



Blue Coat C.E Junior School



Consent Agreement to Administer Medication/Treatment

Childs Name.....Class.....

1. School-held medicines

We retain school-held non-prescription medicines for the relief of pain or insect bites. School-held non-prescription medicines may be administered for immediate relief and will not usually be administered for more than a day. **All parents will be informed by the most appropriate communication method at the end of the day.** On observing any adverse side effects these will be reported to parents in a timely matter.

We keep:

	Medicine/Treatment	Yes/No
1	Paracetamol/Calpol	
2	Antihistamine Cream	

Under 16 year olds require parental consent for these to be administered when required. By consenting and signing parents state that these medicines or treatments have been given previously with no ill effects. School will also need to ascertain in person or by telephone when the last dose was administered at home before administering in order to avoid overdose.

If you consent to these being administered please indicate with a Yes or a No and sign below

Signature(s)..... **Date**.....

Please turn over to complete in full.

2. Anaphylaxis

In the UK, 17% of fatal allergic reactions in school-aged children happen while at school.

From 1st October 2017 the Human Medicines (Amendment) Regulations 2017 allowed all schools to buy adrenaline auto-injector (AAI) devices without a prescription, for emergency use in children who are at risk of anaphylaxis but their own device is not available or not working (e.g. because it is broken, or out of date). The school's spare AAI should only be used on pupils known to be at risk of anaphylaxis for whom both medical authorisation and written parental consent for use of the spare AAI has been provided.

The school's spare AAI can be administered to a pupil whose own prescribed AAI cannot be administered correctly without delay.

If your child is in one of the groups below consider signing the consent below:

1. Children who have prescribed their own AAI
2. Also those at risk of anaphylaxis who have been provided with a medical plan confirming this, but who have not been prescribed AAI.

In the event of a possible severe allergic reaction in a pupil who does not meet these criteria, emergency services (999) will be contacted and advice sought from them as to whether administration of the spare emergency AAI is appropriate.

Signature(s)..... **Date**.....

3. Emergency Salbutamol Inhaler

The emergency salbutamol inhaler should only be used for children:

1. Who have been diagnosed with asthma and prescribed a reliever inhaler
2. OR who have been prescribed a reliever inhaler

A child may be prescribed an inhaler for their asthma which contains an alternative reliever medication to salbutamol (such as terbutaline). The salbutamol inhaler should still be used by these children if their own inhaler is not accessible – it will still help to relieve their asthma and could save their life.

Signature(s)..... **Date**.....