**Managing children, who are sick, infectious or with allergies (Including reporting notifiable diseases)**

We aim to provide care for healthy children through preventing cross infection of viruses and bacterial infections and promote health through identifying allergies and preventing contact with the allergenic trigger.

**Procedures for children who are sick or infectious**

* If children appear unwell during the day – for example, have a temperature, sickness, diarrhoea or pains, particularly in the head or stomach – the preschool manager or deputy will call the parents and ask 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 a forehead thermometer kept near to the first aid box.
* In extreme cases of emergency, an ambulance is called and the parent informed.
* Parents are asked to take their child to the doctor before returning them to the preschool; the preschool 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 preschool.
* After diarrhoea, 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 snacks where there is a risk of cross-contamination may be suspended for the duration of the outbreak.
* If a child or adult is diagnosed suffering from a notifiable disease under the Health Protection (Notification) Regulations 2010, the GP will report this to the Public Health England.
* When the preschool becomes aware, or is formally informed of the notifiable disease, the preschool manager or deputy informs Ofsted and contacts Public Health England, and acts on any advice given.
* **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.

Wear vinyl gloves and aprons when changing children’s nappies, pants and clothing that are soiled with blood, urine, faeces or vomit.

Bag soiled clothing for parents to take home for cleaning

* Clear spills of blood, urine, faeces or vomit using mild disinfectant solution and mops; any cloths used are disposed of with the clinical waste
* Clean any tables and other furniture, furnishings or toys affected by blood, urine, faeces or vomit 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 and asked to treat their child and all the family if they are found to have head lice