their child's health; instruction from other family members, child-minders or friends cannot be acted upon.
- Parents must ensure that medication is named, has the prescribed dose, expiry date and instructions for administration. If appropriate, a spoon should be provided.
- Parents should ensure that medication remains in date.
- The Headteacher is responsible for giving permission for medication to be administered at school. This has to be done through the official forms, available from the school office. These forms can only be signed by a parent, not a child-minder.
- Your child is responsible for arriving at the appointed time and place for medication.

Diabetes

- A Health Care Plan, available from the school office, should be completed, signed and dated by a parent. The Health Care Plan should set out the particular pattern of an individual child's diabetes.
- All sharps must be disposed of in an appropriate container which should be stored in the Medical Room.
- It is the responsibility of the parent to provide and dispose of the sharps container.