



MANAGING SICKNESS, INFECTIONS AND ALLERGIES

Procedures for children who are sick or infectious

- The Preschool will refuse admittance to children who have a temperature, sickness and diarrhoea or a contagious infection or disease.
- If a child appears unwell during the day, the manager will call the parents and asks them to arrange for their child to be collected by themselves, someone on their allocated list or someone suitable with the agreed password.
- If a child has a high temperature, staff will take all reasonable measures to keep them cool until they are collected.
- Temperatures are taken using a thermometer kept near to the first aid box.
- In extreme cases of emergency an ambulance will be called and the parent informed.
- After diarrhea or sickness, parents are asked to keep children home for 48 hours after the last time the child was ill.
- We have a list (see Appendix) of excludable diseases and current exclusion times.
- If a child has conjunctivitis they will need to remain home and be treated for 24 hours before they return to Pre-school.

Reporting of 'notifiable diseases'

- If a child or adult is diagnosed as suffering from a notifiable disease under the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations 1988, the GP will report this to the Health Protection Agency.
- When the setting becomes aware, of the notifiable disease, the manager will inform Ofsted and act on any advice given by the Health Protection Agency.
- A list of notifiable diseases is available in the Foyer and Appendix.

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.
- Single use vinyl gloves are worn when changing children's nappies, pants and clothing that are soiled with blood, urine, faeces or vomit.
- Protective rubber gloves are used for cleaning/slucing clothing after changing.
- Soiled clothing is bagged for parents to collect, whilst these may at times be rinsed before collection staff have no obligation to do so. The priority will always be to attend to the needs of the children.
- Spills of blood, urine, faeces or vomit are cleared using mild disinfectant solution and mops; cloths used are disposed of with the clinical waste.



- Tables and other furniture, furnishings or toys affected by blood, urine, faeces or vomit are cleaned using a disinfectant.

Nits and head lice

- Whilst nits and head lice are not an excludable condition, in exceptional cases a parent may be asked to keep the child away until the infestation has cleared.
- Parents must inform the staff if their child has head lice so that the staff can inform other parents that there has been an outbreak. No names will be mentioned.
- On identifying cases of head lice, all parents are informed and asked 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 parents are asked if their child suffers from any known allergies. This is recorded on the registration form.
- Where an allergy exists, a risk assessment form is completed to detail the following:
 - The allergen (i.e. the cause of the child's allergy such as nuts, eggs, bee stings, cats etc.).
 - The nature of the allergic reactions e.g. anaphylactic shock 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 to ensure our procedures for the child are the most recent (following medical reviews).
- This information is kept in the child's personal file and a copy displayed where staff can see it.
- Staff will be trained in how to administer special medication in the event of an allergic reaction e.g. staff would receive EpiPen training by a qualified person where required
- Whilst no nuts or nut products are knowingly used within the setting we cannot guarantee the setting will be a nut-free environment
- Parents are made aware so that no nut or nut products are accidentally brought in, for example to a party.

Oral medication

- Non-prescribed medication (e.g. Calpol) can only be given if dosage and time is stated in the Medication Record Books by parent/carer and cannot be administered at Staffs' discretion.
- Preschool must be provided with clear written instructions on how to administer such medication.
- All risk assessment procedures need to be adhered to for the correct



storage and administration of the medication.

- Preschool must have the parent's or guardian's prior written consent. This consent must be kept on file in the Medical Records book.

Lifesaving medication & invasive treatments

Adrenaline injections (Epipens) for anaphylactic shock reactions or invasive treatments such as rectal administration of Diazepam (for epilepsy).

- The provider 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 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 letters relating to these children must first be sent to the Preschool Insurance Company. Confirmation will then be issued in writing confirming that the insurance has been extended.