



# Supporting Pupils with Medical Conditions Policy

2024

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## Statement of intent

The governing board of The Chester Catholic High School has a duty to ensure arrangements are in place to support pupils with medical conditions. The aim of this policy is to ensure that all pupils with medical conditions, in terms of both physical and mental health, receive appropriate support allowing them to play a full and active role in school life, remain healthy, have full access to education (including school trips and physical education) and achieve their academic potential.

The Catholic High School believes it is important that parents/carers of pupils with medical conditions feel confident that the school provides effective support for their child's medical condition, and that pupils feel safe in the school environment.

There are also social and emotional implications associated with medical conditions. Pupils with medical conditions can develop emotional disorders, such as self-consciousness, anxiety and depression, and be subject to bullying. This policy aims to minimise the risks of pupils experiencing these difficulties.

Long-term absences as a result of medical conditions can affect educational attainment, impact integration with peers, and affect wellbeing and emotional health. This policy contains procedures to minimise the impact of long-term absence and effectively manage short-term absence.

Some pupils with medical conditions may be considered to be disabled under the definition set out in the Equality Act 2010. The school has a duty to comply with the Act in all such cases.

In addition, some pupils with medical conditions may also have SEND and have an education, health and care (EHCP) plan collating their health, social and SEND provision. For these pupils, compliance with the DfE's 'Special educational needs and disability code of practice: 0 to 25 years' and the school's SEND Policy will ensure compliance with legal duties.

To ensure that the needs of our pupils with medical conditions are fully understood and effectively supported, we consult with health and social care professionals, pupils and their parents/carers.

## 1. Legal framework

This policy has due regard to legislation including, but not limited to, the following:

- The Children and Families Act 2014
- The Education Act 2002
- The Education Act 1996 (as amended)
- The Children Act 1989
- The National Health Service Act 2006 (as amended)
- The Equality Act 2010
- The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974
- The Misuse of Drugs Act 1971
- The Medicines Act 1968
- The School Premises (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended)
- The Special Educational Needs and Disability Regulations 2014
- The Human Medicines Regulations 2019 (as amended)

This policy has due regard to the following guidance:

- DfE (2015) 'Special educational needs and disability code of practice: 0-25 years'
- DfE (2015) 'Supporting pupils at school with medical conditions'
- DfE (2000) 'Guidance on first aid for schools'
- Ofsted (2015) 'The common inspection framework: education, skills and early years'
- Department of Health (2017) 'Guidance on the use of adrenaline auto-injectors in schools'

This policy has due regard to the following school policies:

- SEND Policy
- Drugs Policy
- Complaints Procedure Policy

## 2. The role of the governing board

The governing board:

- Is legally responsible for fulfilling its statutory duties under legislation.
- Ensures that arrangements are in place to support pupils with medical conditions.
- Ensures that pupils with medical conditions can access and enjoy the same opportunities as any other pupil at the school.
- Works with the LA, health professionals, commissioners and support services to ensure that pupils with medical conditions receive a full education.
- Ensures that, following long-term or frequent absence, pupils with medical conditions are reintegrated effectively.
- Ensures that the focus is on the needs of each pupil and what support is required to support their individual needs.

- Instils confidence in parents/carers and pupils in the school's ability to provide effective support.
- Ensures that all members of staff are properly trained to provide the necessary support and are able to access information and other teaching support materials as needed.
- Ensures that no prospective pupil is denied admission to the school because arrangements for their medical condition have not been made.
- Ensures that pupils' health is not put at unnecessary risk. As a result, the board holds the right to not accept a pupil into school at times where it would be detrimental to the health of that pupil or others to do so, such as where the child has an infectious disease.
- Ensures that policies, plans, procedures and systems are properly and effectively implemented.

Mrs C. McKeagney, Headteacher holds overall responsibility for implementation of this policy.

