

Safeguarding and welfare requirement: Health

The provider must promote the good health of the children attending the setting. They must have a procedure, discussed with parents and 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.

Managing children who are sick, infectious or with allergies.

Policy statement

At Jack and Jill's we 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 substance.

Procedures for children with allergies

When parents start their children at Jack and Jill's they are asked if their child suffers from any known allergies. This is recorded on the registration form.

If a child has an allergy, a health care plan is completed to detail the following:

- The allergen (the substance, material, living creature. Eggs, nuts, stings etc.)
- The nature of the allergic reaction e.g. anaphylactic shock reaction including rash, reddening of the skin, swelling, breathing problems etc.
- What to do in case of a reaction, any medicine used and how it is to be used.
- Who we contact
- Control measures – such as how the child can be prevented from contact with the allergen.
- Review.

These forms are kept in a clearly marked folder which is stored where staff can access them.

Parents train staff on how to administer special medication in the event of an allergic reaction.

Generally 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.

Staff research any unknown allergies to ensure the best care can be given.

Insurance requirements for children with allergies and disabilities

The insurance will automatically include children with allergies with any disability or allergy but certain procedures must be strictly adhered to as set below. For children suffering life threatening conditions, or require invasive treatments: written confirmation from your insurance provider must be obtained to extend the insurance.

At all times the administration of medicine must be compliant with the welfare requirements of the early year foundation stage and follow procedures based on advice given in managing medicines in schools and early year's settings (DFES 2005)

Oral medication

Asthma inhalers are now regarded as "oral medication" by insurers and so documents do not need to be forwarded to your insurance provider.

- Oral medications must be prescribed by a GP or have a manufacturer's instructions clearly written on them.
- The group must be provided with clear written instructions on how to administer such medication.
- All health care plans need to be adhered to for the correct storage and administration of the medication.
- The group must have the parents/guardians prior written consent. This consent must be kept on file. It is not necessary to forward copy documents to your insurance provider.

Lifesaving medication and invasive treatments

Adrenaline injections (Epipens) for anaphylactic shock reactions caused by allergies to nuts, eggs, stings etc., or invasive treatments such as rectal administration of Diazepam (for epilepsy) the setting 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/guardian allowing staff to administer medication and proof of training in the administration of such medication by the child's GP, district nurse, children's nurse specialist or a community paediatric nurse.
- Copies of all 3 documents relating to these children must first be sent to the Pre-school learning alliance insurance department for appraisal (if you have another provider, please check their procedures with them) written confirmation that the insurance has been extended will be issued.

Key person for special needs children- children requiring assistance with tube 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 those who received appropriate instructions from parents, or who have qualifications.
- Copies of all letters relating to these children must first be sent to the preschool learning alliance insurance department for appraisal (if you have another provider

please check there procedures) written confirmation that the insurance has been extended will then be issued.

- If you are unsure about any aspect please contact the preschool learning alliance insurance department on 020 7697 2585 or email membership@preschool.org.uk

Procedures for children who are sick or infectious

- If a child appears unwell during the day- have a temperature, sickness, diarrhoea or pains, particularly in the head or stomach- a member of staff will contact the parent and ask them to collect the child, or send a known carer to collect on their behalf.
- 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. The parent is called for the collection of the child.
- Temperature is taken using a thermometer strip kept in the first aid box.
- In extreme cases of emergency an ambulance is called for the child to be taken to hospital and the parents informed.
- Parents are asked to take their child to the doctor before returning them to preschool, the preschool can refuse admittance to children who have a temperature, sickness and diarrhoea or a contagious infection or disease.
- After sickness or diarrhoea parents are asked to keep children home for 48 hours or until a formed stool is passed.
- Where children have been prescribed antibiotics parents are asked to keep them at home for 48 hours before returning to the setting.
- The setting has a list of excludable diseases and current exclusion times, the full list is obtainable from www.hpa.org.uk and includes common childhood illnesses such as measles.

Reporting of notifiable diseases

If a child or adult is diagnosed suffering from a notifiable disease under the health protection regulations 2010, the GP will report this to the health protection agency.

When the setting becomes aware or is formally informed of the notifiable disease the manager informs Ofsted and acts on any advice given by the health protection agency.

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.

- Single use vinyl gloves and aprons are worn when changing children's nappies, pants and clothing that are soiled with blood, faeces, urine and vomit.
- Protective gloves are used in the removal of bodily fluids.
- Soiled clothing is rinsed and bagged for parents to collect.
- Spills of blood, urine, vomit or faeces are cleared using mild disinfectant solution and mops, any cloths used are disposed of with the clinical waste.
- Tables and other furniture, furnishings or toys affected are cleaned using disinfectant.

Nits and head lice

Nits and head lice are not excludable conditions, although in extreme circumstances 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.

This policy was adopted at a meeting of Jack and Jill's preschool

Held on

Date to be reviewed

Signed on behalf of

Name of signatory

Role of signatory