

## **Health**

### **Managing children with allergies, or who are sick or infectious**

(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 the allergenic substance.

#### **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 member of staff informs the Manager/Teacher before calling the parents to collect the child, or send a known carer to collect on their behalf. If the reception class teacher is unable to leave the class s/he will ask another member of the reception staff or a member of the office staff to call the child's parents.
- 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 child's temperature is taken using a forehead thermometer strip, kept in the first aid box.
- In extreme cases of emergency the child should be taken to the nearest hospital and the parent informed.
- In some cases parents are asked to take their child to the doctor before returning them to the setting; staff can refuse admittance to children who have a temperature, sickness and diarrhoea or a contagious infection or disease.
- 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.

## **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 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, urine, faeces or vomit.
- Protective rubber gloves are used for cleaning clothing after changing.
- Soiled clothing is rinsed and double bagged for parents to collect.
- Spills of blood, urine, faeces or vomit are cleared using mild disinfectant solution and mops; cloths used are disposed of with the clinical waste.
- Tables and other furniture, furnishings or toys affected by blood, urine, faeces or vomit are cleaned using a disinfectant.

## **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 letter must be obtained by the GP/consultant to confirm that there is an allergy and contain procedures for dealing with the child's health if a reaction occurs, a Health Care Plan is completed by the SENCO/Manager 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 date.

**Further advice regarding the Care Plan may be sought by medical professionals and the PIMIS team before the child can start at the setting.**

- This form is kept in the Grab Bag (Pre-school)
- Epipens and Care Plans will be kept on the Reception classrooms noticeboard in line with the revised Amblecote Primary School Policy.
- Parents/ school nurse train staff in how to administer special medication in the event of an allergic reaction.
- 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, staff check all foods.

### **Oral Medication:**

**At all times the administration of medication must be compliant with the Safeguarding and Welfare Requirements of the EYFS.**

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

### **Life saving medication & invasive treatments:**

- 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;
  - signed consent from the parent or guardian allowing staff to administer medication; and

- training in the administration of such medication by the child's GP, a district nurse, children's nurse specialist or a community paediatric nurse before the child starts at the setting.

*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 and the school nurse will be contacted.

**Review Date: September 2018**