### **3. The role of the Headteacher**

The Headteacher:

- Ensures that this policy is effectively implemented with stakeholders.
- Ensures that all staff are aware of this policy and understand their role in its implementation.
- Ensures that a sufficient number of staff are trained and available to implement this policy and deliver against all Healthcare Plans (HCPs), including in emergency situations.
- Considers recruitment needs for the specific purpose of ensuring pupils with medical conditions are properly supported.
- Has overall responsibility for the development of HCPs.
- Ensures that staff are appropriately insured and aware of the insurance arrangements.
- Contacts the relevant health service where a pupil with a medical condition requires support that has not yet been identified.

### **4. The role of the SENCO**

The SENCO:

- Coordinates the implementation of the policy as outlined above.
- Ensures that HCPs are updated annually.
- Ensures that all staff are fully informed of student medical needs.

### **5. The role of parents/carers**

Parents/carers:

- Notify the school if their child has a medical condition.

- Provide the school with sufficient and up-to-date information about their child's medical needs.
- Complete relevant medical forms on an annual basis, highlighting any change to their child's medical needs.
- Ensure their child's medication is in date.
- Take responsibility for sending their child to school carrying their own inhaler and / or AAI.
- Provide school with a spare AAI and or inhaler.
- Take responsibility for providing school with any medication that their child needs and completing the relevant forms for school.
- Are involved in the development and review of their child's HCP.
- Carry out any agreed actions contained in the HCP.
- Ensure that they, or another nominated adult, are contactable at all times.

## **6. The role of pupils**

Pupils:

- Are fully involved in discussions about their medical support needs.
- Contribute to the development of their HCP.
- Carry their own inhaler and / or AAI at all times.
- Are sensitive to the needs of pupils with medical conditions.

## **7. The role of school staff**

School staff:

- Should read this policy on an annual basis
- May be asked to provide support to pupils with medical conditions, including the administering of medicines, but are not required to do so.
- Take into account the needs of pupils with medical conditions in their lessons when deciding whether or not to volunteer to administer medication.
- Receive sufficient training and achieve the required level of competency before taking responsibility for supporting pupils with medical conditions.
- Know what to do and respond accordingly when they become aware that a pupil with a medical condition needs help.

## **8. The role of First Aiders in school**

We have First aiders in school who are available to support students following an accident or injury. Appropriate forms for record keeping can be found in the appendices of this policy.

## **9. The role of the school nurse**

The school nurse:

- At the earliest opportunity, notifies the school when a pupil has been identified as having a medical condition which requires support in school.
- Supports staff to implement HCPs and provides advice and training.

- Liaises with lead clinicians locally on appropriate support for pupils with medical conditions.

## **10. The role of healthcare professionals**

Other healthcare professionals, including GPs and paediatricians:

- Notify the school nurse when a child has been identified as having a medical condition that will require support at school.
- Provide advice on developing HCPs.
- May provide support in the school for children with particular conditions, e.g. asthma, diabetes and epilepsy.

## **11. The role of providers of health services**

Providers of health services co-operate with the school, to ensure communication, liaising with the school nurse and other healthcare professionals, and participating in local outreach training takes place effectively.

## **12. The role of the LA**

The LA:

- Commissions school nurses for local schools.
- Promotes co-operation between relevant partners.
- Makes joint commissioning arrangements for education, health and care provision for pupils with SEND.
- Provides support, advice and guidance, and suitable training for school staff, ensuring that HCPs can be effectively delivered.
- Works with the school to ensure that pupils with medical conditions can attend school full-time.

Where a pupil is away from school for 15 days or more (whether consecutively or across a school year), the LA has a duty to make alternative arrangements, as the pupil is unlikely to receive a suitable education in a mainstream school.

## **13. The role of clinical commissioning groups (CCGs)**

Clinical commissioning groups commission other healthcare professionals such as specialist nurses. They should ensure that commissioning is responsive to children's needs, and that health services are able to co-operate with schools supporting children with medical conditions. They have a reciprocal duty to co-operate under Section 10 of the Children Act 2004 and must make joint commissioning arrangements for education, health and care provision for children and young people with SEN or disabilities (as described above for local authorities).

