



Mountbatten Asthma Policy

April 2019

This policy has been written with advice from Asthma UK and the DfE in addition to advice from healthcare and education professionals.

Policy statement

This school recognises that asthma and recurrent wheezing are important conditions affecting increasing numbers of school age children. Mountbatten Primary School welcomes pupils with asthma.

This school encourages all children to achieve their full potential in all aspects of life by having a clear policy and procedures that are understood by school staff, parents / carers and by pupils.

All staff who have contact with these children are given the opportunity to receive training from the school nursing team/specialist nurses. Updates for training are offered at regular intervals and this school will ensure attendance by staff. This will take place at least every two years and more often if there are pupils within the school who have significant asthma symptoms or there are significant changes to the management of asthma in children.

Developing and implementing an asthma policy is essential for all schools and is important for all schools that hold National Healthy School Status or are engaged with The Healthy Schools Enhancement Programme.

Indemnity

School staff are not required to administer asthma medication to pupils except in an emergency. However many staff may be happy to give routine medication on the advice of an appropriate healthcare professional. School staff who agree to administer asthma medication are insured by Hull City Council when acting in agreement with this policy.

All school staff will allow pupils **immediate** access to their own asthma medication when they need it.

What is Asthma?

Asthma is a common condition which affects the airways in the lungs. Symptoms occur in response to exposure to a trigger e.g. pollen, dust, smoke, exercise etc. These symptoms include cough, wheeze, chest tightness and breathlessness. Symptoms are usually easily reversible by use of a reliever inhaler but all staff must be aware that sufferers may experience an acute episode which will require rapid medical or hospital treatment.

Medication

Generally, only reliever inhalers should be kept in school. Usually these are blue in colour. On occasion, an older pupil (usually aged 10 or over) may have a white and red inhaler called 'Symbicort' which may also be used as a reliever. However, they will usually have a blue reliever inhaler for use in an emergency.

Immediate access to reliever inhaler is vital.

Inhalers must not be stored in the school office or similar as this will not allow quick enough access in an emergency. As a guideline Mountbatten Primary School recommends that:

FOUNDATION STAGE

Inhalers and spacers will be kept by the teacher in the classroom in a designated place, of which all Foundation staff will be made aware. If the child or class moves to another area within the school, the inhaler will be taken too.

KEY STAGE 1

Inhalers and spacers will be kept by the teacher in the classroom in a designated place, of which pupils will be made aware. However, if the child or class moves to another area within the school, the inhaler will be taken too.

KEY STAGE 2

Inhalers and spacers will be kept by the teacher in the classroom in a designated place, of which pupils will be made aware. However, if the child or class moves to another area within the school, the inhaler will be taken too.

All inhalers must be labelled with the child's name. Children, who are able to identify the need to use their medication, should be allowed to do so, as and when they feel it is necessary.

The school also has emergency salbutamol inhalers which are stored in the relevant key stage medicine cabinets.

Record Keeping

When a child with asthma joins this school, parents/carers will be asked to complete a form, giving details of the condition and the treatment required.

Physical Education

Taking part in sports is an essential part of school life and important for health and well being and children with asthma are encouraged to participate fully.

Symptoms of asthma are often brought on by exercise and therefore, each child's labelled inhaler will be available at the site of the lesson.

Certain types of exercise are potent triggers for asthma e.g. cross country running and field activities. Any child who knows that an activity will induce symptoms will be encouraged to use their reliever inhaler prior to exercise, will carry it with them and will be encouraged to warm up prior to participating and cool down after.

School Trips/Residential Visits

No child will be denied the opportunity to take part in school trips/residential visits because of asthma, unless so advised by their GP or consultant.

The child's reliever inhaler will be readily available to them throughout the trip, being carried either by the child themselves or by the supervising adult in the case of Key Stage 1 children.

For residential visits, staff will be trained in the use of regular controller treatments, as well as emergency management. It is the responsibility of the parent/carer to provide written information about all asthma medication required by their child for the duration of the trip. Parents must be responsible for ensuring an adequate supply of medication is provided.

Group leaders will have appropriate contact numbers with them.

Training.

On a bi-annual basis, **all** staff will receive training on signs and symptoms of asthma and how to treat it.

