



First Aid Policy

The aim of this policy is to set out guidelines for all staff in school in the administering of First Aid to children, employees or visitors.

This policy shall be shared with all employees during their induction to ensure they are familiar with the school's first aid procedures.

The Governors are committed to the Local Authority's procedure for reporting accidents and recognise their statutory duty to comply with the Reporting of injuries, diseases and dangerous occurrences regulations 1995.

What is first aid?

First aid can save lives and prevent minor injuries becoming major ones. Under health and safety legislation, employers have to ensure that there are adequate and appropriate equipment and facilities for providing first aid in the workplace.

First aid and medication

At least one member of staff with current first aid training is on the premises at any one time. The first aid qualification includes first aid training for infants and young children.

All staff within The IDEAL Alliance are trained, qualified first responders.

Our First Aid Kits:

- Comply with the Health and Safety (First Aid) Regulations 1981 and British Standard – BS 8599-1:2019;
- Include assorted plasters, disposable sterile triangular bandages, eye pads, medium-sized dressings, large-sized dressings, sterile cleansing wipes, nitrile powder-free gloves, first aid in an emergency booklet, resusci aide, Tuff-Kut scissors, Burnshield dressing or cling film, finger dressings, conforming bandages, microporous tape and tweezers;
- Are regularly checked the administrator(s) within the school;

- MTA Supervisors are responsible for the resourcing of their lunch time bags. The school office hosts main first aid stock which is regularly checked and resourced;
- First aid resources are easily accessible to adults;
- Are kept out of the reach of children.

Accident books:

- There are accident books on the school premises. These are kept safely but accessible to first aiders.
- In YFPS, there are Key Stage 1 accident books in KSI (red cover) and another in Key Stage 2 (red cover) and a staff/visitor accident book (green cover). The staff/visitor accident book is kept within the school office.
- All staff and volunteers know where the accident books are kept and how to complete them.
- All accident books are reviewed to identify any potential or actual hazards.

Our accident books keep a record of any first-aid treatment given by first aiders and other members of staff. These accident books **MUST** be written in pen, completed on the same day of the incident, and include:

- The date, time and place of the incident.
- The name of the injured or ill person.
- The Child's Class /room (if applicable to a child)
- The location of the accident
- Details of the injury or illness and first-aid given.
- What happened to the person immediately afterwards (for example, whether they went home, went back to class, or went to hospital).

The information in the accident books can:

- Help the school identify accident trends and possible areas for improvement in the control of health and safety risks;
- Be used for reference in future first-aid need assessments;
- Be helpful for insurance and investigative purposes.

All completed accident books should be given to the school administrators, who will store them for reference in future, in line with the Data Protection Act 2018.

It is an Ofsted requirement to notify parents of any accidents, injuries sustained and/or first aid treatment given to their child whilst in school. The first-aider who treated the injury will be the person who contacts the parent to inform them of what happened and recommended next steps. Where the first-aider is not able to achieve this, they will nominate another individual.

Staff must be aware of the Data Protection Act and not allow parents to view personal information other than that relating to their child and must not allow parents to take photographs

other than of their own child. It is not standard practice to give parents copies of the school's accident record. However, if a parent requests a copy of the accident form then this will need to be authorised by a member of the senior leadership team.

Administration of Medicines

This is covered in the school Medicines Policy.

Medical Emergencies

All members of staff who have contact with pupils who have medical conditions will be informed about the best course of action if a child becomes seriously ill and needs emergency treatment.

The child and the parents will be informed about the school's arrangements and there will be details in the plan if appropriate.

The school will call an ambulance before contacting parents if a child becomes seriously ill – this applies to all children and not only those with health care plans. The school will arrange for a competent member of staff to travel to hospital in an ambulance and act in loco parentis until the parents arrive. The member of staff in loco parentis will have the right to sanction emergency procedures as advised by medical staff in the ambulance or at the hospital.

Sickness

- Our policy for the exclusion of ill or infectious children is available to parents/guardians. This includes procedures for contacting parents – or other authorised adults – if a child becomes ill while in the school.
- We do not provide care for children, who are unwell, e.g. have a temperature, or sickness and diarrhea, or who have an infectious disease.
- Children with head lice are not excluded, but must be treated to remedy the condition.
- Parents are notified if there is a case of head lice in the school.
- Good hygiene practice concerning the clearing of any spilled bodily fluids is carried out at all times by the Health and Safety Coordinator and the Emergency First Aiders.

Treatment of injuries

Following an accident, the First Aider/First Responder is to take charge of the first aid administration/emergency treatment commensurate with their training. Following their assessment of the injured person, they are to administer appropriate first aid and make a balanced judgement as to whether there is a requirement to call an ambulance.

