



## 04 Health procedures

### 04.2 Administration of medicine

Key persons are responsible for administering medication to their key children; ensuring consent forms are completed, medicines stored correctly, and records kept.

Administering medicines during the child's session will only be done if absolutely necessary.

If a child has not been given a prescription medicine before, it is advised that parents keep them at home for 48 hours to ensure no adverse effect, and to give it time to take effect. The setting supervisor/committee must check the insurance policy document to be clear about what conditions must be reported to the insurance provider.

#### Consent for administering medication

- Only a person with parental responsibility (PR), or a foster carer may give consent. A childminder, grandparent, parent's partner who does not have PR, cannot give consent.
- When bringing in medicine, the parent informs their key person/back up key person, or room senior if the key person is not available. The setting supervisor should also be informed.

*Any medication should be handed to the Playgroup Leader for that day (either Michelle Tilley or Teresa Doughty). The leader will make all other staff members aware that the medication is on premises and will assign a staff member responsible for administering the medication, (usually this will be the child's key person).*

- Staff who receive the medication, check it is in date and prescribed specifically for the current condition. It must be in the original container (not decanted into a separate bottle). It must be labelled with the child's name and original pharmacist's label.
- Medication dispensed by a hospital pharmacy will not have the child's details on the label but should have a dispensing label. Staff must check with parents and record the circumstance of the events and hospital instructions as relayed to them by the parents.
- Members of staff who receive the medication ask the parent to sign a consent form stating the following information. No medication is given without these details:
  - full name of child and date of birth
  - name of medication and strength
  - who prescribed it
  - dosage to be given



- how the medication should be stored and expiry date
- a note of any possible side effects that may be expected
- signature and printed name of parent and date

## **Storage of medicines**

All medicines are stored safely. Refrigerated medication is stored separately or clearly labelled in the milk kitchen fridge, or in a marked box in the main kitchen fridge.

*All medication is stored safely in a locked cupboard or refrigerated as required. Where the cupboard or refrigerator is not used solely for storing medicines, they are kept in a marked plastic box.*

- The key person is responsible for ensuring medicine is handed back at the end of the day to the parent.
- For some conditions, medication for an individual child may be kept at the setting. 04.2a Healthcare plan form must be completed. Key persons check that it is in date and return any out-of-date medication to the parent.
- Parents do not access where medication is stored, to reduce the possibility of a mix-up with medication for another child, or staff not knowing there has been a change.

## **Record of administering medicines**

A record of medicines administered is kept near to the medicine cabinet or in the child's group room, or in the setting supervisor's office. Settings can choose which works best for them, as long as members of staff are aware, and it is consistent.

*The medicine book is kept with the accident book, and other such logbooks in a hard plastic box file in the filing cabinets bottom drawer. We use the EYA medication administration book for recording and comply with the detailed procedures set out in that publication.*

The medicine record book records:

- name of child
- name and strength of medication
- the date and time of dose
- dose given and method
- signed by key person/setting supervisor
- verified by parent signature at the end of the day



A witness signs the medicine record book to verify that they have witnessed medication being given correctly according to the procedures here.

- No child may self-administer. If children are capable of understanding when they need medication, e.g. for asthma, they are encouraged to tell their key person what they need. This does not replace staff vigilance in knowing and responding.
- The medication records are monitored to look at the frequency of medication being given. For example, a high incidence of antibiotics being prescribed for several children at similar times may indicate a need for better infection control.

### **Children with long term medical conditions requiring ongoing medication**

- Risk assessment is carried out for children that require ongoing medication. This is the responsibility of the setting supervisor and key person. Other medical, social care personnel or committee members may be involved in the risk assessment.
- Parents contribute to risk assessment. They are shown around the setting, understand routines and activities and discuss any risk factor for their child.
- For some medical conditions, key staff will require basic training to understand it and know how medication is administered. Training needs is part of the risk assessment.
- Risk assessment includes any activity that may give cause for concern regarding an individual child's health needs.
- Risk assessment also includes arrangements for medicines on outings; advice from the child's GP's is sought if necessary, where there are concerns.
- 04.2a Health care plan form is completed fully with the parent; outlining the key person's role and what information is shared with other staff who care for the child.
- The plan is reviewed every six months (more if needed). This includes reviewing the medication, for example, changes to the medication or the dosage, any side effects noted etc.

### **Managing medicines on trips and outings**

- Children are accompanied by their key person, or other staff member who is fully informed about their needs and medication.
- Medication is taken in a plastic box labelled with the child's name, name of medication, copy of the consent form and a card to record administration, with details as above.
- The card is later stapled to the medicine record book and the parent signs it.



- If a child on medication has to be taken to hospital, the child's medication is taken in a sealed plastic box clearly labelled as above.

### Staff taking medication

Staff taking medication must inform their supervisor. The medication must be stored securely in staff lockers or a secure area away from the children. The supervisor must be made aware of any contra-indications for the medicine so that they can risk assess and take appropriate action as required.

### Further guidance

Medication Administration Record (Early Years Alliance 2019)

This policy was adopted at a meeting of	Tensor Playgroup Committee
Held on	19 <sup>th</sup> January 2010
Signed on behalf of Tensor Playgroup Committee	Faye Betts
Role of signatory	Jt Chair of Playgroup Committee

This policy was reviewed and updated on	1 <sup>st</sup> September 2012
Reviewed on behalf of Tensor Playgroup Committee	Adrian Smith
Role of reviewer	Chair of Playgroup Committee

This policy was reviewed and updated on	18 <sup>th</sup> January 2017
Reviewed on behalf of Tensor Playgroup Committee	Sue Bradley
Role of reviewer	Co-Chair of Playgroup Committee

This policy was reviewed and updated on	18 <sup>th</sup> September 2020
Reviewed on behalf of Tensor Playgroup Committee	Karena Corkill
Role of reviewer	Co-Chair of Playgroup Committee

This policy was reviewed and updated on	8 November 2021
Reviewed on behalf of Tensor Playgroup Committee	Karena Corkill
Role of reviewer	Co-Chair of Playgroup Committee