TURVEY PRE-SCHOOL PLAYGROUP

The Reading Room, High Street, Turvey, Bedfordshire, MK43 8DB
Tel 01234 888970 email: admin@turveypreschool.org. www.turveypreschool.org
Registered charity no.295055

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.

If a child is unwell at home, they should not attend pre-school. The best place for them is home so they should not come in. If a child needs to be given Calpol or similar before coming in, then they are not well enough to attend and should stay at home until better.

See following pages for other scenarios to manage children who are sick, infectious or have allergies

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 –our manager/deputy or keyperson 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 and kept away from draughts.
- The child's temperature will be taken using a Digital thermometer, following the instructions, which is kept in the first aid box.
- If a child's temperature is High (38 degrees or above). The child's parents or emergency contact will be called. If the person is a distance away, and cannot get to Pre-school quickly, then we will seek Verbal consent to give Calpol. Pre-school will always hold Calpol in the cupboard behind the First Aid box. This is to reduce the risk of febrile convulsions, particularly for younger children. The manager/deputy or keyperson will fill in a non-prescribed medicine form with the time and reason for administering Calpol, the staff member who administered the Calpol and the staff member whom witnessed the medicine being administered, and Parents sign the medication record 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 illness or complaint, we ask parents to keep them at home for 24 hours after the first dose is administered, before returning to the setting, to allow recovery for the child and any reactions to the medication to become known. This is applicable to new Anti-biotics and anti-biotics that children have previously used. (This advice was sort from our local GP, who advised us of cases of children who can have Amoxicillin 8/9 times and on the 10th time a reaction can happen.) Children should be monitored for 48hours from starting the medication as reactions can still occur but in a milder form.
- After diarrhoea, we ask parents keep children home for 48 hours following the last episode.
- Some activities, such as play dough, sand and water play, 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 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/health-protection-in-schools-and-other-childcare-facilities/children-and-young-people-settings-tools-and-resources#exclusion-table 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 would seek advice from the Local Authority of the correct disposable method and put in place prior to the child starting with us.

- Wear single-use vinyl gloves and aprons when changing children's nappies, pants and clothing that are soiled with blood, urine, faeces or vomit.
- Bag soiled clothing for parents to take home for cleaning.
- Clear spills of blood, urine, faeces or vomit using mild disinfectant solution and mops; any cloths used are disposed of using a double bag method and disposed of in 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 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 ask them to treat their child and all the family if they are found to have head lice.

Hand, Foot and Mouth

- Keep your child off preschool while they're feeling unwell and have a fever, as soon as they are feeling better, they can return to preschool.
- Its best to avoid contact with anyone who is pregnant so we will assess this at the time to see if this will put anyone at risk.
- If Turvey Preschool have several cases, we may exclude the child for 5 days to stop HFM from spreading.

Impetigo

- Impetigo is very infectious. A child must stay away from preschool until sores have dried up, blistered or crusted over, or until 48hours after starting treatment.

Procedures for children with allergies

- When children start at Turvey Pre-school, 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 complete a Health Care Plan and risk assessment form to 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 risk assessment form is kept in the child's personal file and a copy is displayed where our staff can see it.

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, be tin their original packages with child's name and dosage present.

- 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 guardian's 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 will contact the Pre-school Learning Alliance Insurance Department on 020 7697 2585 or email membership@pre-school.org.uk/insert
-