



## Dealing with medical conditions in children

National Quality Standard Education and Care Services National Law and National Regulations	Associated department policy, procedure or guideline	Reference document(s) and/or advice from a recognised authority
<p><b>NQS: 2.1, 2.2</b></p> <p><b>Regulations: 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95</b></p>	<p>Leading and operating department preschool guidelines</p> <p><a href="#">Student health in NSW schools: A summary and consolidation of policy</a></p> <p><a href="#">First aid procedures [PDF 274 KB]</a></p> <p><a href="#">Anaphylaxis and allergy procedures for schools [PDF 250 KB]</a></p> <p><a href="#">Asthma</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Australasian Society of Clinical Immunology and Allergy (ASCIA)</a></p> <p><a href="#">ASCIA Risk management strategies for schools, preschools and childcare services [PDF 1,161 KB]</a></p> <p><a href="#">National Asthma Council Australia</a></p> <p><a href="#">Epilepsy Australia</a></p> <p><a href="#">Diabetes Australia</a></p> <p><a href="#">Best Practice Guidelines CEC – Allergy Aware</a></p> <p>ACECQA's policy and procedures guidelines – <a href="#">Dealing with medical conditions in children</a></p>

## Responsibilities

<p><b>School principal</b></p>	<p>The principal as nominated supervisor, educational leader and responsible person holds primary responsibility for the preschool.</p> <p>The principal is responsible for ensuring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the preschool is compliant with legislative standards related to this procedure at all times.</li> <li>• all staff involved in the preschool are familiar with and implement this procedure.</li> <li>• all procedures are current and reviewed as part of a continuous cycle of self- assessment.</li> </ul> <p>These tasks may be delegated to other members of the preschool team, but the responsibility sits with the principal.</p>
<p><b>Preschool supervisor</b></p>	<p>The preschool supervisor supports the principal in their role and is responsible for leading the review of this procedure through a process of self-assessment and critical reflection. This could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• analysing complaints, incidents or issues and the implications for updates to this procedure</li> <li>• reflecting on how this procedure is informed by stakeholder feedback and relevant expert authorities.</li> <li>• planning and discussing ways to engage with families and communities, including how changes are communicated.</li> <li>• developing strategies to induct all staff when procedures are updated to ensure practice is embedded.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Preschool teacher(s) and educator(s)</b></p>	<p>Preschool teachers and educators are responsible for working with the preschool leadership team to ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• all staff in the preschool and daily practices comply with this procedure.</li> <li>• this procedure is stored in a way that it is accessible to all staff, families, visitors, and volunteers.</li> <li>• they are actively involved in the review of this procedure, as required, or at least annually.</li> <li>• details of this procedure’s review are documented.</li> </ul>

## Procedure

<p><b>Individual health care plans</b></p>	<p>The preschool enrolment form requires the parent to document relevant medical information. The school office staff take initial enrolment information, including details about medical conditions. This information is shared with preschool staff during a</p>
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meeting with office staff. Preschool educators also engage in a meet and greet session with each family prior to commencing to clarify any medical needs. The individual health care plan document and communication plan will also be shared with families during this meeting to complete prior to commencement.

An individual health care plan will be developed for any child with a medical condition diagnosed by a registered medical practitioner. This may include, but is not exclusive to:

- a child diagnosed with asthma, diabetes, epilepsy or a food or insect allergy.
- a child at risk of anaphylaxis
- a child who requires the administration of health care procedures.
- In addition, the following documentation will be developed and collated as an attachment to the health care plan:
  - The family must provide an emergency medical management or action plan for their child. This must be developed, dated, and signed or stamped by a medical practitioner. In the event of an emergency, teachers and educators will implement this plan.
  - A risk assessment plan must be developed for the child in consultation with their parent. This should include information related to potential triggers for the child and how risks will be minimised in the preschool environment. The parent's signature must be included on the plan as verification that they were consulted. Teachers and educators will implement this plan.
  - A communication plan must be developed to document:
    - how all staff and volunteers will be made aware of the child's needs
    - that all staff are able to identify the child
    - that all staff are able to locate the child's management plan and medication
    - the parent's preferred method of communication to inform the preschool of any changes in the child's management, medication, or the risks identified on their risk minimisation plan.
    - record any communication between the family and preschool around the child's condition.
- The parent will be given a copy of this procedure and the Student Health in NSW Public Schools: A summary and consolidation of policy.
- Prescribed medication must be supplied for children with a medical condition before commencement and whenever the child is in attendance.

