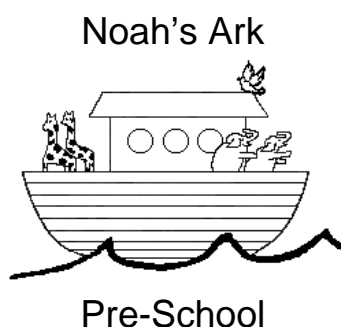


## **Safeguarding and Welfare Requirement: Health**

The provider must promote the good health of children attending the setting. They must have a procedure, discussed with parents and/or carers, for responding to children who are ill or infectious, take necessary steps to prevent the spread of infection, and take appropriate action if children are ill.



## **Managing children who are sick, infectious, or with allergies**

### **Policy statement**

We aim to provide care for healthy children through preventing cross infection of viruses and bacterial infections and promote health through identifying allergies and preventing contact with the allergenic trigger.

### **Procedures for children who are sick or infectious**

- If children appear unwell during the day – for example, if they have a temperature, sickness, diarrhoea or pains, particularly in the head or stomach – The key person/management call the parents and ask them to collect the child, or to send a known carer to collect the child on their behalf.
- If a child has a temperature, they are kept cool, by removing top clothing and sponging their heads with cool water, but kept away from draughts.
- The child's temperature is taken using a digital thermometer or forehead thermometer strip, kept in the first aid box.
- If the child's temperature does not go down and is worryingly high, then we may give them Calpol or another similar analgesic, after first obtaining verbal consent from the parent where possible and then asking the parent to come and collect their child. This is to reduce the risk of febrile convulsions. Parents sign the medication form when they collect their child.
- In extreme cases of emergency, an ambulance is called and the parent informed.
- Parents are asked to take their child to the doctor before returning them to the setting; we can refuse admittance to children who have a temperature, sickness and diarrhoea or a contagious infection or disease.
- Where children have been prescribed antibiotics for an infectious illness or complaint, we ask parents to keep them at home for 48 hours before returning to the setting.
- After diarrhoea, we ask parents to keep children home for 48 hours following the last episode.

- Some activities, such as sand and water play, and self-serve snacks where there is a risk of cross-contamination may be suspended for the duration of any outbreak.
- We have a list of excludable diseases and current exclusion times. The full list is obtainable from [www.hpa.org.uk/webc/HPAwebFile/HPAweb\\_C/1194947358374](http://www.hpa.org.uk/webc/HPAwebFile/HPAweb_C/1194947358374) and includes common childhood illnesses such as measles.

#### *Reporting of 'notifiable diseases'*

- If a child or adult is diagnosed as suffering from a notifiable disease under the Health Protection (Notification) Regulations 2010, the GP will report this to Public Health England.
- When we become aware, or are formally informed of the notifiable disease, Our manager informs Ofsted and contacts Public Health England, and acts on any advice given.

#### *HIV/AIDS/Hepatitis procedure*

HIV virus, like other viruses such as Hepatitis A, B and C, are spread through body fluids. Hygiene precautions for dealing with body fluids are the same for all children and adults.

We:

- Wear single-use vinyl gloves and aprons when changing children's nappies, pants and clothing that are soiled with blood, urine, faeces or vomit.
- Use protective rubber gloves for cleaning/slucing clothing after changing.
- Rinse soiled clothing and either bag it for parents to collect or launder it.
- Use protective gloves, bag soiled clothing, if badly soiled double bag and send home or place in a yellow bodily fluids bag and place in the outside bin.
- Clean any tables and other furniture, furnishings or toys affected by blood, urine, faeces or vomit using a disinfectant.

#### The cleaning of bodily fluids procedure

1. Clear the area and move the children away from the contaminated area. If necessary take the children outdoors.
2. Collect the infection clean up box.
3. Pull off several clothes from the roll (in preparation), place apron and gloves on and a face mask.
4. Sprinkle the bodily spill granules onto the bodily fluids
5. Leave the granules on the bodily fluids for 3 minutes
6. Scoop up the granules with the plastic scoop and scraper and place immediately into the yellow designated bodily fluids waste bag.
7. Using the cloth off the roll clean the area with washing up liquid and hot water in the designated bucket.
8. Once the area is cleaned, place the cloth immediately into the yellow designated bodily fluids waste bag.
9. Dry the area with paper towels and then place these into the yellow designated bodily fluids waste bag.
10. Disinfect the area with spray Milton and leave for 5 minutes.
11. Using more cloth from the roll wipe the area and dispose of the cloth in the yellow designated bodily fluids waste bag.

