

## Promoting health and hygiene

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

### Policy statement

We provide care for healthy children and promote health through identifying allergies and preventing contact with the allergenic substance and through preventing cross infection of viruses and bacterial infections.

## Procedures for children with allergies

- When parents start their children at the setting 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 risk assessment 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 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.
  - 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 all staff will be made aware.
- 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, for example to a party.

#### Oral Medication

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.
- All risk assessment procedures will be adhered to for the correct storage and administration of the medication.
- Parents or guardians must provide prior written consent and this consent will be kept on file.

#### 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 – a manager will call the parents 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.
- Temperature is taken using a 'fever scan' kept near to the first aid box.
- In extreme cases of emergency the child will be taken to the nearest hospital and the parent informed.
- Parents are asked to take their child to the doctor before returning them to nursery; the nursery 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 to the setting.
- After diarrhoea, parents are asked to keep children home for 48 hours or until a formed stool is passed.
- The setting has a list of excludable diseases and current exclusion times. The full list is obtainable from:
  - https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\_data/file/52 2337/Guidance\_on\_infection\_control\_in\_schools.pdf
- 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 Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations 1988, the GP will report this to the Health Protection Agency.
- When the setting becomes aware, or is formally informed of the notifiable disease, a manager will inform Ofsted and act on any advice given by the Health Protection Agency.

# Nits and head lice

- Parents will 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.

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