Clinical commissioning groups should be responsive to local authorities and schools seeking to strengthen links between health services and schools, and consider how to encourage health services in providing support and advice (and can help with any potential issues or obstacles in relation to this). CCGs should be aware that this does not include clinical

support for children in schools who have long-term conditions and disabilities, which remains a CCG commissioning responsibility. CCGs should ensure their commissioning arrangements are adequate to provide the ongoing support essential to the safety of these vulnerable children whilst in school

## **14. The role of OFSTED**

Ofsted's new common inspection framework came into effect on 1 September 2015, aimed at promoting greater consistency across inspection remits. Inspectors must consider how well a school meets the needs of the full range of pupils, including those with medical conditions.

Key judgements will be informed by the progress and achievement of these children alongside those of pupils with special educational needs and disabilities, and also by pupils' spiritual, moral, social and cultural development.

## **15. Admissions**

No child is denied admission to the school or prevented from taking up a school place because arrangements for their medical condition have not been made.

A child may only be refused admission if it would be detrimental to the health of the child to admit them into the school setting.

## **16. Notification procedure**

When the school is notified that a pupil has a medical condition that requires support in school, the school nurse informs the Headteacher or SENCO. Following this, the school begins to arrange a meeting with parents/carers, healthcare professionals and the pupil, with a view to discussing the necessity of a HCP.

The school does not wait for a formal diagnosis before providing support to pupils. Where a pupil's medical condition is unclear, or where there is a difference of opinion concerning what support is required, a judgement is made by the Headteacher or SENCO based on all available evidence (including medical evidence and consultation with parents/carers).

## **17. Staff training and support**

Any staff member providing support to a pupil with medical conditions receives suitable training.

Training needs are assessed by Health Care Professionals through the development and review of HCPs.

Training is commissioned by the SENCO and provided by the following bodies:

- Commercial training provider
- Local Healthcare professionals
- The school nurse



- Name of GP consultant
- Parents/carers of pupils with medical conditions

Parents/carers of pupils with medical conditions are consulted for specific advice and their views are sought where necessary.

## 18. Self-management

Following discussion with parents/carers, pupils who are competent to manage their own health needs and medicines are encouraged to take responsibility for self-managing their medicines (with the exception of controlled drugs) and procedures. This is reflected in their HCP.

If a pupil refuses to take medicine or carry out a necessary procedure, staff will not force them to do so. Instead, the procedure agreed in the pupil's HCP is followed. Following such an event, parents/carers are informed so that alternative options can be considered.

If a child with a controlled drug passes it to another child for use, this is an offence and appropriate disciplinary action is taken.

## 19. Supply teachers

Supply teachers are:

- Provided with access to this policy.
- In the event of a medical emergency, the supply teacher will send a student to the nearest classroom to send an alert to on call and for a first aider
- Covered under the school's insurance arrangements.

## 20. Healthcare plans (HCPs)

The school, healthcare professionals and parent/carer(s) agree, based on evidence, whether a HCP is required for a pupil, or whether it would be inappropriate or disproportionate to their level of need. If no consensus can be reached, the Headteacher makes the final decision.

The school, parent/carer(s) and a relevant healthcare professional may work in partnership to create and review HCPs. Where appropriate, the pupil is also involved in the process.

HCPs may include the following information:

- The medical condition, along with its triggers, symptoms, signs and treatments.
- The pupil's needs, including medication (dosages, side effects and storage), other treatments, facilities, equipment, access to food and drink (where this is used to manage a condition), dietary requirements and environmental issues.
- The support needed for the pupil's educational, social and emotional needs.
- The level of support needed, including in emergencies.
- Whether a child can self-manage their medication.
- Who will provide the necessary support, including details of the expectations of the role and the training needs required, as well as who will confirm the supporting staff member's proficiency to carry out the role effectively.

