

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.

6.2 Managing children who are sick, infectious, or with allergies

Policy statement

At Apples and Honey Nightingale 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.

An outbreak is an incident in which two or more children or staff are thought to have a common exposure and experience a similar illness or proven infection.

Procedures for children who are sick or infectious

- Children who are unwell, especially if they have a temperature, should remain at home and not attend the Nursery; or
- Should a parent/carer give Calpol to their child on a school morning, the child should not attend the Nursery.
- Parents/carers should inform the nursery if a child has experienced diarrhoea or vomiting as soon as possible, as well as keeping the child off school.
- 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 Head Teacher, Deputy Head Teacher or key person will call the parents/ carers 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 forehead thermometer strip, kept in the First Aid cupboard.
- 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. 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 or complaint, we ask parents to keep them at home for 48 hours before returning to the setting.
- After diarrhoea, we ask parents 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.
- In the case of an infectious outbreak in the nursery, including diarrhoea and vomiting, all intergenerational activities will be suspended for the duration of any outbreak.
- If any child attending intergenerational activities presents a suspected and/or confirmed infectious condition, including diarrhoea and vomiting, the Infection control Lead and/or Director of Care should be informed immediately.
- In case of infectious outbreak at Apples and Honey Nightingale nursery:
 - Parents/carers should follow a designated route in and out of the setting to prevent, as much as possible, contact with the Nightingale staff and residents.
 - The parents/carers of the children attending the nursery should not use Nightingale's main facilities for the duration of the outbreak.
- Staff members with children attending Apples and Honey Nightingale nursery:
 - If a child of a staff member needs to leave the nursery because of presenting a suspected and/or confirmed infectious condition, the children should be taken straight home, via a designated route, in order to prevent cross infection.
- We have posted a list of excludable diseases and current exclusion times on the Apples and Honey Nightingale website. The full list is obtainable from www.gov.uk/government/publications/health-protection-in-schools-and-other-childcare-facilities 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, the Head Teacher will inform Ofsted and contact Public Health England and will act on any advice given.
- When we become aware, or are formally informed of the notifiable disease, the Head Teacher will inform the Infection Control Lead and/or the Director of Care at Nightingale House.

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.
- Ensure that children do not share toothbrushes, which are also soaked weekly in sterilising solution.

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.

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.
- We would also ask the GP to fill out an allergen form.
- If a child has an allergy, we complete a 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. Epi-pen).
 - 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 kept in the kitchen file and a file in both the Apples and Honey classrooms.
- A health care plan will also be completed.
- 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 (Epi-pens) 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 the Head Teacher or Deputy Head Teacher to administer medication; and
 - Copies of these documents relating to these children must first be sent to our insurer for appraisal, as required. Written confirmation that the insurance has been extended will be issued by return.

▪ **Treatments, such as inhalers or EpiPens are immediately accessible in an emergency.**

proof of training in the administration of such medication by our First Aid Specialist (Tiger Lily December 2018).

- 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.:

NB: at the present time we do not have any children with the above conditions.

- 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 Head Teacher Deputy Head Teacher and key person must have the relevant medical training/experience, which may include receiving appropriate instructions from parents or guardians.

If the Head Teacher and Deputy Head Teacher are unsure about any aspect, they will contact the Pre-school Learning Alliance Insurance Department on 020 7697 2585 or email our insurance provider: Morton Michel Limited.

This policy was adopted by

Apples & Honey Nightingale

on

_____ (date)

Date to be reviewed

_____ (date)

Signed on behalf of the provider

Name of signatory

Role of signatory (e.g. chair, director or owner)

Other useful Pre-school Learning Alliance publications

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