



KING'S COLLEGE SCHOOL

PANAMA

First Aid Policy

First Aid Policy

The policy for first aid will be based on the Dept. for Education and Skills 'Guidance for First Aid in Schools' (2000) updated February 2022: [First aid in schools, early years and colleges - GOV.UK](#) and although not subject to UK Health and Safety law King's College School Panama will endeavour to maintain at least the minimum requirements of this legislation. This policy should be read in conjunction with the "Health and Safety Policy".

Responsibility

- According to the DfEE, in its document "Guidance on First Aid for Schools", the employer is responsible for the health and safety of their employees and "anyone else on the premises".
- The Headteacher of the School, or in his/her absence the Heads of School, has ultimate responsibility for Health and Safety at school. It follows therefore that he/she must, with the support of other professionals, ensure that:
 - 1) The School environment is safe; that a Health and Safety Policy is in place
 - 2) Guidelines and rules promoting safety are adhered to, and
 - 3) All staff in the School have an adequate awareness and knowledge of health and safety issues.

First Aid at King's College School, Panama is administered by the School Doctor or designated First Aider in the absence of the aforementioned individual (teachers or other staff, who have undertaken a current practical training in First Aid).

Unless they hold a recognised and valid first aid certificate, staff are appointed persons (see guideline in 'Guidance on First Aid for Schools' DfEE for definition; 'an appointed person is someone who takes charge when someone is injured or taken ill' and are therefore expected ONLY to give first aid treatment for which they have been trained/ feel confident to administer. Teacher's conditions of employment do not include giving first aid, although any member of staff may volunteer to undertake these tasks. Teachers and other staff in charge of pupils are expected to use their best endeavours at all times, particularly in emergencies, to secure the welfare of the pupils at the school in the same way parents might be expected to act towards their children. In general, the consequences of taking no action are likely to be more serious than those of trying to assist in an emergency.

How many First-Aiders are required?

- An appointed person is the minimum legal requirement.
- There are no rules on exact numbers but as a guide a lower risk place of work (e.g. shops, offices and libraries) should have at least one first-aider for every 50-100 employees.
- The school provides first training to staff bi-annually. The last training session was in May 2022.

- King's College School, Panama falls into the lower risk category. However, account should be taken of the fact that all first-aiders may not be in the school at the same time (due to sickness, residential trips, Doctor not being on-site etc.) and because of this, first-aid training should be given to more than the minimum recommended number of people to ensure adequate coverage at all times.
- A First-Aider will have undergone specific training as set out by the Health and Safety Commission (UK)
- Schools such as King's College School, Panama with Early Year provisions should follow the Early Years Foundation Stage guidance and ensure that there is always at least one person on the premises (and on outings) who holds a Paediatric First Aid certificate. The school doctor is qualified to treat children: Dr Arinnely Salcedo.

Immediate Action when dealing with a Serious Incident

First Aiders are taught the following steps in dealing with any emergency:

1) Assess the situation

Quickly and calmly find out what has happened, and look for further dangers, such as fire, chemicals, etc., which may still be present.

2) Make the area safe

Protect the casualty, yourself and others from danger. Do not attempt to do too much yourself.

3) Assess all casualties and give emergency aid

Appropriate and adequate emergency aid may alleviate pain and suffering, and occasionally even save a life (remember the ABC: Airway, Breathing and Circulation are vital requirements). Prioritise according to severity of injury when dealing with multiple casualties.

4) Get Help

Summon School Doctor/qualified First-Aider. Quickly ensure that any necessary specialist help is on the way.

5) Complete an Accident/Incident Form

Detail what happened, what the injury was and what you did immediately.

6) Contact the parents if necessary and inform the Head of School if incident is serious

Practical Steps in the School Situation

The Teacher is usually the first person to be involved in managing an accident or sudden illness. He/she must therefore carry out at least steps 1 and 2 above himself until the school Doctor/first aider arrives on scene. The School Doctor/Doctor/First Aider will decide (depending on the nature and the severity of the problem) whether the casualty should be moved. Much of this is common sense; a basic knowledge of safety and First Aid is also required.

