



## HEALTH

### Managing children who are sick, infectious, or with Allergies Policy

#### **Statement of Intent**

We aim to 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 trigger.

#### **Procedures**

- If children appear unwell during the day – for example, if they have a temperature, sickness, diarrhoea or pains, we will call the parents and ask them to collect the child, or to 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 forehead thermometer strip /ear thermometer, kept in the first aid box.
- In extreme cases of emergency, an ambulance is called and the parent informed.
- We can refuse admittance to children who have a temperature, sickness and diarrhoea or a contagious infection or disease.
- After diarrhoea / sickness, we ask parents keep children home for 48 hours following the last episode.
- Some activities, such as sand and water play, and self-serve snacks where there is a risk of cross-contamination may be suspended for the duration of any outbreak.
- Excludable diseases and current exclusion times is obtainable from [www.hpa.org.uk/webc/HPAwebFile/HPAweb\\_C/1194947358374](http://www.hpa.org.uk/webc/HPAwebFile/HPAweb_C/1194947358374) 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 (Notification) Regulations 2010, the GP will report this to Public Health England.
- When we become aware, or are formally informed of the notifiable disease, our manager informs Ofsted and contacts Public Health England, and act[s] on any advice given.

#### *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. We:

- Wear single-use vinyl gloves and aprons when changing children's nappies, pants and clothing that are soiled with blood, urine, faeces or vomit.
- Bag soiled clothing for parents to take home for cleaning.
- Clear spills of blood, urine, faeces or vomit using mild disinfectant solution and mops; any cloths used are disposed of with the clinical waste.
- Clean any tables and other furniture, furnishings or toys affected by blood, urine, faeces or vomit using a disinfectant.

#### *Procedures for children with allergies*

- When children start at the setting, we ask their parents if their child suffers from any known allergies. This is recorded on the Enrolment Form.

- All parents will also be provided with Allergy/Food Intolerance/Dietary Requirement Form to be completed too and this is sent out periodically during the year so records are kept up to date.
- Generally, no nuts or nut products are used within the setting. We aim to be a Nut Free environment. Parents are made aware so that no nut or nut products are accidentally brought in.

*Insurance requirements for children with allergies and disabilities*

- If necessary, our insurance will 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 our insurance provider must be obtained to extend the insurance.
- At all times we ensure that the administration of medication is compliant with the Safeguarding and Welfare Requirements of the Early Years Foundation Stage.
- Oral medication:
  - Asthma inhalers are now regarded as 'oral medication'. Oral medications must be prescribed by a GP.
  - We must be provided with clear written instructions on how to administer such medication.
  - We adhere to all risk assessment procedures for the correct storage and administration of the medication.
  - We must have the parents or guardian's prior written consent. This consent must be kept on file. It is not necessary to forward copy documents to our insurance provider.
- Life-saving medication and invasive treatments:
  - These include adrenaline injections (Epipen/Jext Pen) for anaphylactic shock reactions (caused by allergies to nuts, eggs etc.) or invasive treatments such as rectal administration of Diazepam (for epilepsy).
  - We 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 our 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.

**Other useful Pre-school Learning Alliance publications**

- Good Practice in Early Years Infection Control (2009)
- Medication Administration Record (2013)
- Statutory framework for the Early Years Foundation Stage (2025)

This policy was updated and adopted by the Trustees of Pembury School House Nursery on:

Date: ..... Signed on behalf of the Trustees: .....

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