



Administering of Medicines Policy

This policy is in line with the strategy of the school. Our purpose at Langley is to enable every young person to flourish and positively contribute with confidence. This is achieved by ensuring that the school is a community of opportunity and excellence. We celebrate achievement and encourage all pupils to take ownership, contribute, expect high standards and make good things happen for themselves and everyone around them. Policies give the framework and procedural guidance to allow this to happen.

This policy should be read in conjunction with the Safeguarding and whole school First Aid Policies. This policy applies to the Nursery.

Langley Prep School recognizes that there is a need to treat all pupils, whatever their age, gender, disability, religion, ethnicity or sexual orientation with respect and dignity when intimate care is given. The child's welfare is of paramount importance and his/her experience of intimate and personal care should be a positive one. It is essential that every pupil is treated as an individual and that care is given gently and sensitively: no pupil should be attended to in a way that causes distress or pain.

Administration of medicine

Nursery Managers and those with medicine administration training are responsible for administering medication to the children; ensuring consent forms are completed, medicines stored correctly, and records kept.

Administering medicines during the child's session will only be done if necessary.

If a child has not been given a prescription medicine before, especially a baby/child under two, it is advised that parents keep them at home for 48 hours to ensure no adverse effect, and to give it time to take effect. The setting managers must check the insurance policy document to be clear about what conditions must be reported to the insurance provider.

Consent for administering medication.

- Only a person with parental responsibility (PR), or a foster carer may give consent. A childminder, grandparent, parent's partner who does not have PR, cannot give consent.
- When bringing in medicine, the parent informs their key person/back up key person, or room senior if the key person is not available. The setting manager should also be informed.

The Nursery Manager or child's key person will then receive the medication for the child and ask the parent to complete a Med 1 Consent form and ensure that staff are aware of this. Medicines will then be stored as directed.

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- Staff who receive the medication, check it is in date and prescribed specifically for the current condition. It must be in the original container (not decanted into a separate bottle). It must be labelled with the child's name and original pharmacist's label.
- Medication dispensed by a hospital pharmacy will not have the child's details on the label but should have a dispensing label. Staff must check with parents and record the circumstance of the events and hospital instructions as relayed to them by the parents.
- Members of staff who receive the medication ask the parent to sign a consent form stating the following information. No medication is given without these details:
 - full name of child and date of birth
 - name of medication and strength
 - who prescribed it?
 - dosage to be given.
 - how the medication should be stored and expiry date
 - a note of any side effects that may be expected.
 - signature and printed name of parent and date

Storage of medicines

All medicines are stored safely. Refrigerated medication is stored separately or clearly labelled in the milk kitchen fridge, or in a marked box in the main kitchen fridge.

- The key person is responsible for ensuring medicine is handed back at the end of the day to the parent.
- For some conditions, medication for an individual child may be kept at the setting. 04.2a Healthcare plan form must be completed. Key persons check that it is in date and return any out-of-date medication to the parent.
- Parents do not access where medication is stored, to reduce the possibility of a mix-up with medication for another child, or staff not knowing there has been a change.

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Record of administering medicines

A record of medicines administered is kept near to the medicine cabinet or in the child's group room, or in the setting manager's office. Settings can choose which works best for them, if members of staff are aware, and it is consistent.

The medicine record book records:

- name of child
- name and strength of medication
- the date and time of dose
- dose given and method.
- signed by key person/setting manager.
- verified by parent signature at the end of the day.

A witness signs the medicine record book to verify that they have witnessed medication being given correctly according to the procedures here.

- No child may self-administer. If children are capable of understanding when they need medication, e.g. for asthma, they are encouraged to tell their key person what they need. This does not replace staff vigilance in knowing and responding.
- The medication records are monitored to look at the frequency of medication being given. For example, a high incidence of antibiotics being prescribed for a number of children at similar times may indicate a need for better infection control.

Children with long term medical conditions requiring ongoing medication.

- Risk assessments are conducted for children that require ongoing medication. This is the responsibility of the setting manager and key person. Other medical or social care personnel may be involved in the risk assessment.
- Parents contribute to risk assessment. They are shown around the setting, understand routines and activities and discuss any risk factor for their child.
- For some medical conditions, key staff will require basic training to understand it and know how medication is administered. Training needs is part of the risk assessment.
- Risk assessment includes any activity that may give cause for concern regarding an individual child's health needs.
- Risk assessment also includes arrangements for medicines on outings; advice from the child's GP's is sought, if necessary, where there are concerns.

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- A Health care plan form is completed fully with the parent; outlining the key person's role and what information is shared with other staff who care for the child.
- The plan is reviewed every six months (more if needed). This includes reviewing the medication, for example, changes to the medication or the dosage, any side effects noted etc.

Managing medicines on trips and outings

- Children are accompanied by their key person, or other staff member who is fully informed about their needs and medication.
- Medication is taken in a plastic box labelled with the child's name, name of medication, copy of the consent form and a card to record administration, with details as above.
- The card is later stapled to the medicine record book and the parent signs it.
- If a child on medication is taken to hospital, the child's medication is taken in a sealed plastic box clearly labelled as above.

Staff taking medication.

Staff taking medication must inform their manager. The medication must be stored securely in staff cupboard which is securely always locked from the children accessing it. The manager must be made aware of any contra-indications for the medicine so that they can risk assess and take appropriate action as required.

Further guidance

Medication Administration Record (Early Years Alliance 2019)

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