



Executive Headteacher: Mr C Reed

Administration of Medicines

We would like to bring your attention to the following information regarding the administration of medicines:

- Prescription and over the counter medicines can be given in school provided the parent completes and signs a consent form
- Antibiotics can be administered in school but only if they are prescribed for **four times** a day. A dose may need to be given just before lunch or an hour before lunch. Antibiotics for three times a day do not need to be brought into school.
- If a child is on antibiotics please keep them at home for at least 48 hours even if they seem well. Let the medication get into their system. Only let them return to school after this period of time if they are well.
- Prescription Medicines must have the pharmacist's label with the child's details on it and medicines must come into school in their original container. We cannot accept medicines decanted into another container.
- Parents must fill in a consent form. Medicines must not be brought in by the child, childminder, friend or anyone else.
- We endeavour to get medicines back to the child at the end of the day but it is the parent's responsibility to come and collect it.

Asthmatic children

- If your child needs an inhaler at school please see their class teacher/teaching assistant. You will need to fill in a care-plan giving as much detail as possible.
- We need to have the inhaler in its original box (unopened) and spacer.
- If only one lot has been prescribed and the child needs medication in school please ask the doctor for a second lot for the school.
- See the class teacher/teaching assistant on a regular basis to keep them informed about your child's health and any changes to their medication. **THIS IS IMPORTANT.**
- Any allergies need to be reported to the class teacher/teaching assistant.

Epipens

- 2 epipens are to be kept in school
- A care-plan will need to be filled in with as much detail as possible.
- Contact with class teacher/teaching assistant must be maintained on a regular basis.
- **Any long term medication can be kept in school. Please come in and check the date/quantity regularly.**
- **Long term medication can be kept in school all year unless needed at home.**
- **Any medicines must be put in a container with the child's name clearly written on it.**

THANK YOU FOR YOUR CO-OPERATION





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Should your child be at school?

Coughs and colds	Your child should still attend school unless they have a raised temperature, shivers or drowsiness, in which case they should visit your GP and return to school 24 hours after they start to feel better. If your child has a long lasting cough, consult your GP and they will give guidance on school attendance.
Raised temperature	They should not attend school. They should return 24 hours after they feel better.
Headache	If your child has a minor headache they should attend school. If the headache is severe or accompanied by other symptoms such as drowsiness or vomiting, they should not attend and your GP should be consulted.
Vomiting and diarrhoea	They should not attend school until 48 hours after the last bout.
Bacillary dysentery	They should not attend school until physically fit and they have had no diarrhoea for 48 hours.
Sore throat	Your child should still attend school unless it is accompanied by a raised temperature. If your child is prescribed antibiotics for a sore throat, they should stay away from the setting for at least 24 hours after starting antibiotic treatment.
Rashes	Rashes can be the sign of an infectious illness. If your child has a rash please check with your GP before they are sent into school. Please see the table below for further guidance.
Verrucae	They should come to school but keep foot covered at all times.
Conjunctivitis	Your child should come into school unless they cannot stop rubbing or touching their eyes.
Mumps	They should not attend school until the swelling has subsided, this would be 7 days minimum.
Hepatitis 'A'	Your child should not attend school until 7 days from the onset of jaundice.
Glandular fever	Your child should not attend school until advised by your GP that they are no longer infectious.
Head lice	Your child should be treated thoroughly before they can attend school.

Please note this guidance is separate to guidance surrounding COVID-19 symptoms.

Rashes:

Chickenpox	Stay at home until the last spot has scabbed over. This is usually 5 days from the onset of the rash.
German measles	Stay at home for 7 days from the onset of the rash.
Impetigo	Stay at home until all lesions (sores or blisters) are crusted over or until 48 hours after commencing antibiotic treatment.
Measles	Stay at home for 4 days from the onset of the rash.
Scabies	Stay at home until the treatment is completed.
Scarlett fever	Stay at home until at least 24 hours after commencing treatment.

If you are unsure whether your child should come into school please do contact the school or your doctor for advice.



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