

General Welfare Requirement: Safeguarding and Promoting Children’s Welfare

The provider must promote the good health of the children, take necessary steps to prevent the spread of infection, and take appropriate action when they are ill.

Little Elves Community Pre-School Ltd

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.

EYFS Key themes and commitments

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

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 or long term illness, a health 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 snack folder in the Village Room and a copy is kept with the child’s learning journal.
- Parents may need to train staff in how to administer special medication in the event of an allergic reaction.

- No nuts or nut products are permitted within the setting, including in personal packed lunches.
- Parents are made aware so that no nut 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 your insurance provider must be obtained to extend the insurance.

At all times the administration of medication must be compliant with the Welfare Requirements of the Early Years Foundation Stage and follow procedures based on advice given in *Managing Medicines in Schools and Early Years Settings* (DfES 2005)

Oral Medication

Asthma inhalers are now regarded as "oral medication" by insurers and so documents do not need to be forwarded to your insurance provider.

- No unprescribed medication is given to children or parents.
- Oral medications must be prescribed by a GP or have manufacturer's instructions clearly written on them.
- The pre-school must be provided with clear written instructions on how to administer such medication.
- All risk assessment procedures need to be adhered to for the correct storage and administration of the medication.
- The pre-school 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 your insurance provider.
- Life saving medication & 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) or insulin injections (for management of diabetes).
- The setting must have:
 - 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 help with tubes to help them with everyday living e.g. breathing apparatus, to take nourishment, colostomy bags etc.

- Prior written consent from the child's parent or guardian to give treatment and/or medication prescribed by the child's GP.
- Key person to have the relevant medical training/experience, which may include those who have received appropriate instructions from parents or guardians, or who have qualifications.

Procedures for children who are sick or infectious

- We **do not** provide care for children who are unwell, have a temperature or sickness and diarrhoea, or who have an infectious disease.
- If children appear unwell during the day – have a temperature, sickness, diarrhoea or pains, particularly in the head or stomach – the Manager, Deputy Manager or Supervisor calls the parents and asks 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’ or an ear thermometer, both of which are kept in the first aid kit.
- In extreme cases of emergency 999 will be called and an ambulance requested. The parent will be informed.
- 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.
- After sickness, parents are asked to keep children home for 48 hours after the last bout of sickness.
- Staff suffering from sickness and/or diarrhoea do not attend the setting.
- We follow the Guidance on Infection Control in Schools and Other Childcare Settings from the Health Protection Agency for advice on exclusion periods.

Spills

- Spills of blood, urine, faeces or vomit are cleared using a spill kit.
- Clinical waste is disposed of in a dedicated bin situated in the disabled toilet.
- Soiled clothing is rinsed and bagged for parents to collect.
- 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/sludging clothing after changing.
- Tables and other furniture, furnishings or toys affected by blood, urine, faeces or vomit are cleaned using a disinfectant.

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, the manager informs Ofsted and acts on any advice given by the Health Protection Agency.
- Parents are notified if there is an infectious disease such as chickenpox.

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.
- Staff are aware that cases of HIV and other viruses such as Hepatitis A, B and C may not be known to them and follow the above hygiene precautions at all times.

Nits and head lice

- Nits and head lice are not an excludable condition.
- 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.

This policy was adopted at a meeting of

Little Elves Community Pre-School Ltd

Held on

16 May 2018

Date to be reviewed

Annually

Signed on behalf of the management committee

Name of signatory

Sam Couzens

Role of signatory (e.g. chair/owner)

Chair