

ASTHMA POLICY



Owned by	JESSIE BENNETT WELFARE ASSISTANT	Date AUTUMN TERM 2024
Approved by	FULL GOVERNING BODY	Date 02/12/2024
Date for Review	AUTUMN TERM 2026	

BUSHMEAD PRIMARY SCHOOL

ASTHMA POLICY

CONTENTS

- Rationale
- What is asthma?
- How are children affected by asthma?
- Precautions to help prevent asthma attacks in school.
- Treatment for asthma attacks in school.
- Parent/Guardian responsibilities.
- Procedure in the event of an asthma attack in school.
- Asthma and sport in school.
- Some implications of implementing our Policy .

Appendices

- (i) Copy of medical form to be completed by parents/guardians
- (ii) My Asthma Plan – ideally this should be completed by the child's GP or Nurse, however, we accept plans completed by parents
- (iii) Classroom Protocol

BUSHMEAD PRIMARY SCHOOL - ASTHMA POLICY

Rationale

At Bushmead Primary School we adhere to the following principles:

- We welcome all pupils, including those who may suffer from asthma, recognising that asthma is a condition affecting many school children.
- We will encourage and help children with asthma to participate fully in all aspects of school life.
- We will be sensitive to the feelings of some asthma sufferers, who feel awkward about their condition and about taking medication
- We recognise that immediate access to reliever inhalers is vital
- We will do all we can to make sure that the school environment is favourable to children with asthma
- We will ensure that other children understand asthma so that they can support their friends, and so that sufferers can avoid the stigma sometimes attached to this condition
- We believe we encourage all staff, but especially our trained First Aiders, to have a clear understanding of what to do in the event of a child having an asthma attack. The school nursing staff attend school annually to refresh staff knowledge of the condition.
- We aim to work in partnership with parents, governors, health professionals, school staff and children to ensure the successful implementation of this Policy
- We will keep a register of all children with asthma.

What is asthma?

We understand asthma to be a condition which causes the airways in the lungs to narrow, making it difficult to breathe. Sudden narrowing produces an attack.

Asthma sufferers have almost continuously inflamed airways and are therefore particularly sensitive to a variety of triggers or irritants. These include:

- viral infections (especially colds)
- allergies (e.g. grass pollen, furry or feathery animals)
- exercise
- cold weather, strong winds or sudden changes in temperature
- excitement or prolonged laughing
- numerous fumes e.g. from glue, paint, tobacco smoke.

We are aware that psychological stress may sometimes make symptoms worse.

How are children affected?

We are aware that children with asthma may have episodes of breathlessness and coughing during which wheezing or whistling noises can be heard coming from the chest. They feel a "tightness" inside their chest which can be frightening and may cause them great difficulty in breathing. We understand that different children have different levels of asthma and therefore may react differently.

Precautions to help prevention of asthma attacks in school

We believe in the principle of "prevention rather than cure ". So, in school:

- We have white boards instead of blackboards to avoid the use of chalk;
- We operate a no-smoking policy;
- We think carefully before allowing furry pets into classrooms;
- We have warm-up sessions at the beginning of PE and Games lessons;
- We are aware of the dangers of glues, spirit pens etc. and of the need for correct use and ventilation.

Treatment for asthma in school

We understand that treatment takes two forms: relievers and preventers - the former taken when needed and the latter regularly as a prevention. We are also aware that relievers need to be taken promptly.

To ensure speedy and correct action, we undertake:

- Children who are able to take their medication independently are encouraged to carry their inhalers at all times.
- to store inhalers used with spacers, labelled with the child's name, in an accessible place in the medical room or classroom;
- to ensure that medication is taken on school trips;
- to administer, or supervise self-administration of, medication with spacers and for children who would like assistance with taking their medication..

We also undertake to inform parents/guardians if we believe a child is having problems taking their medication correctly. We will also discuss with parents/guardians if we feel that there are signs of poorly controlled asthma.

Parent/Guardian responsibilities

We believe in a partnership with parents and guardians. We ask them :

- to inform us if a child suffers from or develops asthma;
- to ensure that the child is provided with appropriate medication, to notify us of this medication and the appropriate action for its use;
- to notify us of any change in medication or condition;
- to inform us if sleepless nights have occurred because of asthma;
- to take inhalers/spacers/nebulisers home regularly for cleaning and checking

- to replace inhalers before they expire/run out.

