



ROYAL NAVAL PRE-SCHOOL LEARNING ORGANISATION

Sick child / Infectious/ or with allergies Policy

Royal Naval Pre-school Learning Organisation provides care for healthy children and promotes healthy practices.

There are occasions when children become sick and unwell the procedures for children who are sick or infectious are as follows -

- If children appear unwell during the day, have a temperature, sickness/ diarrhoea or pains, particularly in the head or stomach, the manager calls the parents/carer and asks them to collect the child or send a known carer to collect on their behalf as soon as is physically possible.
- If a child has a temperature, they are kept cool by removing top clothing, sponging their heads with cool water but kept away from draughts and the parent/carer is contacted to make arrangements for the child to be collected as soon as is physically possible.
- In extreme cases of emergency the child should be taken to the nearest hospital and the parent informed. Parents are asked to take their child to the doctor before returning to the setting.
- 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 (2 days) from taking the first dose before returning to the setting.
- After a bout of diarrhoea parents are asked to keep children home for 48 hours (2 days) and a firm stool is passed before returning.
- Parents are asked to keep their children home for 48 hours (2 days.) From the last bout of vomiting.

The organisation has a list of exclusions which parents are given attached to the parent's contract which they agree to abide to on joining the organisation.

The organisation takes reference from the Guidance on Infection Control in Schools and other Childcare Settings, and Public Health England (PHE) for infectious diseases and exclusion periods when dealing with sick children.

The full list is obtainable from WWW.hpa.org.uk/webc/HPAwebFile/HPAweb-C/1194947358374 and includes common childhood illnesses such as measles.

As a provider if we have reason to believe that a child is suffering from a notable disease we would research using

WWW.online-procedures.co.uk/swcpp/procedures/child-protection/escalation-policy/iabledisease and Identified in the PHE we will inform Ofsted and the PHE along with the Early Years Service.

Reporting of notifiable diseases

If a child or adult is diagnosed suffering from a notifiable disease under the Public Health (Notification) Regulations 2010, the GP will report this to the Health Protection Agency.

When the setting becomes aware of or is formerly informed of the notifiable disease The Trustees would inform Ofsted, the Early Years Service and would act on any advice given by the Health Protection Agency.

HIV/AIDS/Hepatitis procedure –

HIV virus, like other viruses such as Hepatitis A, B, C are spread through body fluids. Hygiene precautions for dealing with body fluids are the same for children and adults.

Single used gloves and aprons are to be worn when changing nappies, pants and clothing that are soiled with blood, urine or vomit.

Protective rubber gloves are to be used for cleaning/slucing clothing after changing. Soiled clothing is to be rinsed out and bagged for parents to collect.

Sills of blood, urine faeces or vomit are cleaned using a mild disinfectant solution and mops; any cloths used are to be disposed of with the clinical waste Furniture, furnishings or toys affected by body fluids are to be cleaned thoroughly.

Nits and Head Lice

Nits and 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 been treated and cleared.

Procedure for allergies

When parents start their children at the setting they are asked if their child suffers from an allergy, this is recorded on registration forms and within the child's file.

If a child has an allergy, a risk assessment form is completed, information on what the allergy is, the nature of the reaction, what to do in case of an allergic reaction and any medication to be used along with how it is to be used.

This form is kept in the child's file and a copy available for staff to access to.

Parents are to instruct staff how to administer medicine or professional training will be accessed for all staff involved with directly looking after the child.

Oral medication

Asthma pumps are now regarded as 'oral medicine' by insurers and so documents do not need to be forwarded to the insurer.

However 'oral' medications must be prescribed by GP and have instructions clearly written on them

The setting must be supplied with a set of identical instructions on how to administer the medication.

Correct storage of medication must be followed.

The setting must have written consent by parent/carers for staff to administer preferably

Prior to the child starting. This consent must be kept on file.

Life Saving medication and invasive treatments

The provider must have

Adrenaline injections (epipens) for anaphylactic shock reactions or invasive treatments such as rectal administration of Diazepam (epilepsy) will require staff to undertake the relevant training at the earliest opportunity ideally prior to the child starting or as soon as can be arranged. Risk assessment will be undertaken by the organisation prior to the child starting to ensure the organisation can meet their needs, including contacting the insurance company to ensure the insurance will cover these procedures.

A letter from the GP /consultant stating the child's condition and what medication and proof of training in the administration of such medication by the child's GP, a district nurse, children's nurse specialist or community paediatric nurse.

Copies of all three documents relating to these children must be kept on file.

Key person for special needs children

Children requiring assistance with tubes to help them with every day living etc breathing apparatus, to take nourishment, colostomy bags etc must have written consent obtained from the child's GP/Consultant along with any medication prior to starting at the setting.

The key person must have experience or medical training from a professional and the child will be unable to start until full training and a risk assessment has been undertaken by the organisation.

Policy dated

Signed by

Reviewed