<b>Asthma</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Asthma is a medical condition that affects the airways. From time to time, people with asthma find it harder to breathe in and out, because the airways in their lungs become narrower.</li> <li>• In developing the risk assessment plan for children with asthma, triggers that will be considered are smoke, colds and flu, exercise, and allergens in the air. The plan will note how the child’s relevant triggers will be minimised in the preschool environment.</li> <li>• The most common symptoms of asthma are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– wheezing – a high-pitched sound coming from the chest while breathing.</li> <li>– a feeling of not being able to get enough air or being short of breath.</li> <li>– a feeling of tightness in the chest</li> <li>– coughing.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• If a child known to suffer asthma has a flare – up, their emergency action plan will be applied, and an ambulance called.</li> <li>• If a child not known to have asthma has a flare – up, the preschool’s general use reliever medication will be administered (parent authorisation is not required), following the emergency action plan and an ambulance called.</li> </ul>
<b>Diabetes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diabetes is a serious complex condition which can affect the entire body, requiring daily self-care. When someone has diabetes, their body can’t maintain healthy levels of glucose in the blood.</li> <li>• The signs and symptoms of low blood sugar include the child presenting pale, hungry, sweating, weak, confused and/or aggressive.</li> <li>• The signs and symptoms of high blood sugar include thirst, need to urinate, hot dry skin, smell of acetone on breath.</li> <li>• How a child’s diabetes will be managed and supported at preschool will depend on the type of diabetes they have. An extensive health care plan, including an emergency action plan, will be in place before they commence preschool.</li> </ul>
<b>Epilepsy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Epilepsy is a disorder of brain function that takes the form of recurring convulsive or non-convulsive seizures.</li> <li>• Seizures can be subtle, causing momentary lapses of consciousness, or more obvious, causing sudden loss of body control.</li> <li>• If a child known to suffer epilepsy has a seizure, apply their individual emergency management plan.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If a child is not known to suffer epilepsy suffers a seizure, follow the instructions on the <a href="#">Epilepsy Australia seizure first aid poster [PDF 369 KB]</a></li> </ul>
<b>Anaphylaxis</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anaphylaxis is a severe, life-threatening allergic reaction and is a medical emergency. If a child is suspected to be suffering from anaphylaxis, an ambulance will be called immediately.</li> <li>• Anaphylaxis occurs after exposure to an allergen (usually to foods, insects, or medicines), to which a person is allergic. Not all people with allergies are at risk of anaphylaxis.</li> <li>• Signs of mild or moderate allergic reaction are swelling of the lips, face, eyes, a tingling mouth, hives or welts, abdominal pain or vomiting.</li> <li>• Signs of a severe allergic reaction (anaphylaxis) are difficult/noisy breathing, swelling of tongue, swelling/tightness in throat, wheeze or persistent cough, difficulty talking and/or hoarse voice, persistent dizziness, or collapse, pale and floppy.</li> <li>• If a preschool child known to be at risk of anaphylaxis suffers anaphylaxis, their emergency action plan will be applied, and their emergency medication administered.</li> <li>• If a child not known to be at risk of anaphylaxis, is suffering anaphylaxis, the preschool's general-use EpiPen Junior will be administered, following the instructions on the <a href="#">ASCIA First Aid Plan for Anaphylaxis EpiPen 2023 [PDF 252 KB]</a>. Parent authorisation is not required for this to be administered.</li> </ul>
<b>Administration of medication</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Before administering medication to a child, a staff member will have completed the department's Administration of Medication in Schools e-Safety e-Learning course.</li> <li>• On arrival at preschool, the parent or carer hands the child's medication to a staff member for safe storage.</li> <li>• All non-emergency medication is stored in a locked cupboard, or locked container in the refrigerator, out of reach of children.</li> <li>• If medication has a pharmacy label, it must show the child's name and the medication must be administered in accordance with the instructions on it.</li> <li>• If medication does not have an attached pharmacy label, the medication must be administered in accordance with any written instructions provided by a registered medical practitioner.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The parent completes the first section of the medication record, documenting dosage and administration details and authorising the medication to be administered to their child.</li> <li>• When a staff member administers medication to a child, they record the details on the medication record, with another member of staff witnessing that the medication was administered as prescribed. This is to be made available to the family for verification when they collect their child.</li> <li>• Medication records are stored in the staffroom in a folder in the cupboard above the computer (next to the fridge).</li> <li>• The expiry dates of children’s individual medication kept in the preschool will be monitored regularly and families asked to replace them before they expire. This communication will be recorded in the communication plan.</li> <li>• Medications will be checked termly by the preschool supervisor as a part of the first aid kit check.</li> </ul>
<b>Emergency medication</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emergency medications (EpiPen Jr. and Ventolin reliever) are stored in a location that is easily accessible to staff, but inaccessible to children.</li> <li>• These are stored in clearly labelled red class backpacks in the staffroom.</li> <li>• Individual emergency medication is stored with a copy of the child’s emergency management or action plan.</li> <li>• In an anaphylaxis or asthma emergency, a staff member <b>will</b> administer emergency medication (EpiPen Jr or Ventolin reliever) to a child who requires it. Parent authorisation is not required for this.</li> <li>• If emergency medication is administered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– an ambulance will be called.</li> <li>– the principal will be notified.</li> <li>– the child’s parent or carer will be notified.</li> <li>– a notification will be made to Early Learning (phone 1300 083 698) within 24 hours.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## Record of procedure’s review

<b>Date of review</b>	<b>22/9/23</b>
<b>Who was involved</b>	Preschool Staff
<b>Key changes made and</b>	Changed to new DoE template .

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<b>reason why</b>	
<b>Record of communication of significant changes to relevant stakeholders</b>	Principal: Helen Te Rata Staff: all preschool staff read, reflected, and signed off. Procedure also posted on Sentral for K-6 staff to engage with. Emailed to P&C representatives. Parents: notified via Seesaw. Please note, parents must be notified at least 14 days prior to a change that may have a significant impact on their service's provision of education and care or a family's ability to use the service.