



First Aid Policy

June 2020

Signed: Stephen Chambers

Vice-Chair, Board of Governors

Signed: Samantha Williams

Principal

Policy Statement

The Principal and Board of Governors of *Castleroe Primary School* accept their responsibility under the Health and Safety (First Aid) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1982 and acknowledge the importance of providing First Aid for employees, children and visitors within the School.

The members of staff of Castleroe Primary School recognise their statutory duty to comply with the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1997 and agree to abide by the NEELB procedure for reporting accidents.

Introduction

'First Aid is the initial assistance or treatment given to someone who is injured or suddenly taken ill' (The Joint First Aid Manual 8th Edition). Staff administering First Aid should seek to assess the situation, protect themselves and the casualty from further danger, deal with any life threatening condition and where necessary obtain medical assistance or refer the casualty to hospital as quickly as possible.

Statement of First Aid Provision

The School's arrangements for providing First Aid will:-

- Place a duty on the Principal and Board of Governors to approve, implement and review the First Aid policy;
- Place individual duties on all employees;
- Report and record accidents using relevant form to the NEELB;
- Record all occasions when First Aid is administered to employees, pupils and visitors.
- Provide equipment and materials to provide First Aid treatment;
- Make arrangements with EA to provide First Aid training to employees, maintain records of training and review annually;
- Establish a procedure for managing accidents in school which require First Aid treatment;
- Provide information to employees on the arrangements for First Aid;
- Undertake a risk assessment of the First Aid requirements of the School and review on a regular basis;
- Use the information from the risk assessment of First Aid to determine the number and level of trained staff and also any additional requirements (eg specialised training for children with particular medical needs);
- Notify parent/guardian that first aid treatment was given to the child.

Arrangements for First Aid

The School will provide materials and equipment and facilities to provide First Aid. The First Aid Kit is located in the staffroom, on the wall above the sin

A standard First Aid Kit will contain the following items:

- Leaflet giving general advice on First Aid
- 20 individually wrapped sterile adhesive dressings assorted sizes
- 4 triangular bandages
- 2 sterile eye pads
- 6 safety pins
- 6 medium wound dressings
- 2 large wound dressings
- 3 extra large wound dressings
- 1 pair of disposable gloves

The contents of the Kits will be checked on a regular basis by the first aiders.
The School First Aider(s) is/are

Heather McFaul, Carolyn Pauley, David McMillan, Lynne Strong

Before undertaking any off site activities the level of first aid provision will be assessed by the Principal and at least one First Aid Kit will be taken along.

Information on First Aid Arrangements

The Principal will inform all employees at the school of the following:-

- The arrangements for recording and reporting of accidents;
- The arrangements for First Aid;
- Those employees who are qualified First Aiders;
- The location of the First Aid Kits.

In addition the Principal will ensure that signs are displayed throughout the School providing the following information:-

- The names of employees with First Aid qualifications;
- Their room number or extension number;
- Location of the First Aid Box.

All members of staff will be made aware of the School's First Aid policy. No member of staff should attempt to give First Aid unless they have been trained.

Accidents involving bumps to a Pupil's head

The consequence of an injury from an accident involving a bump or blow to a pupil's head is not always evident immediately and the effects may only become noticeable after a period of time.

Where emergency treatment is not required a 'Head Bump' letter will be sent home to the parent/guardian.

Transport to hospital or home

The First Aider will determine the appropriate action to be taken in each case. Where the injury requires urgent medical attention an ambulance will be called and the pupil's parent or guardian will be notified. If hospital treatment is required, then the pupil's parent/guardian will be called for them to take over responsibility. If no contact can be made with parent/guardian or other designated emergency contacts then the Principal may decide to transport the pupil to the hospital.

Where the Principal makes arrangements for transporting a child then the following points will be adhered to:-

- Only staff cars insured to cover such transportation will be used;
- No individual member of staff will be alone with the pupil in a vehicle;
- A second member of staff will be present to provide supervision of the injured pupil.

Addendum to First Aid Policy

COVID-19 school reopening arrangements for First Aid at

Castleroe Primary School

In cases of accident and emergency, teachers must, of course, always be prepared to help as they and other school staff in charge of pupils have their general legal duty of care to act as any reasonably prudent parent would. In such emergencies, teachers should do what is obviously necessary and appropriate to relieve extreme distress or prevent further and otherwise irreparable harm. Qualified medical treatment should be secured in emergencies at the earliest opportunity.