- Cover arrangements for when the named supporting staff member is unavailable.
- Who needs to be made aware of the pupil's condition and the support required.
- Arrangements for obtaining written permission from parents/carers and the Headteacher for medicine to be administered by school staff or self-administered by the pupil.
- Separate arrangements or procedures required during school trips and activities.
- Where confidentiality issues are raised by the parent/carer(s) or pupil, the designated individual to be entrusted with information about the pupil's medical condition.
- What to do in an emergency, including contact details and contingency arrangements.

HCPs are easily accessible to those who need to refer to them, but confidentiality is preserved.

HCPs are reviewed on at least an annual basis, or when a child's medical circumstances change, whichever is sooner. Parents are responsible for informing school of any changes to HCPs.

## 21. Managing medicines

Medicines are only administered at school when it would be detrimental to a pupil's health or school attendance not to do so.

Pupils under 16 years of age are not given prescription or non-prescription medicines without their parent/carer's consent – except where the medicine has been prescribed to the pupil without the parent/carer's knowledge. In such cases, the school encourages the pupil to involve their parents/carers, while respecting their right to confidentiality.

Non-prescription medicines may be administered in the following situations:

- When it would be detrimental to the pupil's health not to do so
- When instructed by a medical professional
- With parental consent

No pupil under 16 years of age is given medicine containing aspirin unless prescribed by a doctor.

Pain relief medicines are never administered without first checking when the previous dose was taken and the maximum dosage allowed.

The school only accepts medicines that are in-date, labelled, in their original container, and that contain instructions for administration, dosage and storage. The only exception to this is insulin, which must still be in-date, but is available in an insulin pen or pump, rather than its original container.

When medicines are no longer required, they are returned to parents/carers for safe disposal. Sharps boxes are always used for the disposal of needles and other sharps.

Controlled drugs are stored in a non-portable container and only named staff members have access; however, these drugs are easily accessed in an emergency. A record is kept of the doses administered.

Staff may administer a controlled drug to a pupil for whom it has been prescribed. They must do so in accordance with the prescriber's instructions.

Records are kept of all medicines administered to individual pupils – stating what, how and how much was administered, when and by whom. A record of side effects presented is also held.

## **22. The child's role in managing their own medicines**

After discussion with parents, children who are competent should be encouraged to take responsibility for managing their own medicines and procedures. This should be reflected within individual healthcare plans. Wherever possible, children should be allowed to carry their own medicines and relevant devices or should be able to access their medicines for self-medication quickly and easily. Children who can take their medicines themselves or manage procedures may require an appropriate level of supervision. If it is not appropriate for a child to self-manage, relevant staff should help to administer medicines and manage procedures for them. If a child refuses to take medicine or carry out a necessary procedure, staff should not force them to do so, but follow the procedure agreed in the individual healthcare plan. Parents should be informed so that alternative options can be considered.

## **23. Adrenaline auto-injectors (AAIs)**

Pupils who have a prescribed AAI must keep it in their possession at all times.

Parents are responsible for providing a spare AAI in school and ensuring that student's AAIs are kept in date and order replacements as required.

Parents are responsible for providing a spare AAI, in a labelled package, which will be kept in the main school office.

Designated staff members will be trained in how to administer an AAI, and the sequence of events to follow when doing so. AAIs will only be administered by these staff members.

Where there is any delay in contacting designated staff members, or where delay could cause a fatality, the nearest staff member will administer the AAI.

Where a pupil who does not have a prescribed AAI appears to be having a severe allergic reaction, the emergency services will be contacted and advice sought as to whether administration of the spare AAI is appropriate.

Where a pupil appears to be having a severe allergic reaction, the emergency services will be contacted even if an AAI device has already been administered.

In the event that an AAI is used, the pupil's parents/carers will be notified that an AAI has been administered.

AAs will not be reused and will be disposed of according to manufacturer's guidelines following use.

## **24. Inhalers**

Pupils who have asthma must keep their inhaler in their possession.

Parents are responsible for providing a spare inhaler in school and ensuring that their child's inhaler is kept in date and order replacements as required.

The school will hold spare pupil inhalers in the main school office.

