



	School and academy staff, particularly Headteachers and administrative staff Local Governing Committees
	August 2023
	First Aid Risk Assessments SEND Code of Practice Attendance policy Children Protection and Safeguarding Policy Supporting pupils with medical and mental health needs policy
	Crofty MAT
	<b>MAT policy: all Crofty schools use this policy</b> Aligned: Policy to be adapted to school where indicated School policy: specific to needs of the school

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Asthma inhalers for each child are regularly checked for expiry dates by a named member of staff ( [redacted] – First aider). Each child's inhaler is kept in their own classroom in a named wallet containing their individual medication and a copy of their asthma card, in their class designated first aid area.

In the event of an ambulance being called, the pupil's parents or carers should always be contacted. In the event of a pupil being taken to hospital by ambulance, they should always be accompanied by a member of staff until a parent or carer is present.

Consent Form:

Emergency Salbutamol Inhaler Use Form

Child's name: .....

Class: .....

Date: .....

Dear .....

This letter is to formally notify you that ..... has had problems with his/her breathing today. This happened when ...

\*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.

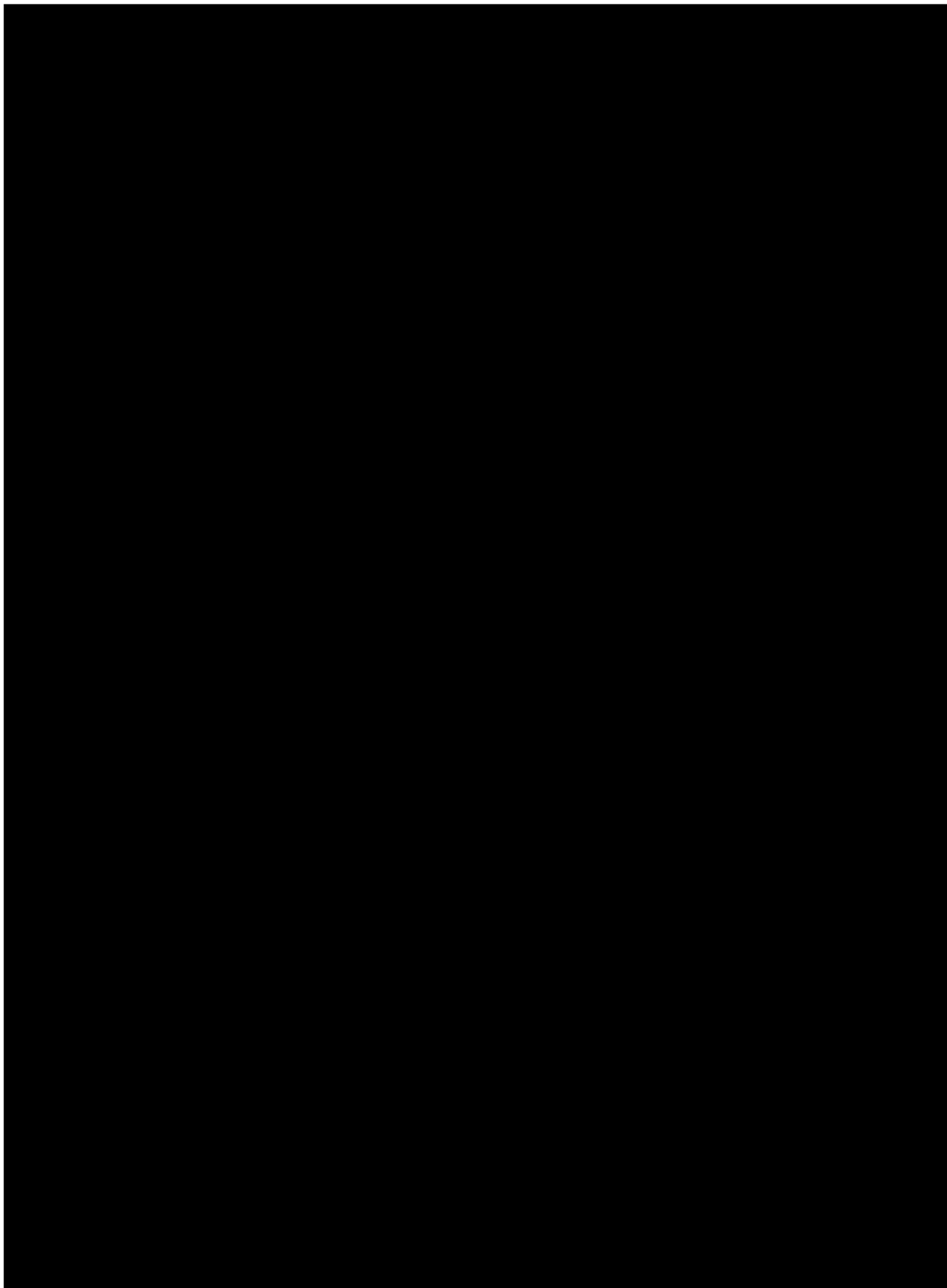
\*Their own asthma inhaler was not working, so a member of staff helped them to use the emergency asthma inhaler containing salbutamol. They were given ..... puffs.

Although they soon felt better, we would strongly advise that you have your child seen by your own doctor as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely

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First Aid Coordinator







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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

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- Keep calm and reassure the child
  - Encourage the child to sit up and slightly forward
  - Use the child's own inhaler – if not available, use the emergency inhaler

An emergency asthma inhaler kit should include:

- a salbutamol metered dose inhaler;
- at least two plastic spacers compatible with the inhaler;
- instructions on using the inhaler and spacer;
- instructions on cleaning and storing the inhaler;
- manufacturer's information;
- a checklist of inhalers, identified by their batch number and expiry date, with monthly checks recorded;
- a note of the arrangements for replacing the inhaler and spacers
- a list of children permitted to use the emergency inhaler as detailed in their individual healthcare plans;
- a record of administration (i.e. when the inhaler has been used)

Schools should consider keeping more than one emergency asthma kit, especially if covering more than one site, to ensure that all children within the school environment are close to a kit.

It is recommended that at least two named school staff should have responsibility for ensuring that:

- on a monthly basis the inhaler and spacers are present and in working order, and the inhaler has sufficient number of doses available;
- that replacement inhalers are obtained when expiry dates approach;
- replacement spacers are available following use;
- the plastic inhaler housing (which holds the canister) has been cleaned, dried and returned to