



6.2 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 – staff will 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 an underarm or ear thermometer kept in the first aid boxes and office.
- 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. This is to reduce the risk of febrile convulsions, particularly for babies. Parents sign the medication record when they collect their child. With a temperature above 39 degrees we will give calpol immediately and parents will need to collect child immediately.
- 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.
- 24 hours at beginning of course with at least 2 doses administered for medication that has not previously been prescribed (in order to attend nursery before we must have given at least one dose of the same type of antibiotic on a previous occasion)
- After diarrhoea/Sickness, 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. This can be found on the infectious illness policy.



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.
- Any outbreak of an infectious illness we will seek advice from HPA and our policy may change to meet requirements for that specific outbreak at that time. Not all outbreaks will have the same outcome.

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.
- Clear spills of blood, urine, faeces or vomit using mild disinfectant solution and mops; any cloths used are disposed of with the clinical waste.
- Clean any tables and other furniture, furnishings or toys affected by blood, urine, faeces or vomit using a disinfectant.

Nits and head lice

- Nits and head lice are not an excludable condition; although we do expect treatment to have commenced before attending nursery, and you will be asked to pick up your child when it is noticed to limit the spread.
- On identifying cases of head lice, we inform all parents, ask them to treat their child and all the family if they are found to have head lice.
- All parents are informed via email.

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 list the following on our allergy sheet:
 - 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.
- A copy can be found in rooms and kitchen
- 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.
- We do not allow outside food to be eaten on site and children must not enter nursery grounds with outside food.

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 and 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.
- 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 room leader must have the relevant medical training/experience, which may include receiving appropriate instructions from parents or guardians.

Giving Medication

Medication given on site is only given to a child that has had it prescribed by a doctor, with the exceptions of nappy creams and teething aids.

Calpol is only given by management.

Prescribed medication can be given by a room leader; however the management must have signed the form for medication first.

This policy was adopted by	Aspire Day Nursery	<i>(name of provider)</i>
On	_____	May 2015
Date last reviewed	_____	Feb 2017
Signed on behalf of the provider	_____	C moxon
Name of signatory	_____	Christine moxon
Role of signatory (e.g. chair, director or owner)	_____	Manager



6.2b Infectious illness policy

At aspire day nursery we have introduced an infectious disease policy that works in partnership with our existing policy - 6.2 Managing children who are sick, infectious, or with allergies

Policy statement

We aim to provide care for healthy children within the nursery without the risk of cross infection to children and practitioners. When a child is unwell they should not be left at nursery under any circumstances. If your child is unwell, please keep them at home so they can fully recover. When children come to nursery ill, it is unfair to expose their illness to the other children and practitioners. If practitioners continually get ill they are not at work, and this affects the well-being and relationships of all the children.

The setting has the right to refuse admission to a child who is unwell. This decision will be taken by the manager on duty and is non-negotiable

This policy is to safeguard the children against further spread of a disease. Whilst we seek and follow advice from the Health protection agency, we have our own policy in place.

OUTBREAK – what we will do at the nursery

- Any child who shows signs of an infectious disease or rash are required to be collected by parents immediately. We then ask you to have the infectious disease/rash confirmed by the doctor.
- We will not admit any child into the nursery with an infectious disease or rash whilst they have visible signs of an illness.
- We have and will remain cleaning and sterilising the nursery and toys daily, and will highly focus on areas of high risk.
- We will stop transitioning children where possible whilst meets legal requirements.
- Extra hand washing will be done during the day as well as using sanitiser, and we ask you to do this regularly at home as well.
- When and if we have an outbreak parents will be informed of this immediately by email.

How you can help at home

- Good hygiene is vital – please try to encourage children to cover mouths when coughing – wash hands after, as well as when sneezing. If your child brings toys in from home and they had had an infectious disease or rash, can you please make sure their toys are



sterilised – washed at high temperature is material based before they are brought into nursery.

- Please use the sanitiser on entry to the nursery; this is located on the fence by the buggy shed.

Illness	Exclusion required
Antibiotics prescribed	24 hours at beginning of course with at least 2 doses administered for medication that has not previously been prescribed (in order to attend nursery before we must have given at least one dose of the same type of antibiotic on a previous occasion)
Administration of calpol/nurofen or other pain relief	If you have given your child a medication that can mask illnesses within 8 hours of nursery they are not to attend that day. If you have a teething child, we suggest you administer alternative pain relief specifically that treats teething.
Chicken Pox	5 days from when the rash first appeared
Conjunctivitis	After medication
Diarrhoea/Sickness	48 hours clear
Diphtheria	2-5 days
E. coli	Excluded minimum of 48 hours – under 5s until evidence of microbiological clearance
Gastro-enteritis, food poisoning	48 hours or until advised by the doctor
Glandular Fever	Until certified well
Hand, Foot and Mouth disease	During acute phase and while rash and ulcers are present
Head lice (Pediculosis)	Until treatment has been given
Hepatitis A	5 days from onset of jaundice & when recovered
Hepatitis B	Until clinically well
Impetigo	Until the skin has healed
Infective hepatitis	7 days from the onset
Measles	7 days from when the rash first appeared
Meningitis	Until certified well
Mumps	5 days minimum or until the swelling has subsided
Norovirus	48 hours clear
Plantar warts	Should be treated and covered
Poliomyelitis	Until certified well
Ringworm of scalp	Until cured
Ringworm of the body	Until treatment has been given and covered
Rubella (German Measles)	5 days from onset of rash
Salmonella and Dysentery	24 hours or until advised by the doctor
Scabies	Until treatment has been given
Scarlet fever and streptococcal	5 days from the start of the treatment
Tuberculosis	Until declared free from infection by a doctor



Typhoid fever	Until declared free from infection by a doctor
Warts (including Verrucae)	Exclusion not necessary, should keep feet covered.
Whooping cough (Pertussis)	5 Days from antibiotic treatment or 21 days from onset of illness if no antibiotic treatment

This list is not exhaustive and we may add and change as we see fit. All infectious illnesses should be confirmed by a doctor.

This policy was adopted by	<u>Aspire Day Nursery</u>	<i>(name of provider)</i>
On	<u>February 2017</u>	<i>(date)</i>
Date last reviewed	<u>February 2017</u>	<i>(date)</i>
Signed on behalf of the provider	<u>C Moxon</u>	
Name of signatory	<u>Christine Moxon</u>	
Role of signatory (e.g. chair, director or owner)	<u>Manager</u>	