Be Aware of the risks to yourself and others

When approaching a casualty, first aid staff must be aware of the risks to themselves and others as there is always a risk of cross contamination (especially if you have to get close to assess what is wrong or checking their breathing). According to NHS 111 we do not know exactly how coronavirus spreads from person to person, but similar viruses are spread in cough droplets.

Keep yourself safe

- In line with government advice, make sure you wash your hands or use an alcohol gel, before and after treating a casualty. Also ensure that you don't cough or sneeze over a casualty when you are treating them. With minor injuries you may be able to instruct a person in what to do or pass them the items that they need and stand at a distance if it is age appropriate to do so.

Don't lose sight of other cross contamination that could occur that isn't related to COVID-19.

- Wear gloves or cover hands when dealing with open wounds
- Cover cuts and grazes on your hands with waterproof dressing
- Dispose of all waste safely
- Do not touch a wound with your bare hand

Should first aiders carry out mouth to mouth resuscitation for an adult who needs CPR?

Because of the increased risk of COVID-19 infection during CPR, the **Resuscitation Council UK** offers the following advice:

- Recognise cardiac arrest by looking for the absence of signs of life and the absence of normal breathing. Do not listen or feel for breathing by placing your ear and cheek close to the casualty's mouth. If you are in any doubt about confirming cardiac arrest, the default position is to start chest compressions until help arrives.
- Make sure an ambulance is on its way. If COVID 19 is suspected, tell them when you call 999.
- If there is a perceived risk of infection, first aiders should place a cloth/towel over the casualty's mouth and nose and attempt compression only CPR and early defibrillation until the ambulance arrives. Put hands together in the middle of the chest and push hard and fast.
- Early use of a defibrillator significantly increases the person's chances of survival and does not increase risk of infection.
- If the first aider has access to personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. FFP3 face mask, disposable gloves, eye protection), these should be worn.
- After performing compression-only CPR, all first aiders should wash their hands thoroughly with soap and water; alcohol-based hand gel is a convenient alternative. They should seek advice from the NHS 111 Coronavirus Advice Service or their medical adviser if concerned.

What happens if someone becomes unwell at an educational or childcare setting?

If anyone becomes unwell with a new, continuous cough or a high temperature in an education or childcare setting, they must be sent home and advised to follow the [COVID-19: guidance for households with possible coronavirus infection guidance](#).

If a child is awaiting collection, they should be moved, if possible, to a room where they can be isolated behind a closed door, depending on the age of the child and with appropriate adult supervision if required. Ideally, a window should be opened for ventilation. If it is not possible to isolate them, move them to an area which is at least 2 metres away from other people.

If they need to go to the bathroom while waiting to be collected, they should use a separate bathroom if possible. The bathroom should be cleaned and

disinfected using standard cleaning products before being used by anyone else.

PPE should be worn by staff caring for the child while they await collection if a distance of 2 metres cannot be maintained (such as for a very young child or a child with complex needs).

In an emergency, call 999 if they are seriously ill or injured or their life is at risk. Do not visit the GP, pharmacy, urgent care centre or a hospital.

If a member of staff has helped someone who was unwell with a new, continuous cough or a high temperature, they do not need to go home unless they develop symptoms themselves or the child subsequently tests positive (see 'What happens if there is a confirmed case of coronavirus in a setting?' below). They should wash their hands thoroughly for 20 seconds after any contact with someone who is unwell. Cleaning the affected area with normal household disinfectant after someone with symptoms has left will reduce the risk of passing the infection on to other people.

What happens if there is a confirmed case of coronavirus in a setting?

When a child, young person or staff member develops symptoms compatible with coronavirus, they will be sent home and advised to self-isolate for 7 days. Their fellow household members should self-isolate for 14 days. All staff and students who are attending an education or childcare setting who display symptoms of coronavirus are encouraged to get tested in this scenario.

Where the child, young person or staff member tests negative, they can return to their setting and the fellow household members can end their self-isolation.

Where the child, young person or staff member tests positive, the rest of their class or group within their childcare or education setting should be sent home and advised to self-isolate for 14 days. The other household members of that wider class or group do not need to self-isolate unless the child, young person or staff member they live with in that group subsequently develops symptoms.

As part of the national test and trace programme, if other cases are detected within the cohort or in the wider setting, Northern Ireland's local health protection teams will conduct a rapid investigation and will advise schools and other settings on the most appropriate action to take. In some cases, a larger number of other children, young people may be asked to self-isolate at home as a precautionary measure – perhaps the whole class, site or year group. Where settings are observing guidance on infection prevention and control, which will reduce risk of transmission, closure of the whole setting will not generally be necessary.