12. Finally dry the area thoroughly with paper towels and dispose of the paper towels in the yellow designated bodily fluids waste bag.
13. Place apron, gloves and mask into a yellow designated bodily fluids waste bag and take outdoors to the waste bins provided.
14. Wash hands with liquid soap and warm water at the nearest hand washing sink (not the kitchen).

#### *Nits and head lice*

- Nits and head lice are not an excludable condition; although in exceptional cases we may ask a parent to keep the child away until the infestation has cleared.
- On identifying cases of head lice, we inform all parents and ask them to treat their child and all the family if they are found to have head lice.
- 

#### *Procedures for children with allergies*

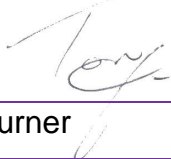
- When children start at the setting we ask their parents if their child suffers from any known allergies. This is recorded on the Registration Form.
- If a child has an allergy we display this information in the food preparation area, near the fridge and in the snack box.
- We store completed health risk assessment forms in a folder in the snack box. These health risk assessment forms detail the following:
  - The allergen (i.e. the substance, material or living creature the child is allergic to such as nuts, eggs, bee stings, cats etc).
  - The nature of the allergic reactions (e.g. anaphylactic shock reaction, including rash, reddening of skin, swelling, breathing problems etc).
  - What to do in case of allergic reactions, any medication used and how it is to be used (e.g. Epipen).
  - Control measures - such as how the child can be prevented from contact with the allergen.
  - Review measures.
- This health risk assessment form is kept in the child's personal file and a copy is displayed in the snack box where our staff can see it.
- Generally, no nuts or nut products are used within the setting.
- Parents are made aware so that no nut or nut products are accidentally brought in, for example to a party.

#### *Insurance requirements for children with allergies and disabilities*

- If necessary, our insurance will include children with any disability or allergy, but certain procedures must be strictly adhered to as set out below. For children suffering life threatening conditions, or requiring invasive treatments; written confirmation from our insurance provider must be obtained to extend the insurance.
- At all times we ensure that the administration of medication is compliant with the Safeguarding and Welfare Requirements of the Early Years Foundation Stage.
- Oral medication:
  - Asthma inhalers are now regarded as 'oral medication' by insurers and so documents do not need to be forwarded to our insurance provider. Oral medications must be prescribed by a GP or have

manufacturer's instructions clearly written on them.

- We must be provided with clear written instructions on how to administer such medication.
- We adhere to all risk assessment procedures for the correct storage and administration of the medication.
- We must have the parents or guardians prior written consent. This consent must be kept on file. It is not necessary to forward copy documents to our insurance provider.
- Life-saving medication and invasive treatments:  
These include adrenaline injections (Epipens) for anaphylactic shock reactions (caused by allergies to nuts, eggs etc) or invasive treatments such as rectal administration of Diazepam (for epilepsy).
  - We must have:
    - a letter from the child's GP/consultant stating the child's condition and what medication if any is to be administered;
    - written consent from the parent or guardian allowing our staff to administer medication; and
    - proof of training in the administration of such medication by the child's GP, a district nurse, children's nurse specialist or a community paediatric nurse.
  - Copies of all three documents relating to these children must first be sent to the Pre-school Learning Alliance Insurance Department for appraisal. Written confirmation that the insurance has been extended will be issued by return.
- Key person for special needs children requiring assistance with tubes to help them with everyday living e.g. breathing apparatus, to take nourishment, colostomy bags etc.:
  - Prior written consent must be obtained from the child's parent or guardian to give treatment and/or medication prescribed by the child's GP.
  - The key person must have the relevant medical training/experience, which may include receiving appropriate instructions from parents or guardians.
  - Copies of all letters relating to these children must first be sent to the Pre-school Learning Alliance Insurance Department for appraisal. Written confirmation that the insurance has been extended will be issued by return.
- If we are unsure about any aspect, we contact the Pre-school Learning Alliance Insurance Department on 020 7697 2585 or email [membership@pre-school.org.uk/insert](mailto:membership@pre-school.org.uk/insert) .

This policy was adopted by	Noah's Ark Pre-School	<i>(name of provider)</i>
On	18th April 2016	<i>(date)</i>
Date to be reviewed	April 2017	<i>(date)</i>
Signed on behalf of the provider		
Name of signatory	Tony Turner	
Role of signatory (e.g. chair, director or owner)	Chairperson	

**Other useful Pre-school Learning Alliance publications**

- Good Practice in Early Years Infection Control (2009)
- Medication Administration Record (2013)