



**EYFS Statutory Requirements – page 27 section 3.44**

**EYFS Key Themes and Commitments**

<u>A Unique Child</u>	<u>Positive Relationships</u>	<u>Enabling Environments</u>	<u>Learning and Development</u>
1.2 Inclusive practice 1.4 Health and well-being	2.2 Parents as partners 2.4 Key person	3.2 Supporting every child	4.4 Physical Development

**Policy statement**

At Warwick Community Playschool, 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 for children who are sick or infectious**

- ☀ If children appear unwell during the day – for example, if they have a temperature, sickness, diarrhoea or pains, particularly in the head or stomach – our manager or the key person 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. A normal temperature in children is about 36.4C (97.5F) but this does differ slightly from child to child. A fever is usually considered to be a temperature of over 37.5C (99.5F).
- ☀ The child's temperature is taken using a forehead thermometer strip or ear thermometer, kept in the first aid box.
- ☀ If the child's temperature does not go down and is worryingly high, then we may give them Calpol or another similar analgesic, after first obtaining verbal consent from the parent where possible. This is to reduce the risk of febrile convulsions, particularly for babies. Parents sign the medication record when they collect their child.
- ☀ In extreme cases of emergency, an ambulance is called and the parent informed.
- ☀ Parents are asked to take their child to the doctor before returning them to the setting; we can refuse admittance to children who have a temperature, sickness and diarrhoea or a contagious infection or disease.

- ☀ Where children have been prescribed antibiotics for an infectious illness or complaint or have new medication, we ask parents to keep them at home for 48 hours before returning to the setting. This is to give children time to recover and in case of allergic reactions.
- ☀ After diarrhoea and/or 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.
- ☀ We provide a letter to all families in our welcome pack, as well as displaying these in the rooms, detailing our absence procedure and exclusion periods. This is attached to the policy.
- ☀ We have a list of excludable diseases and current exclusion times. The full list 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 acts 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.
- ☀ Use protective rubber gloves for cleaning/sluicing clothing after changing.
- ☀ Bag soiled clothing for parents to collect.
- ☀ 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.

### *Nits and head lice*

- ☀ Nits and head lice are not an excludable condition; although in exceptional cases we may ask a parent to keep the child away until the infestation has cleared. We will talk to the child's family about ways to treat infestations.
- ☀ On identifying cases of head lice, parents are informed and asked to treat their child and all the family if they are found to have head lice
- ☀ We will share information about nits and headlice with families in the form of a fact sheet on a regular basis.
- ☀ We **Do not** send out standard "**alert**" **letters** or put up **posters** to parents warning "we have head lice in the setting". This is an illogical approach for the following reasons:
  - Head lice are not easily transmitted widely in school. We do not send out alert letters for impetigo or chickenpox that are.
  - Most schools will at any one time have 0% to 5% of pupils infected, this would requires letters to be sent out every day.
  - Parents can become convinced that their child has head lice when in fact this is not so.

### *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 Registration Form.
- ☀ If a child has an allergy, we complete a risk assessment form 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 measures.

- ☀ This risk assessment form is kept in the child's personal file and a copy is displayed where our staff can see it.
- ☀ 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. If parents do contribute any food, staff are responsible for checking the ingredients to ensure that they are nut free.

### *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' by insurers and so documents do not need to be forwarded to our insurance provider. 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.
  - We adhere to all risk assessment procedures for the correct storage and administration of the medication.
  - We must have the parents or guardians 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 (Epipens) 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.
- Copies of all three documents relating to these children must first be sent to the Pre-school Learning Alliance Insurance Department for appraisal. Written confirmation that the insurance has been extended will be issued by return.
- ☀ Key person for special needs 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 receiving appropriate instructions from parents or guardians.
  - Copies of all letters relating to these children must first be sent to the Pre-school Learning Alliance Insurance Department for appraisal. Written confirmation that the insurance has been extended will be issued by return.
- ☀ We will ensure that all training has been completed and insurances are in place before a child starts at the setting.
- ☀ If we are unsure about any aspect, we contact the Pre-school Learning Alliance Insurance Department on 020 7697 2585 or email [membership@pre-school.org.uk](mailto:membership@pre-school.org.uk).

This policy was adopted at a meeting of: Warwick Community Association

Reviewed on: May 2017

This policy will be reviewed annually in February.

This policy will be reviewed annually, with changes made as required. The manager of the setting will be responsible for maintaining this and sharing with the committee members of Warwick Community Association to be verified. This will be shown in the minutes of the meeting.