We request that parents of children who need to use an inhaler regularly in school should obtain a second one from their doctor so that one may be left at school.

Procedure in the event of an asthma attack in school

We expect that older children will be aware of what to do in the event of a threatened attack. However, we adhere to the following guidelines with all children:

- we will endeavour to remove the child from the source of the problem, if known;
- An Emergency RED CARD will be sent to the Medical room to alert the first aider on duty.
- we ensure that the child's reliever medicine is taken promptly and a second dose taken if necessary;
- we stay calm, reassure the child and listen carefully to what the child is saying;
- it may be comforting to hold the child's hand but we try not to put an arm round their shoulders as this is restrictive;
- we help the child to breathe by encouraging normal regular breaths;
- we encourage others around to carry on with their normal activities;
- we encourage the child to sit upright and lean slightly forward - hands on knees sometimes helps; we do not allow the child to lie down;
- we loosen tight clothing, offer a drink of water and open windows or doors to give a supply of fresh air;
- we encourage a return to gentle activity when the child is recovered.

We will call an ambulance if:

- the reliever has no effect after five to ten minutes;
- the child is either distressed, unable to talk or very pale;
- the child is getting exhausted;
- the condition is deteriorating;
- we have any doubts at all about the child's condition.

At this point we will also notify the parent or guardian, or contact the emergency number if the parent or guardian is unavailable. We will repeat doses of reliever as needed while awaiting help, being aware of the possibility of overdosing.

Asthma and Sport in school

Full participation in all sport for all asthma sufferers is our aim, unless the pupil is a very severe sufferer and we are notified as such by the parents/guardians.

We bear the following in mind when planning sports lessons, with asthma sufferers in mind:

- if a child has exercise induced asthma, they may take a dose of medication before exercise;
- inhalers need to be speedily available when the child is out of the school building;
- any child complaining of being too wheezy to continue in sport, will be allowed to take reliever medication and to rest in the medical room where their condition can be monitored;
- we aim to ensure a warm-up period before full exercise;
- we realise that we can help to identify undiagnosed asthma by spotting children who cough or wheeze a lot after exercising;
- we realise that long spells of exercise are more likely to induce asthma than short bursts and that exercise with arms or legs alone is less likely to trigger an attack than exercise using both.

Some implications of implementing our Policy

We are aware that, if medication is to be readily available in classrooms, there is always the possibility of another child, perhaps a non-sufferer, taking a dose. Since the medication dilates the airways, we understand this could increase the heart rate, though we would discourage the practice.

We would also discourage one child from using another child's inhaler, for reasons of hygiene and possible unsuitability. However, in an emergency, we regard it as more appropriate to use another child's inhaler, rather than none, despite the disadvantages.

We do hold emergency inhalers within school.

ASTHMA POLICY

This Policy was formulated by the following combination of methods:

- All staff watching video "Fighting Asthma Together - A Guide for Schools "
- Reference to National Asthma Campaign literature
- Consultation with staff especially trained First Aiders in school
- Individual evaluation and adoption by staff of Policy
- Consultation with curriculum committee
- Ratification by the Governing Body.

(i)

BUSHMEAD PRIMARY SCHOOL

Request for school to administer medication

The school will not give your child medicine unless you complete and sign this form, and the Headteacher has agreed that school staff can administer the medication.

DETAILS OF PUPIL

Surname:

Forenames: Class:

Address: Male/Female

..... Date of birth

Condition/illness:

MEDICATION

Name/Type of Medication (as described on the container)

For how long will your child take this medication:

Date dispensed:

Full Directions for use:

Dosage Method: Timing:

Special Precautions:

Side Effects:

Self-Administration:

Procedures to take in an Emergency:

CONTACT DETAILS

Name: Relationship to pupil:

Daytime Telephone Mobile

Daytime Address:

I understand that I must deliver the medicine personally to the school office and accept that this is a service which the school is not obliged to undertake.

Signed: Date:

My asthma triggers

List the things that make your asthma worse so you can try to avoid or treat them.

Always keep your reliever inhaler (usually blue) and your spacer with you. You might need them if your asthma gets worse.