## **25. Defibrillators**

The school has 4 automated external defibrillators (AED). These are found in the following locations:

- The main school office
- The premise manager's office
- The sports hall wall
- The Emmaus office

All staff members and pupils are aware of the AEDs locations and what to do in an emergency.

A risk assessment regarding the storage and use of AEDs at the schools has been carried out.

No training is needed to use the AED, as voice and/or visual prompts guide the rescuer through the entire process from when the device is first switched on or opened; however, staff members are trained in cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), as this is an essential part of first-aid and AED use.

The emergency services will always be called where an AED is used, or requires using.

## **26. Bleed control kits**

The school has two bleed control kits, which are found in the main office.

## **27. Record keeping**

Written records are kept of all medicines administered to pupils.

Proper record keeping protects both staff and pupils, and provides evidence that agreed procedures have been followed.

Appropriate forms for record keeping can be found in the appendices of this policy.

## **28. Emergency procedures**

Medical emergencies are dealt with under the school's emergency procedures.

Where a HCP is in place, it should detail:

- What constitutes an emergency.
- What to do in an emergency.

Pupils are informed in general terms of what to do in an emergency, such as telling a teacher.

If a pupil needs to be taken to hospital, a member of staff remains with the pupil until their parents/carers arrive.

When transporting pupils with medical conditions to medical facilities, staff members are informed of the correct postcode and address for use in navigation systems.

## **29. Day trips, residential visits and sporting activities**

Pupils with medical conditions are supported to participate in school trips, sporting activities and residential visits.

Students will be responsible for carrying their own inhaler and / or AAI on all school trips.

The school will arrange for adjustments to be made for all pupils to participate, except where evidence from a clinician, such as a GP, indicates that this is not possible.

Teachers should be aware of how a child's medical condition will impact on their participation, but there should be enough flexibility for all children to participate according to their own abilities and with any reasonable adjustments. Schools should make arrangements for the inclusion of pupils in such activities with any adjustments as required unless evidence from a clinician such as a GP states that this is not possible. Schools should consider what reasonable adjustments they might make to enable children with medical needs to participate fully and safely on visits

## **30. Unacceptable practice**

Although school staff should use their discretion and judge each case on its merits with reference to the child's individual healthcare plan, it is not generally acceptable practice to:

- prevent children from easily accessing their inhalers and medication and administering their medication when and where necessary;
- assume that every child with the same condition requires the same treatment;
- ignore the views of the child or their parents; or ignore medical evidence or opinion (although this may be challenged);
- send children with medical conditions home frequently for reasons associated with their medical condition or prevent them from staying for normal school activities, including lunch, unless this is specified in their individual healthcare plans;
- if the child becomes ill, send them to the school office or medical room unaccompanied or with someone unsuitable;

- penalise children for their attendance record if their absences are related to their medical condition, e.g. hospital appointments;
- prevent pupils from drinking, eating or taking toilet or other breaks whenever they need to in order to manage their medical condition effectively;
- require parents, or otherwise make them feel obliged, to attend school to administer medication or provide medical support to their child, including with toileting issues. No parent should have to give up working because the school is failing to support their child's medical needs; or
- prevent children from participating, or create unnecessary barriers to children participating in any aspect of school life, including school trips, e.g. by requiring parents to accompany the child.

### 31. Policy review

This policy is reviewed on an annual basis by the SENCO and the Headteacher.

The scheduled review date for this policy is July 2025

**Approved by Governors:**



### Catholic High School, Chester Health Care Plan

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date of Birth: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Condition/Diagnosis: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Class/Form: \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Review Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Contact Information**

Family Contact 1  
Name \_\_\_\_\_

Family Contact 2  
Name \_\_\_\_\_

Phone Numbers:  
Mobile \_\_\_\_\_  
Work \_\_\_\_\_  
Home \_\_\_\_\_

Phone Numbers:  
Mobile \_\_\_\_\_  
Work \_\_\_\_\_  
Home \_\_\_\_\_

**Describe condition and give details of pupil's individual symptoms:**

**Daily medical care requirements: (e.g. before sport/at lunchtime)**

**Medication in School:**

**Describe what constitutes an emergency for the pupil, and the action to take if this occurs:**

**Follow Up care**

**Who to contact in the event of an emergency;**

## Parental Agreement for the school to Administer Medicine



The school will not give your child medicine unless you complete and sign this form.

