

**NETHER GREEN JUNIOR
AFTER SCHOOL CLUB**

Illness or Infectious Diseases Policy

Policy statement

At Nether Green Junior After School Club 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.

- **NGJASC has made adjustments to prevent the spread of the new COVID-19 strain and is detailed in the Coronavirus/COVID-19 policy and risk assessments. NGJASC always follows government guidance in regards to safeguarding and Health and Safety.**

Procedures

If there is a child in the setting who becomes ill during the session, or whom we believe has an infectious illness or disease, for example a severe cold or stomach upset, we will carry out the following:

- contact the parents as agreed, to arrange for the immediate collection of the child
- ensure the child is excluded from the club until they have been well for 48 hours, or in accordance with Health Authority guidelines.

If I believe a child attending the club is suffering from a notifiable disease, identified as such in the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations 1988/ *Public Health (Control of Disease) Act 1984*, I will act on advice given by the Health Protection Agency and inform Ofsted of any action taken.

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 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, where it is and how it is to be used (e.g. Epi pen).
 - Control measures – such as how the child can be prevented from contact with the allergen.
 - Review.
 - Parents train staff in how to administer special medication in the event of an allergic reaction.
- No nuts or nut products are used within the setting. Products that may contain nuts because they have been stored in the same environment where nuts are, will not be given to children with nut allergies as it poses too much of a risk.
- Parents are made aware so that no nut or nut products are accidentally brought in, for example to a party.
- Children cannot attend the session unless NGJASC has relevant and in date medication on site when the child is.

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 the insurance provider must be obtained to extend the insurance.

Oral Medication

Asthma inhalers are now regarded as "oral medication" by insurers and so documents do not need to be

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forwarded to your insurance provider.

- Oral medications must be prescribed by a GP and have instructions clearly written on them.
- The club 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 club 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 the insurance provider.
- Life saving medication & invasive treatments - adrenaline injections (EpiPen's) for anaphylactic shock reactions (caused by allergies to nuts, eggs etc) or invasive treatments such as rectal administration of Diazepam (for epilepsy).

The setting must have:

- a letter from the child's GP/consultant stating the child's condition and what medication if any is to be administered if different to the prescription on the medication;
- 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.

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 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 temperature, they are kept cool, by removing top clothing, sponging their heads with cool water, but kept away from draughts.
- Temperature is taken using an Axillary Underarm thermometer or forehead thermometer, kept in the first aid box.
- In extreme cases of emergency, the child should be taken to the nearest hospital by a senior member of staff and the parent informed. The member of staff must have a mobile phone to be contacted on.
- Parents are advised to take their child to the doctor before returning them to the club; the club 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 setting has a list of excludable diseases and current exclusion times. The full list is obtainable from www.patient.co.uk and includes common childhood illnesses such as measles.
<https://patient.info/health/viral-rashes/school-exclusion-for-infections>

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.

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 should be worn when changing children's nappies, pants and clothing that are soiled with blood, urine, faeces or vomit.

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- Protective rubber gloves are used for cleaning clothing after changing but are usually bagged for parents to deal with.
- 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.
- Children do not share objects that contact their mouths e.g. cups, bottles, etc.

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 and asked to treat their children and all the family, if they are found to have head lice in one child.

Further guidance

- Managing Medicines in Schools and Early Years Settings (DfES 2005)
<http://publications.teachernet.gov.uk/eOrderingDownload/1448-2005PDF-EN-02.pdf>

This policy was adopted at a meeting of	Nethergreen Junior ASC	name of setting
Held on	<hr/> Nov 2019	(date)
Date to be reviewed	<hr/> Nov 2020	(date)
Signed on behalf of the management committee	<hr/>	
Name of signatory	<hr/> Tammy Nelson	
Role of signatory (e.g. chair/owner)	<hr/> Manager	