

Abbey Academies Trust



Every Child Matters

POLICY

For

Asthma

Amended

New Sept 2016	September 2019	
Jan 2018	September 2020	
September 2018	September 2021	

Every Child Matters within a loving and caring Christian environment

“Contribute to the needs ... and seek to show hospitality” Romans 12:13

As a RRS (Rights Respecting School - UNICEF) this policy upholds the following articles from the UNCRC (United Nations Convention of the Rights of the Child)

Article 2: Everyone has equal rights whatever their race, religion, ability, whatever they think or say or whatever their family

Article 3: The best interests of the child must be as top priority in all actions concerning children

Article 28: Every child has the right to an education

Article 29: Every child has the right to be the best they can

Our School:

- Welcomes all pupils with asthma
- Will encourage and help children with asthma to participate fully in all aspects of school life
- Recognises that asthma is an important condition affecting many school children
- Will encourage other children to understand asthma so that they can support their friends; and so that children with asthma can avoid the stigma sometimes attached to this chronic condition
- Has a clear understanding of what to do in the event of a child having an asthma attack
- Will work in partnership with parents, carers, school governors, health professionals, school staff and children to ensure the successful implementation of a school asthma policy

Our School is asthma friendly:

It is a no smoking/vaping environment.

Who suffers from asthma in school?

Parents/carers are asked about any health concerns on the child's admission to school.

A list of children with medical conditions, including asthmatic children, is kept on Integris and in the front of class registers or register folders (this is accessible to non-teaching staff e.g. midday supervisors and also supply teachers).

This list gives brief details of each child's medication. (It is the responsibility of the parents/carers to inform the school of any changes in treatment and the list will be amended accordingly).

Responding to Asthma Symptoms and an Asthma Attack

See Appendix 1

Inhalers

Children are encouraged to take responsibility (wherever possible) for their own inhalers. These must be clearly labelled with the child's name and are available at all times. Younger children's inhalers are kept with the class teacher and are available at all times. Inhalers must be taken on all school visits/residential visits.

Emergency inhalers are held in school and can be used in school following Guidance on the Use of Emergency Salbutamol Inhalers in Schools, March 2015. See also our Supporting Children with Medical Conditions policy. Only children who have been diagnosed with asthma, and prescribed a reliever inhaler **or** who have been prescribed a reliever inhaler **and** for whom written parental consent has been given can use the emergency inhalers. (Appendix 2).

There are a number of staff who have attended Paediatric and/or 3 Day First Aid Training and who can support in the administration of an emergency inhaler.

Emergency inhalers are stored in each school's front office. The Senior Administrator and the SENCo will check the storage, supply and care of the inhaler and spacer.

Following the administration of these inhalers, parents will be notified in writing. (Appendix 3)

Sport:

The school recognises that children with asthma should be encouraged to take part in sporting activities but that some children may become wheezy during exercise. Children with exercise induced asthma will be encouraged to take a puff of their inhaler before they start to exercise and to rest as required.

September 2021

Review September 2022

HOW TO RECOGNISE AN ASTHMA ATTACK

The signs of an asthma attack are

- Persistent cough (when at rest)
- A wheezing sound coming from the chest (when at rest)
- Difficulty breathing (the child could be breathing fast and with effort, using all accessory muscles in the upper body)
- Nasal flaring
- Unable to talk or complete sentences. Some children will go very quiet
- May try to tell you that their chest 'feels tight' (younger children may express this as tummy ache)

CALL AN AMBULANCE IMMEDIATELY AND COMMENCE THE ASTHMA ATTACK PROCEDURE WITHOUT DELAY IF THE CHILD

- Appears exhausted
- Has a blue/white tinge around lips
- Is going blue
- Has collapsed

WHAT TO DO IN THE EVENT OF AN ASTHMA ATTACK

- Keep calm and reassure the child
- Encourage the child to sit up and slightly forward
- Check child is on school asthma list
- Use the child's own inhaler. If not available and permission is held, use the emergency inhaler stored in the front office at each school
- Remain with the child while the inhaler and spacer are brought to them
- Immediately help the child to take two separate puffs of salbutamol via the spacer
- If there is no immediate improvement, continue to give two puffs at a time every two minutes, up to a maximum of 10 puffs
- Stay calm and reassure the child. Stay with the child until they feel better. The child can return to school activities when they feel better
- If the child does not feel better or you are worried at ANYTIME before you have reached 10 puffs, CALL 999 FOR AN AMBULANCE
- If an ambulance does not arrive in 10 minutes give another 10 puffs in the same way

The child's parents or carers should be contacted after the ambulance has been called and a member of staff should always accompany a child taken to hospital by ambulance and stay with them until a parent or carer arrives.

CONSENT FORM FOR USE OF EMERGENCY SALBUTAMOL INHALER

I can confirm that my child has been diagnosed with asthma and has been prescribed a reliever inhaler / has been prescribed an inhaler for another reason [delete as appropriate].

My child has a working, in-date inhaler, clearly labelled with their name, which they will bring with them to school every day.

In the event of my child displaying symptoms of asthma, and if their inhaler is not available or is unusable, I consent for my child to receive salbutamol from an emergency inhaler held by the school for such emergencies.

Signed:

Date:

Name
(print).....
.....

Child's name:
.....
.....

Class:
.....
.....

EMERGENCY SALBUTAMOL INHALER USE

Child's name:

Class:

Date:

Dear.....,

This letter is to formally notify you that.....has had problems with his/her breathing today. This took place at (time) (where).

The following action was taken:

- They did not have their own asthma inhaler with them, so a member of staff helped them to use the emergency asthma inhaler containing salbutamol. They were given puffs.
- Their own asthma inhaler was not working, so a member of staff helped them to use the emergency asthma inhaler containing salbutamol. They were given puffs.

[Delete as appropriate]

Yours sincerely,