



## Trinity St Mary's Church of England VA Primary School

### First Aid and Child Sickness Policy Summer 2024

***"Many Hearts Make A School"***



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## 1. Aims

The aims of our first aid policy are to:

- Ensure the health and safety of all staff, pupils and visitors
- Ensure that staff and governors are aware of their responsibilities with regards to health and safety
- Provide a framework for responding to an incident and recording and reporting the outcomes

## 2. Legislation and guidance

This policy is based on the [Statutory Framework for the Early Years Foundation Stage](#), advice from the Department for Education on [first aid in schools](#) and [health and safety in schools](#), guidance from the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) on [incident reporting in schools](#), and the following legislation:

- [The Health and Safety \(First Aid\) Regulations 1981](#), which state that employers must provide adequate and appropriate equipment and facilities to enable first aid to be administered to employees, and qualified first aid personnel
  - [The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1992](#), which require employers to make an assessment of the risks to the health and safety of their employees
  - [The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999](#), which require employers to carry out risk assessments, make arrangements to implement necessary measures, and arrange for appropriate information and training
  - [The Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations \(RIDDOR\) 2013](#), which state that some accidents must be reported to the Health and Safety Executive (HSE), and set out the timeframe for this and how long records of such accidents must be kept
  - [Social Security \(Claims and Payments\) Regulations 1979](#), which set out rules on the retention of accident records
  - [The School Premises \(England\) Regulations 2012](#), which require that suitable space is provided to cater for the medical and therapy needs of pupils
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## 3. Roles and responsibilities

### 3.1 Appointed person(s) and first aiders

The school's appointed person is Sharon Foote. They are responsible for:

- › Taking charge when someone is injured or becomes ill
- › Ensuring there is an adequate supply of medical materials in first aid kits, and replenishing the contents of these kits
- › Ensuring that an ambulance or other professional medical help is summoned when appropriate

First aiders are trained and qualified to carry out the role (see section 7) and are responsible for:

- › Acting as first responders to any incidents; they will assess the situation where there is an injured or ill person, and provide immediate and appropriate treatment
- › Sending pupils home to recover, where necessary
- › Filling in an accident report on the same day, or as soon as is reasonably practicable, after an incident
- › Keeping their contact details up to date

Our school's appointed persons and first aiders are listed in on the first aid poster in the school office and staff room. Their names will also be displayed prominently around the school.

### 3.2 The governing board

The governing board has ultimate responsibility for health and safety matters in the school, but delegates operational matters and day-to-day tasks to the headteacher and staff members.

### 3.4 The headteacher

The headteacher is responsible for the implementation of this policy, including:

- › Ensuring that an appropriate number of appointed persons and/or trained first aid personnel are present in the school at all times
- › Ensuring that first aiders have an appropriate qualification, keep training up to date and remain competent to perform their role
- › Ensuring all staff are aware of first aid procedures
- › Ensuring appropriate risk assessments are completed and appropriate measures are put in place
- › Undertaking, or ensuring that managers undertake, risk assessments, as appropriate, and that appropriate measures are put in place
- › Ensuring that adequate space is available for catering to the medical needs of pupils
- › Reporting specified incidents to the HSE when necessary (see section 6)

### 3.5 Staff

School staff are responsible for:

- › Ensuring they follow first aid procedures
- › Ensuring they know who the first aiders in school are
- › Completing accident reports for all incidents they attend to where a first aider/appointed person is not called

- Informing the headteacher or their manager of any specific health conditions or first aid needs

## 4. First aid procedures

### 4.1 In-school procedures

In the event of an accident resulting in injury:

- The closest member of staff present will assess the seriousness of the injury and seek the assistance of a qualified first aider, if appropriate, who will provide the required first aid treatment
- The first aider, if called, will assess the injury and decide if further assistance is needed from a colleague or the emergency services. They will remain on scene until help arrives
- The first aider will also decide whether the injured person should be moved or placed in a recovery position
- If the first aider judges that a pupil is too unwell to remain in school, parents will be contacted and asked to collect their child. Upon their arrival, the first aider will recommend next steps to the parents
- If emergency services are called, the office staff will contact parents immediately
- The first aider/relevant member of staff will complete an accident report form on the same day or as soon as is reasonably practical after an incident resulting in an injury

There will be at least 1 person who has a current paediatric first aid (PFA) certificate on the premises at all times.

