



# Waltham Pre-School

## Managing Children, who are Sick, Infectious or with Allergies

### Policy Statement

#### Procedures for Children who are Sick or Infectious

- If children appear unwell during the day – have a temperature, sickness, diarrhoea or pains, particularly in the head or stomach – the Room Leader/Practitioner calls the parents and asks them to collect the child or 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 thermometer, kept in the first aid boxes.
- In extreme cases of emergency, the child should be taken to the nearest hospital and the parent informed.
- The setting can refuse admittance to children who have a temperature, sickness and diarrhoea or a contagious infection or disease.
- Where children have been prescribed antibiotics, parents are asked to keep them at home for 48 hours before returning them to the setting.
- After an episode of sickness and/or diarrhoea, parents are asked to keep children at home for 48 hours.
- We have a list of excludable diseases and current exclusion times. The full list is obtainable from [www.publichealth.hscni.net](http://www.publichealth.hscni.net) 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 (Amendment) Regulations 2022, the GP will report this to the UKHSA.
- When the setting becomes aware, or is formally informed of the notifiable disease, the managers inform Ofsted and act on any advice given by the UKHSA.

#### HIV/AIDS/Hepatitis Procedure

- HIV, like other viruses such as Hepatitis A,B and C are spread through the body fluids. Hygiene precautions for dealing with body fluids are the same for all children and adults.
- Single –use vinyl gloves and aprons are worn when changing children's nappies, pants and clothing that are soiled with blood, urine, faeces, or vomit
- Protective disposable gloves are used for cleaning/rinsing clothing after changing.
- Soiled clothing is rinsed and bagged for parents to collect.
- Spills of blood, urine, faeces, or vomit are cleared using mild disinfectant solution and mops; any cloths used are disposable of with clinical waste.
- Tables and other furniture, furnishings or toys affected by blood, urine, faeces, or vomit are cleaned using disinfectant.

#### Head Lice

- Head lice are not an excludable condition, although in exceptional cases a parent may be asked to keep the child away until the infestation has cleared.

- 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 join the setting, parents are asked if their child suffers from any known allergies. This is recorded on the Admission Form.
- If a child has any allergy, a Pupil Allergy Form is completed 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 eg. 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 (eg. EpiPen)
  - Control measures – such as how the child can be prevented from contact with the allergen.
  - Review
- This form is kept in the child's personal file and a copy is displayed where staff can see it.
- Parents/medical staff train staff in how to administer special medication in the event of an allergic reaction.
- Generally, no nuts or nut products are used in our setting.
- Parents are made aware so that no nut or nut products are accidentally brought in, eg, in a packed lunch