### Administration of medication form

Name of child:	
Date of birth:	
Group/class/form:	
Medical condition or illness:	

### Medicine

Name/type of medicine <i>(as described on the container):</i>	
Expiry date:	



Dosage and method:

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Timing:

--

Special precautions/other instructions:

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Any side effects that the school needs to know about:

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Self-administration – Y/N:

--

Procedures to take in an emergency:

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**NB: Medicines must be in the original container as dispensed by the pharmacy**

**PTO**

**Contact details**

Name:

--

Relationship to child:

--

The above information is, to the best of my knowledge, accurate at the time of writing and I give consent to school staff administering medicine in accordance with the school policy. I will inform the school immediately, in writing, if there is any change in dosage or frequency of the medication, or if the medicine is stopped.

Signature(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

### Record of Medicine Administered to an Individual Child

Name of child:

Date medicine provided by parent:

Group/class/form:

Quantity received:

Name and strength of medicine:

Expiry date:

Quantity returned:

Dose and frequency of medicine:


Date	Time given	Dose given	Name of staff member	Staff initials





## Contacting Emergency Services

### To be stored by the phone in the school office

Request an ambulance – dial 999, ask for an ambulance and be ready with the information below.

Speak clearly and slowly and be ready to repeat information if asked.

- The telephone number: 01244 952788
- Your name.
- Your location as follows: **The Catholic High School, Old Wrexham Road, Handbridge, Chester CH4 7HS**
- The satnav postcode: CH4 7HS.
- The exact location of the patient within the school.
- The name of the child and a brief description of their symptoms.
- The best entrance to use and where the crew will be met and taken to the patient.

# Accident / Incident Report Form

To comply with GDPR, please keep the completed form confidential

## 1. Details of the person

<b>Full Name:</b>	<b>Date of Birth:</b>	<b>Age:</b>	<b>Year Group (if applicable):</b>
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## 2. Accident / Incident detail

<b>Date:</b>	<b>Time:</b>	<b>If fall, extent of drop:</b>
<p><b>How did the accident happen:</b></p>  <p><b>Location (e.g. Astro):</b></p> <p><b>Weather (if applicable):</b></p> <p><b>When was it first reported (if different to above date and time):</b></p>		

## 3. What was the injury? (if any)

<p>Please state injury, exact part of the body and whether it was <u>LEFT</u> or <u>RIGHT</u> side:</p>		
<b>First Aid administered:</b>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Paracetamol administered:</b>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Ice pack issued:</b>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Head bump letter issued:</b>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
<p><b>Name of First Aider (if different from section 6):</b></p>		

## 4. What action has been taken to avoid a recurrence of the accident / incident?

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### 5. Post accident / incident details

<b>Parent / Carer called:</b>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>		
<b>Ambulance called:</b>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>		
<b>Did the person:</b>				
Stay at school <input type="checkbox"/>	Leave Early <input type="checkbox"/>	Visit Doctor <input type="checkbox"/>	Visit Hospital <input type="checkbox"/>	Stay in Hospital <input type="checkbox"/>

### 6. Name of person completing this form

<b>Name (BLOCK letters):</b>	<b>Signed:</b>
<b>Post Held:</b>	<b>Date:</b>
<b>Signature of Senior Manager:</b>	<b>Signed:</b>
	<b>Date:</b>

## **Head Bump Notification**

Dear Parent / Guardian,

Your child \_\_\_\_\_ received a bump to his / her head today. Your child was seen by a first aider and has not displayed any adverse effects. However, as a precautionary measure you may wish to observe your child for any of the following and seek medical attention if necessary:

- Confusion / memory loss
- Nausea / vomiting
- Vision changes
- Excessive sleepiness
- Severe headache
- Slurred speech
- Restlessness / irritability
- Dizziness

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_