The First Aider should call an ambulance on the following occasions:

- In the event of a significant injury or head injury

- If bleeding cannot be controlled
- In the event of a period of unconsciousness
- Whenever a fracture or break is suspected
- Whenever the first aider is unsure of the severity of the injuries

Treatment of head injuries to children

Children often fall and bang themselves, and thankfully most bangs to the head are harmless events and can be dealt with by the supervising adult by applying a cold compress/ice pack for the child's own comfort. Parents/Carers must be contacted if the child has a head bump. All head bumps must be recorded into the accident book and an accident slip sent home informing parents of possible symptoms to look out for. It is the responsibility of the first aider dealing with the head bump to inform the class teacher and contact the parent. Where it is not possible for them to contact the parent directly, a nominated staff member will do this. For minor head bumps, a cold compress/ice pack can be used on and off to ease any swelling.

If a suspected **serious head injury** has occurred, the First Aider/First Responder must either call the emergency services or direct someone else to. Contact with the emergency services should be sought before parents are contacted immediately after. Emergency services should be sought if the child:

- becomes unconscious;
- is vomiting or shows signs of drowsiness;
- has a persistent headache;
- complains of blurred or double vision;
- is bleeding from the nose or ear; and/or
- has pale yellow fluid from the nose or ear.

This list is not exhaustive.

In the event of an accident in which the child cannot stand up unaided, he/she should be left in the position that he/she was found (even if this is in the toilets or playground) so long as it is safe to do so and the emergency first aider must be called immediately to assess the situation.

Treatment of suspected breaks/fractures

The seven things to look for are:

- Swelling
- Difficulty moving
- Movement in an unnatural direction
- A limb that looks shorter, twisted or bent
- A grating noise or feeling
- Loss of strength
- Shock

- If it is an open fracture, cover the wound with a sterile dressing and secure it with a bandage. Apply pressure around the wound to control any bleeding.
- Support the injured body part to stop it from moving. This should ease any pain and prevent any further damage.

Once you've done this, call 999 for medical help. While waiting for help to arrive, don't move the injured person unless they're in immediate danger.

Keep checking the casualty for signs of shock.

First Aid training states that clothing should only be removed if absolutely necessary. Where clothing needs to be removed which could cause a safeguarding issue then two members of staff should be present. Only one needs to be first aid trained. However, if waiting for a second member of staff puts a child's life in danger, then the first aider should not withhold treatment.

Disposing of blood

Bloodied items should be placed in the yellow clinical waste bags and disposed of in the sanitary bin in the female staff toilets.

Splinters

Splinters can be removed if they are small and you can see the angle it went in but not if they are embedded or in a joint. They must be extracted in the same direction they went in. Sterile single-use tweezers are stored in the main first aid box located in the school office.

Ice Packs

Instant ice packs are a treatment for the treatment of sprains, strains and bruises and are stored in the freezer in the staff room and the freezer by the Foundation classroom.

Guidance on the use of ice packs: Ideally, an ice pack should be applied within 5 -10 minutes of the injury occurring. The pack must be wrapped in a cloth to prevent cold burns and applied to the injured area for 20 - 30 minutes and repeated every 2 to 3 hours for the next 24 – 48 hours.

Emergency first aiders must check the colour of the skin after 5 minutes of applying the pack. If the skin is bright red or pink, remove the pack.

Precautions when using ice and heat

- If the casualty is diabetic

DO NOT USE ICE OR HEAT

- Over areas of skin that are in poor condition
- Over areas of skin with poor sensation to heat or cold
- Areas with known poor circulation
- In the presence of visible or known infection(s)

Asthma

We have many children with Asthma. All pumps are labelled and kept in the school classroom applicable to the child, in a lockable cupboard. In the event of an attack, the inhaler must be taken to the child.

All inhalers should accompany children when they are off the school grounds e.g. on a trip, swimming, visiting another school, etc. Children on the asthma register who have parental consent for the use of the emergency inhaler are clearly indicated.

ALWAYS SEEK THE ADVICE/ATTENTION OF A QUALIFIED FIRST AIDER IN THE EVENT OF AN ASTHMA ATTACK

Epi-Pens

All prescribed Epi-Pens are labelled and kept in a locked cupboard in class.

All First Responders have Epi Pen training.

Anyone can administer an Epi-Pen in an emergency if the adult/child is unable to do it themselves. Should a member of staff, who has not had the training have to do this, then the emergency services must be informed at the same time as the Epi-Pen is administered.

Training

A central record of all training related to first aid is held by the school's Senior Administrator and reviewed annually to ensure that certificates are renewed within timescales.