Poorly Children

March 2023

04 Health Procedures

04.5 Poorly Children

- If a child appears unwell during the day, for example has a raised temperature, sickness, diarrhoea, or pains, particularly in the head or stomach then the setting manager or deputies call the parents and asks them to collect the child or send a known carer to collect on their behalf.
- If a child has a raised temperature, they are kept cool by removing top clothing and kept away from draughts.
- A child's temperature is taken and checked regularly, using Fever Scans or other means i.e., ear thermometer.
- Preschool will not administrate Calpol to any child unless this has been assessed as a need for a particular child's needs.
- In an emergency an ambulance is called, and the parents are informed.
- Parents are advised to seek medical advice before returning them to the setting; the setting can refuse admittance to children who have a raised temperature, sickness and diarrhoea or a contagious infection or disease.
- We ask that children do not have Calpol or equivalent up to 4 hours before they attend Preschool. This is because it can mask serious illnesses such as meningitis.
- Where children have been prescribed antibiotics for an infectious illness or complaint, parents are asked to keep them at home for 48 hours.
- After diarrhoea or vomiting, parents are asked to keep children home for 48 hours following the last episode.
- Some activities such as sand and water play and self-serve snack will be suspended for the duration of any outbreak.
- The setting has information about excludable diseases and exclusion times.
- The setting manager notifies their line manager if there is an outbreak of an infection (affects more than 3-4 children) and keeps a record of the numbers and duration of each event.
- The setting manager has a list of notifiable diseases and contacts Public Health England (PHE) and Ofsted in the event of an outbreak.
- If staff suspect that a child who falls ill whilst in their care is suffering from a serious disease that may have been contracted abroad such as Ebola, immediate medical assessment is required. The setting manager or deputy calls NHS111 and informs parents.

HIV/AIDS 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/sluicing clothing after changing.
- Soiled clothing is rinsed and 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 clinical waste.
- Tables and other furniture or toys affected by blood, urine, faeces or vomit are cleaned using a disinfectant.
- Baby mouthing toys are kept clean and plastic toys cleaned in sterilising solution regularly.



Nits and Head Lice

- Nits and head lice are not an excludable condition; although in exceptional cases parents may be asked to keep the child away from the setting 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, using current recommended treatments methods if they are found.

Further Guidance

Good Practice in Early Years Infection Control (Pre-school Learning Alliance 2009)
Medication Administration Record (Early Years Alliance 2019)
Guidance on infection control in schools and other childcare settings (Public Health Agency)
https://www.publichealth.hscni.net/sites/default/files/Guidance on infection control in%20schools poster.pdf

This policy was adopted at a meeting of HOUGHTON & WYTON PRE-SCHOOL PLAYGROUP

To be reviewed as required.

Signed on behalf of the Parent Management Committee:

Name of Signatory: CLAIRE ANDERSON

Role of Signatory: CHAIRPERSON