### 4.2 Off-site procedures

When taking pupils off the school premises, staff will ensure they always have the following:

- A mobile phone
- A portable first aid kit
- Information about the specific medical needs of pupils
- Parents' contact details

Risk assessments will be completed by the Educational Visits Co-ordinator prior to any educational visit that necessitates taking pupils off school premises.

There will always be at least 1 first aider with a current paediatric first aid (PFA) certificate on school trips and visits, as required by the statutory framework for the Early Years Foundation Stage.

## 5. First aid equipment

A typical first aid kit in our school will include the following:

- A leaflet giving general advice on first aid
- 20 individually wrapped sterile adhesive dressings (assorted sizes)
- 2 sterile eye pads
- 2 individually wrapped triangular bandages (preferably sterile)
- 6 safety pins
- 6 medium-sized individually wrapped sterile unmedicated wound dressings
- 2 large sterile individually wrapped unmedicated wound dressings

- 3 pairs of disposable gloves

No medication is kept in first aid kits.

First aid kits are stored in:

- The Office
- All classrooms

## 6. Record-keeping and reporting

### 6.1 First aid and accident record book

- An accident form will be completed by the first aider/relevant member of staff on the same day or as soon as possible after an incident resulting in an injury
- As much detail as possible should be supplied when reporting an accident
- Records held in the first aid and accident book will be retained by the school for a minimum of 3 years, in accordance with regulation 25 of the Social Security (Claims and Payments) Regulations 1979, and then securely disposed of.

### 6.2 Reporting to the HSE

The School Business Manager will keep a record of any accident which results in a reportable injury, disease, or dangerous occurrence as defined in the RIDDOR 2013 legislation (regulations 4, 5, 6 and 7).

The School Business Manager will report these to the HSE as soon as is reasonably practicable and in any event within 10 days of the incident – except where indicated below. Fatal and major injuries and dangerous occurrences will be reported without delay (i.e. by telephone) and followed up in writing within 10 days.

#### **School staff: reportable injuries, diseases or dangerous occurrences**

These include:

- Death
- Specified injuries, which are:
  - Fractures, other than to fingers, thumbs and toes
  - Amputations
  - Any injury likely to lead to permanent loss of sight or reduction in sight
  - Any crush injury to the head or torso causing damage to the brain or internal organs
  - Serious burns (including scalding) which:
    - Covers more than 10% of the whole body's total surface area; or
    - Causes significant damage to the eyes, respiratory system or other vital organs
  - Any scalping requiring hospital treatment
  - Any loss of consciousness caused by head injury or asphyxia
  - Any other injury arising from working in an enclosed space which leads to hypothermia or heat-induced illness, or requires resuscitation or admittance to hospital for more than 24 hours
- Work-related injuries that lead to an employee being away from work or unable to perform their normal work duties for more than 7 consecutive days (not including the day of the incident). In this case, the School Business Manager will report these to the HSE as soon as reasonably practicable and in any event within 15 days of the accident

- Occupational diseases where a doctor has made a written diagnosis that the disease is linked to occupational exposure. These include:
  - Carpal tunnel syndrome
  - Severe cramp of the hand or forearm
  - Occupational dermatitis, e.g. from exposure to strong acids or alkalis, including domestic bleach
  - Hand-arm vibration syndrome
  - Occupational asthma, e.g. from wood dust
  - Tendonitis or tenosynovitis of the hand or forearm
  - Any occupational cancer
  - Any disease attributed to an occupational exposure to a biological agent

- Near-miss events that do not result in an injury, but could have done. Examples of near-miss events relevant to schools include, but are not limited to:
  - The collapse or failure of load-bearing parts of lifts and lifting equipment
  - The accidental release of a biological agent likely to cause severe human illness
  - The accidental release or escape of any substance that may cause a serious injury or damage to health
  - An electrical short circuit or overload causing a fire or explosion

**Pupils and other people who are not at work (e.g. visitors): reportable injuries, diseases or dangerous occurrences**

These include:

- Death of a person that arose from, or was in connection with, a work activity\*
- An injury that arose from, or was in connection with, a work activity\* and where the person is taken directly from the scene of the accident to hospital for treatment

\*An accident “arises out of” or is “connected with a work activity” if it was caused by:

- A failure in the way a work activity was organised (e.g. inadequate supervision of a field trip)
- The way equipment or substances were used (e.g. lifts, machinery, experiments etc); and/or
- The condition of the premises (e.g. poorly maintained or slippery floors)

Information on how to make a RIDDOR report is available here:

[How to make a RIDDOR report, HSE](http://www.hse.gov.uk/riddor/report.htm)  
<http://www.hse.gov.uk/riddor/report.htm>

### 6.3 Notifying parents

The office staff will inform parents of any accident or injury sustained by a pupil, and any first aid treatment given, on the same day, or as soon as reasonably practicable.