Asthma Education for pupils

It is recommended that all pupils should be educated about asthma. This could be through PSHE, drugs education, assemblies etc. Support for this may be available from your school nurse or the paediatric asthma specialist nurse.

Concerns

If a member of staff has concerns about the progress of a child with asthma, which they feel may be related to poor symptom control, they will be encouraged to discuss this with the parent/carer and/or school nurse.

Storage of Inhalers

The following good practice guidelines for the storage of inhalers will be followed:

1. Inhalers will **NEVER** be locked away or kept in the school office.
2. All children with asthma will have rapid access to their inhalers as soon as they need them
3. Devices will always be taken with the child when moving out of the classroom for lessons, trips or activities.

N.B.

In the unlikely event of another pupil using someone else's blue inhaler there is little chance of harm. The drug in reliever inhalers is very safe and overdose is very unlikely.

Emergency Procedures

Guidelines are issued along with this policy outlining the action to be taken in an emergency (see flowchart). A copy is kept in the school office, staffroom and each classroom where a child is known to have asthma.

In an **emergency**, where a child, who is a **known asthmatic, is experiencing significant symptoms and** has not got their own blue inhaler with them or it is found to be empty, it is acceptable to 'borrow' one of these from another child or use the emergency inhalers stored in the medical cabinets. Ideally, this should be a metered dose inhaler and a spacer to facilitate effective delivery.

This should then be recorded in the child's records and parent/carer informed.

NB If a child has **Symbicort (white/red inhaler)** the maximum dose that can be used in an emergency is 4 puffs 1 minute apart. If symptoms do not settle and no blue reliever inhaler is available call 999 and ask for an ambulance.

If a blue reliever inhaler is available follow flow chart.

Responsibilities

Parents/Carers have a responsibility to:

- Tell the school that their child has asthma.
- Ensure the school has complete and up to date information regarding their child's condition.
- Inform the school about the medicines their child requires during school hours.
- Inform the school of any medicines their child requires while taking part in visits, outings or field trips and other out of school activities.
- Inform the school of any changes to their child's medication.
- Inform the school if their child is or has been unwell which may affect the symptoms e.g. symptoms worsening or sleep disturbances due to symptoms.
- Ensure their child's inhaler (and spacer where relevant) is labelled with their child's name.
- Provide the school with a spare inhaler labelled with their child's name.
- Regularly check the inhalers kept in school to ensure there is an adequate amount of medicine available and that it is in date.

All school staff (teaching and non-teaching) have a responsibility to:

- Understand the school asthma policy.
- Know which pupils they come into contact with have asthma.
- Know what to do in an asthma attack.
- Allow pupils with asthma immediate access to their reliever inhaler.
- Inform parents/carers if a child has had an asthma attack.
- Inform parents if they become aware of a child using more reliever inhaler than usual.
- Ensure inhalers are taken on external trips/outings.
- Be aware that a child may be more tired due to night time symptoms.
- Liaise with parents/carers, school nurse, SENCO, etc. if a child is falling behind with their work because of asthma

This policy will be reviewed every two years.

Date Reviewed: April 2019

Policy reviewed by: Jenny Schofield

Date approved by the Governing Body: 14th November 2019

Review Date: April 2021

Signs of Asthma Attack

Signs & Symptoms

Cough
Wheezing
Tight Chest
Shortness of Breath
Tummy ache
(younger child)

NB Not all symptoms need to be present for a child to be having an asthma attack

Signs of Asthma Attack



Administer 2 puffs of **blue Reliever** medication
STAY CALM



After 2-3 minutes

Improved



Return to normal activities



Document episode in child's medical record.

Dose may be repeated if symptoms return.
Inform parent/carer at end of day.

If, at any stage, the symptoms appear to be worsening i.e. more breathless, difficulty in speaking, more distressed, change of skin colour dial 999 for an ambulance immediately. Continue to use the blue inhaler whilst waiting for help.

No Improvement



Administer up to a further 8 puffs of **blue reliever** medication (through spacer device if available) 1 puff every minute



No Improvement/
Difficulty Talking/ Obvious Distress/Pale Skin/Dusky/
Collapse
DIAL 999 IMMEDIATELY



Remain with child reassure and keep calm. Administer up to a further 10 puffs **blue reliever** medication whilst waiting for help

Improved



Contact Parent/Carer

