



HEYWOOD PREP  
CORSHAM

# POLICY FOR MANAGING CHILDREN WITH ALLERGIES AND SICK OR INFECTIOUS CHILDREN

Updated  
~~January 2018~~  
March 2020

## 1. Introduction

This Policy applies to the EYFS, including after school and holiday clubs.

## 2. 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.

## 3. 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 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.
- Parents train staff in how to administer special medication in the event of an allergic reaction.
- If a child requires specialist medication (such as EpiPen), staff will receive training from the Local Health Authority.
- No nuts or nut products are used within the setting.

At all times the administration of medication must be compliant our whole school First Aid Policy and follow procedures based on advice given in *Managing Medicines in Schools and Early Years Settings* (DfES 2005)

### Oral Medication

- Oral medications must be prescribed by a GP or have manufacturer's instructions clearly written on them. With parental permission and according to nursery's discretion medicines such as ~~calpol~~ Calpol may be given. A medication book is held in the school office, signed by staff administering the medicine, witnessed and signed by parents.
- The 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 school must have the parents or guardians prior written consent. This consent must be kept on file.

### 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).

- 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 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.

#### **4. 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 [teacherschool office](#) 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.
- In extreme cases of emergency the child should be taken to the nearest hospital and the parent informed.
- Parents are asked to take their child to the doctor before returning them to nursery; the nursery can refuse admittance to children who have 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 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.
- The School has a list of excludable diseases and current exclusion times. The full list is obtainable from [http://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 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 Headmaster 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/slucing clothing after changing.
- Soiled clothing is 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 a parent may be asked to keep the child away until the infestation has cleared.
- On identifying cases of head lice, all parents are informed by a letter from the school office and asked to treat their child and all the family if they are found to have head lice.

### 5. Approval & Review

This policy was reviewed in ~~January 2018~~ March 2020 and approved by Anna Lawrence, Head of Pre-Prep. It will be reviewed on an annual basis. The next policy review will take place in ~~January 2019~~ February 2021.

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Anna Lawrence  
Head of Pre-Prep