

Bridge School Malvern



First Aid Policy

This first aid policy is applicable to both pupils and staff - the same procedures apply to both pupils and staff.

Document Owner	Jo Bruce	Governor ratification	Yes
Review period	Annually	Last reviewed	April 2026

Legislative requirements

Legislative requirements for first aid in the workplace are: -

- (a) The Health and Safety (First Aid) Regulations require employers to provide adequate and appropriate equipment, facilities and personnel to enable first aid to be given to all employees, if they are injured or become ill at work.
- (b) The management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations states that every employer shall make a suitable assessment of the risks to health and safety of his/her employees to which they are exposed whilst being at work.

The term 'employees' used above incorporates pupils, volunteers and visitors to the site.

The Health and Safety Officers at both Hanley and the sixth form have overall responsibility for ensuring arrangements are in place for First Aid. Arrangements include:

- Ensuring a list of who the first aiders are is displayed on the health and safety notice board
- Ensuring employees are kept up to date with training
- Maintaining awareness of first aid legislation
- Informing employees when their first aid qualification is due to expire (every 3 years) and managing certification
- Advising first aiders regarding Hepatitis B vaccination courses and recalls

First Aiders

First aiders are responsible for ensuring that they:

- Take control of incidents and summon help
- Maintain up to date first aid skills and attend first aid refresher sessions

- Carry out first aid when requested in accordance to what they have been taught, seeking medical advice should they deem this necessary
- Only act within their training and competence
- Maintain an up to date stock of first aid supplies, ensuring that the first aid box for their area is correctly stocked with supplies that are all in date
- Ensure the reporting of any incident which they respond to and assist with (ie to write up accident form for staff and pupils immediately)

Employees

Employees are responsible for:

- Being familiar with who the appointed first aiders are (notice kept on Health and Safety board in the central foyer and in the office at Hanley, in the lobby at Sixth Form)
- Being familiar with where the first aid boxes are (notice kept on Health and Safety board in the central foyer and in the office at Hanley, in the lobby at Sixth Form)
- Knowing how to summon emergency assistance (Appendix 3)
- Taking First Aid boxes with them on school trips and in personal cars if transporting students/ pupils. (see staff Employer Guidance & Procedures for Educational Trips)

Contents of First Aid Boxes

Checks on the contents of the boxes (including expiry date checks) to be completed in September and March by Sally at Hanley and Melissa at the sixth form.

Tourniquets with Celox are in 4 first aid boxes at Hanley (Office, Woods, Workshop & Hazel). Nine members of staff are trained to use a tourniquet at Hanley.

As supplies are used, first aiders should notify the key person in charge of stocking if supplies are low.

Hygiene Procedures

Staff must wear gloves when dealing with accidents involving spillage of bodily fluids. (Refer to Appendix 1 Body Fluid Spillages).

Medical Emergencies

This is when an injury/illness requires immediate medical help or further assessment by a doctor.

When a pupil requires further hospital treatment but it is not an emergency, the parents will be contacted and asked to take their child to hospital. If the parents are not available

then two staff members will escort the pupil to hospital, one to drive and one to look after the child. Senior Leaders need to be informed immediately.

When a school employee requires further hospital treatment but it is not an emergency, they must be seen at school by a first aider with a First Aid at Work qualification (Jo Bruce Bryony Baulch, Emma Bain, Sally Helder, Abby Allsopp, John Roe). The Receptionist can assist the first aider and telephone NHS 111 for advice, if needed. A member of SLT should be informed immediately.

When an ambulance has to be called

Ideally the person who is at the scene of the accident should contact 999 /111 so clear accurate information can be given. See Ambulance Information Sheet (Appendix 3).

- Parents to be alerted if an ambulance is needed for a pupil.
- Senior management to be alerted.
- Main office/Receptionist to be alerted.

The accidents/incidents warranting emergency care are situations such as:

- Head injuries where there is a loss of or suspected loss of consciousness.
- Sudden collapse.
- Major wounds needing medical attention.
- Suspected fractures.
- Spinal injuries.
- Use of an EpiPen.
- Major Asthma, Diabetic, Seizure event.

The above list is not exhaustive.

In the event of the emergency services being contacted, the following must be considered:

- Parents/carers of pupils must be contacted to ascertain when they can join their child and their wishes with regard to treatment should they be delayed.
- Next of kin should be contacted if an ambulance is called for an employee
- Legally pupils must be sixteen to be given medical treatment without medical parental consent.
- As per the school's terms and conditions, the Headteacher, Deputy Headteacher and the Head of Sixth Form may agree to emergency medical treatment if the parent/guardians cannot be contacted.
- A member of staff (preferably a first aider with First Aid at Work qualification - Jo Bruce, Emma Bain, Sally Helder, Bryony Baulch, Abby Allsopp) must accompany and stay with the pupil/employee until the parent(s)/guardian arrives.
- Contact details must be taken to the hospital, along with information of any medications that the pupil is prescribed.

- Once at the hospital, and the pupil is registered it is then the hospital's responsibility for further medical contact with the parents.

Reporting of Incidents and Accidents

A school accident form must be completed for the following events:

- When a pupil, employee, contractor or visitor has a significant injury that requires further medical/dental intervention.
- When a pupil or employee has sustained a head injury.
- When a pupil or employee has been injured by an item of equipment, machinery or substances.
- When a pupil or employee has been injured by the design or condition of the premises.
- When an accident occurs during a school activity when off-site.
- When a visiting pupil sustains an injury at the school.
- When a behavioural incident has happened and another pupil has been injured.

