

Aclet Close Nursery School

Safeguarding and Welfare Requirement: Health

The provider must promote the good health of children attending the Nursery. 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.

Managing children who are sick, infectious, or with allergies (Including reporting notifiable diseases)

Policy statement

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 allergenic substance.

Procedures for children who are sick

- If children appear unwell during the day – have a temperature, sickness, diarrhoea or pains, particularly in the head or stomach – the parent is called, asking 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.
- In extreme cases of emergency, the child will be taken to the nearest hospital and the parents informed.
- Parents are asked to seek medical advice before returning them to the Nursery; the Nursery can refuse admittance to children who have a high temperature, sickness and diarrhoea or a contagious infection or disease.
- Where children have been prescribed antibiotics, they can attend Nursery if they are well enough to do so. Appropriate paperwork must be completed in order for staff to administer medications.
- After sickness and/or diarrhoea, parents are asked to keep children home for 48 hours.
- The Nursery has a list of excludable diseases and current exclusion times. The full list is obtainable from <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/infection-control-in-schools-poster> and includes common childhood illnesses such as measles.

Reporting of 'notifiable diseases'

- Registered medical practitioners (RMPs) have a statutory duty to notify the 'proper officer' at their local council or local health protection team (HPT) of suspected cases of certain infectious diseases.
- When the Nursery becomes aware, or is formally informed of the notifiable disease, the Head Teacher acts on any advice given by Public Health England.

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 adult.
- 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 rubber gloves are used for cleaning/sluicing clothing after changing.
- Soiled clothing is rinsed and either bagged for parents to collect or laundered in the Nursery.
- Spills of blood, urine, faeces or vomit are cleaned up using appropriate methods, as directed by the Local Authority.
- Tables and other furniture, furnishings or toys affected by blood, urine, faeces or vomit are cleaned using a disinfectant.

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 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 parents start their children at the Nursery 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 care plan 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 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. 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/professionals train staff in how to administer special medication in the event of an allergic reaction.
- Generally, no nuts or nut products are accidentally brought in, for example to a party.

Insurance requirements for children with allergies and disabilities

- The insurance will automatically 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 the insurance provider must be obtained to extend the insurance.

At all times administration of medication must be compliant with the Supporting pupils with medical conditions at school (2017)

Oral medication

- Oral medications must be prescribed by a GP or have the manufacturer's instructions clearly written on them.
- The Nursery must be provided with clear written instructions on how to administer such medication. (care plan)
- All risk assessment procedures need to be adhered to for the correct storage and administration of the medication.
- The Nursery must have the parents or guardians prior written consent. This consent must be kept on file.

Life saving medication and invasive treatments

Adrenaline injections (Epipens) for anaphylactic shock reactions (caused by allergies to nuts, eggs etc) or invasive treatments such as rectal administration of Diazepam (for epilepsy).

- The provider 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 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.

Key person for special needs children – 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 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 have received appropriate instructions from parents or guardians, or who have qualifications.
- Copies of all letters relating to these children must be first 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 by return.

Further guidance

- Supporting pupils with medical conditions at school (2017)

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