

# **ROCKINGHAM COMMUNITY DAY NURSERY**

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

**(October 2020)**

### **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 call the parent(s) 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 but kept away from draughts.
- ❖ The child's temperature is taken using a 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 prescribed medication for example Calpol or another similar analgesic, after first obtaining verbal/written consent from the parent where possible. This is to reduce the risk of febrile convulsions. 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 infectious illness, we ask parents to keep them at home for 48 hours before returning them to the setting.
- ❖ After diarrhoea, we ask parents to keep their children at 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 exclusion times. The full list is displayed in the office.

### **Reporting of 'notifiable disease'**

- ❖ 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 will inform 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.
- ❖ 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 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 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 to 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 Application Form.
- ❖ If a child has an allergy, we complete a risk assessment form to detail the following: The allergen – the substance/material/living creature the child is allergic to such as nuts, eggs, bee stings, cats etc.  
The nature of the allergic reactions – anaphylactic shock reaction, including rash, reddening of skin, swelling, breathing problem etc  
What to do in case of allergic reactions, any medication used and how it is to be used for example, EpiPen.  
Control measures – such as how the child can be prevented from contact with the allergen.
- ❖ This risk assessment form is kept in the child's personal file and all staff informed.
- ❖ Parents are made aware so that no 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:  
Oral medications for example, Asthma inhaler 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 carers prior written consent. This consent is kept on file.

❖ Life saving medication and invasive treatments:

These include adrenaline injections (EpiPen's) 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 carer 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.

❖ 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 carer 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 carers.

❖ If we are unsure about any aspect, we contact our Pre-school Learning Alliance Insurance Department on 0207 697 2585 or email [membership@pre-school.org.uk](mailto:membership@pre-school.org.uk)

This policy was adopted at a meeting of Rockingham Community Nursery

Held on \_\_\_\_\_

Signed on behalf of Committee \_\_\_\_\_ Position \_\_\_\_\_

Review date: October 2021.