Reporting To RIDDOR (Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 2013) Refer to: H.S.E. Incident-Reporting In Schools – RIDDOR guidance.

For guidance and how to report see online at

<https://www.hse.gov.uk/riddor/report.htm>

General Guidance

- General guidance is that when any pupil or employee goes directly from School to hospital and receives medical treatment for an injury, it is reported to RIDDOR.
- Director/H&S Officer need to be aware that the accident is being reported.
- If the accident/incident is unclear whether to report - it is better to register a report with RIDDOR.
- Copies of this documentation are to be kept with the accident form as well as given to the Director/H&S Officer
- Parents should also be aware that the accident/incident is being reported as their child's details and home address have to be given.

Minor Injuries

Often bumps and minor injuries may occur in the school environment. The key points to consider in the management of these injuries are:

- To give the patient plenty of reassurance.
- To clean and get a cut covered as quickly as possible.
- To fill in an accident form.
- Call home to inform parents/carers
- In the event of a head bump, send home a head injury letter. See appendix.



Body Fluid Spillage

Blood and body fluids (e.g. faeces, vomit, saliva, urine, nasal and eye discharge) may contain viruses or bacteria capable of causing disease. It is therefore vital to protect both yourself and others from the risk of cross infection. In order to minimise the risk of transmission of infection both staff and pupils should practise good personal hygiene and be aware of the procedure for dealing with body spillages.

The initial clean up of the situation should be carried out by the person(s) who is at the scene of the incident and follow the 'Initial Clean Up Procedure'.

Initial Clean Up Procedure

- Get some disposable gloves from the nearest First Aid kit.
- Place absorbent towels over the affected area and allow the spill to absorb. Wipe up the spill using these and then place in a bin (which has a bin liner).
- Put more absorbent towels over the affected area.
- The bin that has had the soiled paper towels put in, then needs to be tied up and ideally placed in the outside recycling bin.
- Any article of clothing that has got contaminated with the spill should be wiped clean and then put in a plastic bag and tied up for the parents to take home.
- The area then needs to be cordoned off and cleaned.
- A 'Wet Floor Hazard' sign then needs to be put by the affected area.

Procedure for Blood and Other Body fluid Spillage

- Gloves to be worn at all times.
- Any soiled wipes, tissues, plasters, dressings etc must ideally be disposed of in the outside general rubbish bin.
- When dealing with a spillage, absorbent paper hand towels need to be placed on the affected area so as to absorb the spill.
- The area must be cleaned with disinfectant following the manufacturer's instructions.
- A 'Wet Floor Hazard' sign then needs to be put by the affected area.
- The area should then be ventilated well and left to dry.
- All reusable cleaning equipment then needs to be disinfected.
- Wash hands.
- All bags are to be disposed of in the outside general waste bin.

Management of Accidental Exposure to Blood

Accidental exposure to blood and other body fluids can occur by:

- Percutaneous injury e.g. from sharps, significant bites that break the skin.
- Exposure to broken skin e.g. abrasions and grazes.
- Exposure of mucous membranes, including the eyes and mouth.

Action to Take

- If the skin is broken, wash thoroughly under running water.
- Dry and apply a waterproof dressing.

If blood and body fluids splash into your mouth – do not swallow.

- Rinse out your mouth several times.
- Report the incident to Senior Management.
- If necessary, take further advice from NHS Direct.
- An accident form will need to be completed and it may need to be reported to RIDDOR.



Head Injury Letter

Date:

Dear Parent/Carer

I would like to inform you that _____ banged their head at approximately _____ am/pm today. He/she was checked and treated, and has been under supervision since. If any of the following symptoms appear within the next 48 hours it is advised that you seek immediate medical advice.

- Drowsiness
- Vomiting
- Severe Headache
- Slurred Speech
- Dilated Pupils and/or Blurred Vision

Yours sincerely



How to call an ambulance

Dial 999, or 112 and ask for an ambulance and be ready with the following information:

1. Telephone number: 01684 311632 (Hanley) or 01684 778400 (sixth form).
2. Give your location as follows: Bridge School Malvern, Unit 2 Hanley Workshops, Hanley Road, Worcs WR4 0DX (Hanley) or Bridge Sixth Form, Sixways Industrial Estate, Barnard's Green, WR14 3NB (sixth form).

What3words (Hanley): III grapevine.sailors.gliding

what3words (Sixth Form): III blues.sting.tall

4. Give the exact location in the school where the incident has occurred, explain where the ambulance is to come to and that a member of staff will be there to meet them.
5. Give your name.
6. Give the name of the pupil(s) or employee(s) and a brief description of their symptoms and the extent of their injuries

If ANAPHYLACTIC SHOCK state this immediately, as this will be given priority.

7. Give any medical history (including allergens) and known medications that you know this pupil or employee may take. Refer to the Medical Alert list.
8. If you are unsure of how to manage the casualty you can keep the Ambulance Operator on the telephone and get them to talk you through what you should be doing

OR

you can ring them back at any time.

Remember to speak clearly and slowly and be ready to repeat information if asked.