Last reviewed and updated 2021; next review 2024.

Asthma and Lung UK, a charitable company limited by guarantee with company registration number 09622674, with registered charity number 1057593 in England and Wales, SC034455 in Scotland, and 1177 in the Isle of Man.

I will see my doctor or asthma nurse at least once a year (but more if I need to)

Date my asthma plan was updated:

Date of my next asthma review:

Doctor/asthma nurse contact details:

Parents and carers – get the most from your child's action plan

- Take a photo and keep it on your mobile (and your child's mobile if they have one)
- Stick a copy on your fridge door
- Share your child's action plan with their school

Learn more about what to do during an asthma attack [asthma.org.uk/child-asthma-attacks](https://www.asthma.org.uk/child-asthma-attacks)

ASTHMA QUESTIONS?

Parents and carers ask our respiratory nurse specialists

Call 0300 222 5800
WhatsApp 07378 606 728
(Monday-Friday, 9am-5pm over 16 only)

CHILD ASTHMA ACTION PLAN

Fill this in with your GP or nurse

Name and date:

1 My every day asthma care

I need to take my preventer inhaler every day.

It is called: _____

and its colour is: _____

I take _____ puff/s of my preventer inhaler in the morning and _____ puff/s at night. I do this every day even if my asthma's OK

Other asthma medicines I take every day: _____

My reliever inhaler helps when I have symptoms.

It is called: _____

and its colour is: _____

I take _____ puff/s of my reliever inhaler when I wheeze or cough, my chest hurts or it's hard to breathe.

If I need my reliever inhaler (usually blue) when I do sports or activity, I need to see my doctor or my asthma nurse.

2 My asthma is getting worse if...

- I wheeze, cough, my chest hurts, or it's hard to breathe **or**
- I need my reliever inhaler (**usually blue**) three or more times a week **or**
- I'm waking up at night because of my asthma (this is an important sign and I will book a next day appointment with my GP or nurse).

If my asthma gets worse, I will:

- Take my preventer medicines as normal
- And also take _____ puff/s of my reliever inhaler (**usually blue**) every four hours if needed
- See my doctor or nurse within 24 hours if I don't feel better.

URGENT!
If your reliever inhaler is not lasting four hours, you need to take emergency action now (see section 3)

Remember to use my spacer with my inhaler if I have one.
If I don't have one, I'll check with my doctor or nurse if it would help me.

Other things my doctor or nurse says I need to do if my asthma is getting worse (e.g. check my peak flow)

3 I'm having an asthma attack if...

- My reliever inhaler isn't helping or I need it more than every four hours **or**
- I can't talk, walk or eat easily **or**
- I'm finding it hard to breathe **or**
- I'm coughing or wheezing a lot or my chest is tight/hurts.

If I have an asthma attack I will:

- Call for help. Sit up – don't lie down. Try to keep calm.
- Take one puff of my reliever inhaler (with my spacer, if I have it) every 30 to 60 seconds, up to a total of 10 puffs.
- If I don't have my reliever inhaler, or it's not helping, or if I am worried at any time, **call 999 for an ambulance.**
- If the ambulance has not arrived after 10 minutes and my symptoms are not improving, repeat step 2.
- If my symptoms are no better after repeating step 2, and the ambulance has still not arrived, **contact 999 again immediately.**

Even if I start to feel better, I don't want this to happen again, so I need to see my doctor or asthma nurse today.

(iii)

Classroom Protocol

Asthma Inhalers

Staff must familiarise themselves with children who have asthma:

- Inhalers are kept in the classroom and must be taken to other places of learning and to the playground for PE
- PE staff must take the school inhalers to ALL lessons (this is an emergency back up)
- Record every dosage on CPOMS after every use and inform parent

What to do in an asthma attack - talk through with the child

1. Sit up straight - try to keep calm
2. Take one puff of your reliever inhaler (usually blue) every 30 to 60 seconds up to 10 puffs.
3. If you feel worse at any point OR you don't feel better after 10 puffs call 999 for an ambulance.
4. If the ambulance has not arrived after 10 minutes and your symptoms are not improving, repeat step 2.
5. If your symptoms are no better after repeating step 2, and the ambulance has still not arrived, contact 999 again immediately.

Never send a child home alone – the attack may recur.