

Policy statement

White Rock Pre-school provides care for healthy children and promotes health through identifying allergies and preventing contact with the allergenic substance and through preventing cross infection of viruses and bacterial infections.

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 child's application form.**
- **If a child has an allergy, a risk assessment form 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 child's personal file and a copy is displayed where staff can see it.**
- **Necessary training is given to staff.**
- **Generally, no nuts or nut products are used within the setting.**
- **Parents are made aware through a newsletter about any allergies 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 Safeguarding and Welfare Requirements of the Early Years Foundation Stage and follow procedures based on advice given in Managing Medication in Schools and Early Years Settings.

Oral Medication

White Rock Pre-school will only administer medication when it would be detrimental to the child's health and wellbeing not to have it administered in the setting. Asthma inhalers are now regarded as "oral medication".

- The setting must have the parents written consent to administer the medication
- There must be clear written instructions on the dosage
- All risk assessment procedures need to be adhered to for the correct storage and administration of the medication.
- Parents and staff must sign the medication book at the start of each session that the child requires medicine.
- When staff administer prescribed medicine to a child, it is witnessed by another staff member who checks the name and dose against the information provided by the parents in the medication book.
- At the end of each session the parents sign that they have been informed that the medicine has been administered. (See Administering medicines policy)

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).

In order to administer an invasive treatment to a child, White Rock Pre-school require:

- 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 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, a community paediatric nurse or another authorised training method .
- Copies of all three letters relating to the administration of an invasive treatment must be sent to the company insuring White Rock Pre-school. At present this is Pre-school Learning Alliance Insurance Department.

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.
- Child's key person and back up key person to have the relevant medical training/experience, which may include receiving appropriate instructions from parents or guardians, or who have qualifications.
- Copies of all letters relating to these children must first be sent to the must be sent to the company insuring White Rock Pre-school. At present this is Pre-school Learning Alliance Insurance Department.

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 – the Pre-school manager or supervisor will contact the parents and asks them to collect the child or send a known carer to collect on their behalf.
- If a child shows symptoms of Covid 19, however mild, we will send them home expecting public health advice to be followed. If a child is awaiting collection, appropriate PPE will be used if close contact is necessary, and the room will be well ventilated. After they have left the room and resources will be thoroughly cleaned using an approved cleaning and disinfecting regime.
- 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.
- In extreme cases of emergency, a member of staff will phone for an ambulance and the parent informed.
- The pre-school can refuse admittance to child who has a temperature, sickness and diarrhoea or a contagious infection or disease.
- Where children have been prescribed antibiotics, parents are asked to keep them at home for 24 hours before returning to the setting.
- If a child is prescribed antibiotics for a contagious infection such as impetigo, parents are asked to check with their G.P for the incubation period.
- After sickness or diarrhoea, parents are asked to keep children home for 48 hours after the last bout of sickness or until a formed stool is passed.
- The setting has a list of excludable diseases and current exclusion times, it includes common childhood illnesses such as measles and chicken pox.
- Parents are asked to inform the pre-school if their child has any illness such as measles or chicken pox, as the other pre-school parents will need to be informed.

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 pre-school manager will inform Ofsted and ensure that the setting 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/slucing 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 the clinical waste.
- Tables and other furniture, furnishings or toys affected by blood, urine, faeces or vomit are cleaned using a disinfectant.

Nits and head lice

- Nits and head lice are not an excludable condition, although in exceptional cases the pre-school may ask a parent to keep the child away 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 if they are found to have head lice.