



COUNTESS GYTHA PRESCHOOL

Poorly children

- If a child appears unwell during the day, for example has a raised temperature, sickness, diarrhoea and/or pains, particularly in the head or stomach then the setting manager / deputy manager 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 raised temperature, top clothing may be removed to make them more comfortable, but children are not undressed or sponged down to cool their temperature. A high temperature should never be ignored, it is a natural response to infection.
- A child's temperature is taken and checked regularly, using Fever Scans or other means i.e. ear thermometer.
- In an emergency an ambulance is called, and the parents are informed.
- Parents/carers 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.
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- We also ask that if a child is unwell enough to need to have been given any type of paracetamol/ibuprofen-based medication that they remain at home.
- The setting has information about excludable diseases and exclusion times.
- 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 will be suspended for the duration of an outbreak.
- The setting manager will notify the school head teacher 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 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 manager calls NHS 111 and informs the 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

- 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 mop; 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.

Nits and head lice

- Nits and head lice are not an excludable condition; although in exceptional cases parents may be asked to keep their child away from the setting until 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 treatment methods if they are found.

Paracetamol based medicines (e.g. Calpol)

The use of paracetamol based medicine may not be agreed in all cases. The setting cannot take bottles of non prescription medicine from parents to hold on a 'just in case' basis unless there is an immediate reason for doing so. We do not normally keep such medicines on the premises as staff are not allowed to 'prescribe'. Such medicine should never be used to reduce temperature so that a child can stay in the care of the setting for a normal day. A child who is not well, and has a temperature, will be kept cool and the parents will be asked to collect straight away.

Updated: January 2025

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