

Illness, Injury, Confirmed Outbreak Policy

AIM

The staff at Knowle Nursery will endeavour to be committed and conform to current legislation to prevent the spread of infection.

- Sickness and Diarrhoea - children and staff must stay away from the nursery for 48 hours after the symptoms have passed. This is to prevent infection spreading.
<http://www.nhs.uk/conditions/gastroenteritis/Pages/Introduction.aspx>
- Chicken Pox – children must stay away from the nursery until the blisters have dried up and scabbed over. Pregnant women and newborn babies are at high risk.
<http://www.nhs.uk/Conditions/Chickenpox/Pages/Symptoms.aspx>
- Threadworm – reduce infection by thoroughly washing hands, kitchens and bathroom surfaces.
<http://www.nhs.uk/Conditions/Threadworms/Pages/Introduction.aspx>
- Head lice – treated quickly with head lice cream
<http://www.nhs.uk/conditions/Head-lice/Pages/Introduction.aspx>
- Disposable aprons, gloves and nappy changing protection sheets are provided.
- Posters are displayed in the setting as reminders of correct procedures.
- We have a coloured cloth system in place at the setting to prevent the spread of germs (refer to our Health and safety policy).
- Promoting good health and hygiene within the setting, staff follow procedures and wear protective clothing to prevent the spread of germs.
- Parents will be informed immediately of their child's illness, as set out in our useful information document.
- Parents are advised on when their child can return to Nursery by referring to the notifiable diseases' poster.
- Parents will be informed of an illness/health issue at the nursery the window
- Staff illness:- Staff are expected to conform to guidelines from a doctor/notifiable disease information before returning to work.
- If a child needs hospital care, parents will be informed immediately. In the event the parent cannot be contacted a senior member of staff will accompany the child to hospital.
- Parents are asked to sign a permission slip to seek emergency aid. This slip is on their registration form.
- First aid boxes contain appropriate equipment and a contents list. A member of staff is allocated to check the boxes for contents and that it is in date.

Major Accident/illness requiring Hospital

- Staff will wear protective clothing.
- A member of staff will deal with the child while a senior member of staff contacts the parent/carer.

- If a child is able to wait for their parent, the person dealing with the accident will comfort and monitor the child.
- Staff will explain to the parent the circumstances of the accident and symptoms. These details will be recorded for parents to sign.
- In the event of an emergency, arrangements will be made to meet parent at the hospital.
- Senior member of staff dealing with the accident will accompany the child to the hospital.
- All relevant paper work regarding the child will be taken to the hospital e.g permission slip, care plans, known allergies, medication form.
- **Minor accidents/illness**
- A member of staff dealing with the child will assess the situation and treat the injury.
- If the parent needs to be contacted a senior member of staff will phone the parent.
- If the child is settled back into an activity they will be closely monitored by the staff.
- The accident will be recorded on the child's accident form and parents will be asked to sign this.
- Accident forms are kept in the child's registration file.
- All accidents are also recorded in the accident folder. An allocated member of staff checks this folder for concerns about equipment every month however actions will be made sooner if required.

Animals

- Prior notice (in written form or on the notice board) will be given to parents when we are visiting or have animals brought into the setting.
- All allergies and concerns will be monitored prior to the visit.
- Children will be supervised in small groups when handling animals.
- All staff and children will wash hands after animal handling.

INFORMING AGENCIES

Local child protection agencies will be informed about a serious accident, injury to, or death of a child whilst in our care and we will act on advice given.

Notification will be made as soon as reasonably possible but must be made within 14 days of the accident occurring

Confirmed Outbreak of Sickness and Diarrhoea

Cleaning

- Manual soaking/slucing and hand washing **MUST NOT BE CARRIED OUT.**
- Flush any solid material e.g. vomit/ faeces into the toilet avoiding splashing.
- Clothing contaminated with body fluids should be double wrapped in plastic bags and given to the parent/carer to take home.
- Staff **MUST WEAR** the correct protective clothing.
- All protective clothing to be disposed of in double wrapped plastic bags.

- Any hard toys/equipment that has become contaminated with diarrhoea / vomit should be removed, cleaned, disinfected (disposed of if this is not possible).
- Soft toys should not be used during outbreak.
- Contaminated soft toys at start of outbreak should be removed and washed at high temperature or disposed of.
- Cooking activities as well as water play and play dough should be suspended for duration of outbreak.
- Carpets and soft furnishings should be cleaned with detergents and hot water and then disinfected. (Health Protection Agency, 2017)

The following posters are displayed in the front windows if there is a case to inform parents/carers



We have a case of... Sickness

Gastroenteritis is a common condition where the stomach and bowel become inflamed. It is usually caused by a viral or bacterial infection. The two main symptoms of gastroenteritis are [diarrhoea](#) and vomiting, which usually clear up in around five to seven days. Young children are particularly vulnerable to this infection because they often forget to wash their hands after going to the toilet or before eating, and they have not yet built up a resistance to the rotavirus.

Please staff off nursery until at least 48 hours after the symptoms have passed.

For further information please see our illnesses folder in the kitchen



We have a case of...

Threadworm

Threadworms, also known as pinworms, are tiny parasitic worms that hatch eggs in and infect the large intestine of humans. Threadworms are white and look like small pieces of thread. You may notice them around your child's bottom or in your or your child's stools. They don't always cause symptoms, but people often notice itchiness around their bottom or vagina. This can be worse at night and can sometimes disturb sleep.

For further information please see our illnesses folder in the kitchen



We have a case of...

Head lice

Head lice are tiny insects that live in human hair. They're particularly common in children. Head lice are whitish to grey-brown in colour, and smaller than the size of a pinhead when first hatched. When fully grown they're about the size of a sesame seed. They can't fly, jump or swim and are spread by head-to-head contact, climbing from the hair of an infected person to the hair of someone else.

For further information please see our illnesses folder in the kitchen



We have a case of...

Chicken Pox

Chickenpox is a mild and common childhood illness that most children catch at some point.

It causes a rash of red, itchy spots that turn into fluid-filled [blisters](#). They then crust over to form scabs, which eventually drop off.

Some children have only a few spots, but other children can have spots that cover their entire body. These are most likely to appear on the face, ears and scalp, under the arms, on the chest and belly, and on the arms and legs.

For further information please see our illnesses folder in the kitchen