Here a list of staff with Paediatric First Aid training who can be contacted to deal with the incident:

Appointed School Doctor

Dr Arinnely Salcedo

Primary

Ms. Maria F. Muñoz

Mrs Jo Sharples

Ms. Zoe Goss

Ms Becky Padilla

Ms. Emily Bell

Mr Luke Weir

Ms Emily Brogan

Mr Sammy Newman Savey

Secondary

Mr Matthew Lawrence

Mr. Jake Briganti

Ms. Angela Minervini

Mr. Daniel Bryer

Maintenance & Support

Tomas Mora

Mostaquin Mohammed

Karla Smith

Massiel Ulloa

Jose Miguel De Castro

Catalina Mora

Yazmin Gonzalez

Authorised use of Defibrillator in case of emergency

all above staff

The teacher also has responsibility for the rest of the class, so will, if necessary, send or take the casualty to the Doctor's room where First Aid help is available. In the case of minor aches and pains or minor injuries a pupil feeling unwell may be accompanied by another pupil to visit the School Doctor. The accompanying pupil should return to class as soon as the casualty has been handed over to a responsible adult. Alternatively, the School Doctor /First Aider can be

summoned to the scene of an incident. In this case the teacher should stay with the casualty and send a responsible pupil or adult for help.

The Headteacher or respective Head of School must be informed, via the Secretary or office staff, as soon as possible in the event of a serious incident. When a pupil is involved, the parents are also informed by telephone (trying first the home and then the work telephone numbers). If the parents cannot be contacted immediately the Headteacher must act “in loco parentis”.

First Aid treatment is given either where the casualty has been injured or in the Doctor’s room. Continuing care is given if necessary either at school or by sending the casualty home or to hospital. The School Doctor/First Aider and/or Headteacher decide whether the casualty needs to be transported by car, taxi or ambulance. In the event of a less serious injury that requires physician follow-up or examination, it is the parent’s responsibility to transport an injured pupil to hospital if a visit to the Casualty department or doctor for evaluation is deemed necessary.

In a serious emergency, a casualty would be taken, accompanied by an appointed person to the nearest Casualty department (usually Hospital Punta Pacifica) appropriate to their requirements. This decision will be made by the School Doctor/Headteacher.

Accident/Incident Records

All serious medical incidents or accidents should be recorded on the Accident record form, kept in the cupboard in the Doctor’s room. Less serious incidents for Doctor Office visits are recorded in the daily log on the Doctor’s desk and later entered onto the school computer system.

By law, this information should include the following:

- Name, year, date, time and location of incident
- Nature of injury
- Treatment given
- Follow-up taken (i.e. sent back to class, sent home, doctor/parents called etc.)

Entries should be made by any staff member who dealt with the case and telephone contact made with parents, where appropriate (for more serious injuries or potentially contagious illnesses, and all head injuries). In addition, for serious accidents an Accident / Incident Form should also be completed immediately, signed by the Teacher or individual who witnessed the accident/incident, the person administering the first aid and the Health and Safety Officer. The parents should be informed by telephone as soon as possible.

The Headteacher should review the incident forms in order to ensure that incidents are indeed handled properly and to determine and eliminate any avoidable causes of accidents.

Quantity, Contents and Location of First Aid Kits

(Reference to Guidance on First Aid for Schools, DfEE)

As a minimum, employers are required to provide a fully stocked first aid container on each site.

There are First Aid kits located around the school in the following locations:

- First Aid cupboard in Doctor’s room with at least the minimum provision of supplies

- Science Labs & Prep Room
- Gym and Pool
- Reception Desk
- Kitchen

First Aid Bags for Residential and Day Trips (located in cupboard in Doctor’s office)

A First Aider must accompany all Day and Residential Trips.

Whenever possible, the school Doctor or a member of staff with paediatric First Aid training will deal with body spillages. However, all staff should be made aware of the need for infection control with correct disposal of infectious materials and the wearing of gloves when handling such material or body fluids.

IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY, CALL 911 or 103

List of qualified First Aiders on display board hung on first floor main stair well, in staff room and in Doctor’s office.

References:

1. First Aid at Work. The Health and Safety (First Aid) Regulations 1981
2. Update on the review of the Health and Safety (First Aid) Regulations 1981
www.hse.gov.uk/firstaid/review/dec05.htm
3. Guidance of First Aid for Schools DfEE
4. First Aid at Work; Your Questions Answered <http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/indg214.pdf>

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