



First Aid Policy

First Aid during the Covid 19 Pandemic

Paediatric First Aid

If you have a paediatric first aid certificate that is due to expire and cannot access training currently to renew your certificate, you may want to take note that the DfE have provided guidance through their Government rolling updates on COVID 19 about new rules for mandatory first aid training.

A three-month extension to the validity for all certificates coming up for renewal on or after 16th March 2020 has been announced until further notice. The document draws upon further guidance from the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) on these measures during exceptional circumstances.

PPE

If a child, young person or other learner becomes unwell with symptoms of coronavirus while in their setting and needs direct personal care until they can return home. A fluid-resistant surgical face mask should be worn by the supervising adult if a distance of 2 metres cannot be maintained. If contact with the child or young person is necessary, then disposable gloves, a disposable apron and a fluid-resistant surgical face mask should be worn by the supervising adult. If a risk assessment determines that there is a risk of splashing to the eyes, for example from coughing, spitting, or vomiting, then eye protection should also be worn.

COVID-19 Resuscitation Guidance

The Resuscitation Council (UK) has published updated guidance for people performing cardio-pulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and defibrillation during the COVID-19 virus pandemic.

The guidance, published in the form of additional statements to RCUK guidelines, has been produced to draw attention to the risks of virus transmission during CPR and to raise awareness of ways to improve the safety of first responders while at the same time maximising the effectiveness of resuscitation attempts.

The COVID-19 virus is known to be present in human secretions and its presence in droplets whenever an infected person coughs or exhales is thought to be its principal mode of spread. The administration of rescue breaths during CPR, even with a face shield, carries an obvious risk, as do chest compressions which cause an exhalation from the victims' lungs.

The [Resuscitation Council UK Statement on COVID-19 in relation to CPR and resuscitation in first aid and community settings](#) applies to anyone who is performing CPR/defibrillation in an out-of-hospital setting.

In the statement first aiders are advised to recognise cardiac arrest by looking for the absence of signs of life and the absence of normal breathing. They are advised not to listen or feel for breathing by placing their ear and cheek close to the victim's mouth. If in doubt about confirming cardiac arrest, RCUK states that the default position is to start chest compressions until help arrives. When performing CPR where there is a perceived risk of infection first aiders should:

- refrain from performing rescue breaths
- perform chest compression only CPR (with early defibrillation where a defibrillator is available)
- make sure that an ambulance is on the way and the medical dispatcher has been informed that COVID-19 may be involved.

Personal protective equipment should be worn (eg fluid repellent face mask, disposable gloves, eye protection) wherever possible. As an added precaution the RCUK recommends that a cloth or towel be placed over the victim's mouth and nose. RCUK state that the early use of a defibrillator significantly increases the person's chances of survival and does not increase risk of infection.

After the procedure hands should be washed thoroughly or an appropriate alcohol hand rub used.

Studies have shown that chest-compression-only CPR may be as effective as combined ventilation and compression in the first few minutes after non-asphyxial arrest (cardiac arrest due to lack of oxygen).

Additional guidance, [Resuscitation Council UK Statement on COVID-19 in relation to CPR and resuscitation in Paediatrics](#), applies to those performing CPR on children in a community setting.

RCUK states that they are aware that paediatric cardiac arrest is unlikely to be caused by a cardiac problem and is more likely to be a respiratory one, making ventilations crucial to the child's chances of survival. However, for those not trained in paediatric resuscitation, they state that the most important thing is to act quickly to ensure the child gets the treatment they need in the critical situation.

For an out-of-hospital cardiac arrest, the importance of calling an ambulance and taking immediate action is stressed. If a child is not breathing normally and no actions are taken, their heart will stop, and full cardiac arrest will occur. Therefore, RCUK states that if there is any doubt about what to do, the community advice referred to above should be used.

The guidance can be found on the RCUK website. The community statement includes a YouTube video. The Council recommends that first aiders check back often as the statements may be subject to change as the pandemic evolves and more is known about the COVID-19 virus.

See attached statement: [Resuscitation Council UK Statement on COVID-19 in relation to CPR and Resuscitation in Paediatrics.pdf](#)

First Aid Policy Statement

At FRS Kindergarten staff are able to take action to apply first aid treatment in the event of an accident involving a child or adult. From the term commencing September 2019 all staff, including regular supply staff, hold current paediatric first aid certificates for infants and young children. These are due for renewal by 1st June 2022.

1. A first aid box containing basic first aid equipment that complies with the Health and Safety (First Aid) Regulations 1981 and contains the following items only:
 - o Triangular bandages (ideally at least one should be sterile) x 4
 - o Sterile dressings:
 - a) small x 3
 - b) Medium x 3
 - c) Large x 3
 - o Composite pack containing 20 assorted (individually-wrapped) plasters x 1
 - o Sterile eye pads (with bandage or attachment) e.g. no 16 dressing x 2
 - o Container of 6 safety pins x 1

2. In addition to the first aid equipment, each box should be supplied with:
 - o 2 pairs of disposable plastic (PVC or vinyl) gloves.
 - o 1 plastic disposable apron
 - o A thermometer
 - o A cold pack is kept in the freezer

- The first aid box is easily accessible to adults and is kept out of reach of the children. (These are kept in the lower kitchen cupboard far left in Youth Centre and the shelf in the store cupboard in the Small Hall.)

- A list of staff and volunteers who have current PFA certificates is displayed in the setting.

- The room leaders are responsible for checking and replenishing the first aid box contents.

- No un-prescribed medicine is given to children, parents or staff, unless this is pain and fever relief or teething gel, providing we have prior written consent from the parent and only when there is a health reason to do so, in line with our Administering medicines policy.

In the case of minor injury or accidents, first aid treatment is given by a qualified first aider.

- In the event of minor injuries or accidents, we normally inform parents when they collect their child, unless the child is unduly upset or we have concerns about the injury. In which case we will contact the child's parents for clarification of what they would like to do, i.e. whether they wish to collect the child and / or take them to their own GP.

- An ambulance is called for children requiring emergency treatment. We contact parents immediately and inform them of what has happened and where their child has been taken.

- Parents sign a consent form at registration allowing a member of staff or me to take their child to the nearest Accident and Emergency unit to be examined, treated or

admitted as necessary, on the understanding that they have been informed and are on their way to the hospital.

- Accidents and injuries are recorded in an accident record book which is signed by a parent or regular carer and, where applicable, notified to the Health and Safety Executive, Ofsted and / or local child protection agencies, in line with our Recording and Reporting of Accident and Incidents Policy.

Legal Framework

- Health and Safety (First Aid) Regulations (1981)

Further guidance

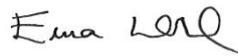
- First Aid at Work: Your questions answered (HSE Revised 2015)
- Basic Advice on First Aid at Work (HSE Revised 2012)
- Guidance on First Aid for Schools (DfE Revised 2014)

This policy was adopted by FRS Kindergarten *(name of provider)*

On 1st June 2020 *(date)*

Date to be reviewed (on-going in line with government guidance) *(date)*

Signed on behalf of the provider



Name of signatory

Emma Wohl

Role of signatory (e.g. chair, director or owner)

Headteacher