### 6.4 Reporting to Ofsted and child protection agencies

The Headteacher will notify Ofsted of any serious accident, illness or injury to, or death of, a pupil while in the school's care. This will happen as soon as is reasonably practicable, and no later than 14 days after the incident.

The Headteacher will also notify the Local Authority of any serious accident or injury to, or the death of, a pupil while in the school's care.

## 7. Accidents involving bumps to a pupil's head

The consequence of an injury from an accident involving a bump or blow to a pupil's head is not always evident immediately and the effects may only become noticeable after a period of time. Where emergency treatment is not required a 'Head Bump' wristband will be put on the pupil to ensure the class teacher and parents are aware.

## 8. Transport to hospital

The Headteacher, or Deputy Headteacher in their absence, will determine the appropriate action to be taken in each case. Where the injury requires urgent medical attention, an ambulance will be called and the pupil's parent or guardian will be notified. If hospital treatment is required, then the pupil's parent/guardian will be called for them to take over responsibility. If no contact can be made with parent/guardian or other designated emergency contacts then the Headteacher may decide to transport the pupil to the hospital.

Where the Headteacher makes arrangements for transporting a child then the following points will be adhered to:-

- Only staff cars insured to cover such transportation will be used;
- No individual member of staff will be alone with the pupil in a vehicle;
- A second member of staff will be present to provide supervision of the injured pupil;
- A member of staff will stay with the child until the parent or guardian arrives.

## 9. Pupils using crutches or having limited mobility

Parents must inform the school of the nature of injury and the anticipated duration of immobility. The SENCO will complete a risk assessment with the parents prior to the child returning to school. This will be shared with necessary staff members.

## 10. Dealing with bodily fluids

Dealing with body fluids In order to maintain protection from disease, all body fluids should be considered infected. To prevent contact with body fluids the following guidelines should be followed.

- When dealing with any body fluids wear disposable gloves.
- Wash hands thoroughly with soap and warm water after the incident.
- Keep any abrasions covered with a plaster.
- Spills of the following body fluids must be cleaned up immediately.
  - Blood
  - Faeces
  - Nasal and eye discharges
  - Saliva
  - Vomit

Disposable towels should be used to soak up the excess, and then the area should be treated with a disinfectant solution. Never use a mop for cleaning up blood and body fluid spillages. All contaminated material should be disposed of in the clinical waste bin in the disabled toilet.

Avoid getting any body fluids in your eyes, nose, mouth or on any open sores. If a splash occurs, wash the area well with soap and water or irrigate with copious amounts of saline.

## 11. Infection Control

The school will follow the Public Health Agency's advice on infection control in schools:

[https://www.publichealth.hscni.net/sites/default/files/Guidance\\_on\\_infection\\_control\\_in%20schools\\_poster.pdf](https://www.publichealth.hscni.net/sites/default/files/Guidance_on_infection_control_in%20schools_poster.pdf)

## 12. Training

All school staff are able to undertake first aid training if they would like to.

All first aiders must have completed a training course, and must hold a valid certificate of competence to show this. The school will keep a register of all trained first aiders, what training they have received and when this is valid until.

Staff are encouraged to renew their first aid training when it is no longer valid.

At all times, at least 1 staff member will have a current paediatric first aid (PFA) certificate which meets the requirements set out in the Early Years Foundation Stage statutory framework and is updated at least every 3 years.

## 13. Monitoring arrangements

This policy will be reviewed by the School Business Manager every 3 years.

At every review, the policy will be approved by the Finance & Premises Committee.

## 14. Links with other policies

This first aid policy is linked to the

- Health and safety policy
- Risk assessment policy
- Policy on supporting pupils with medical conditions
- Educational visits policy



