



Old Court Community Pre-School

Station Road, Wootton Bassett

Wiltshire, SN4 8QY

Tel: 01793 849783

Email: oldcourt@talktalk.net



04 Health procedures

04.05 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 calls the parents/carers 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, but 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. This is then logged on the temperature check chart, (See attached chart) both thermometers to be used to ensure the reading is accurate. Taking of temperatures are always witnessed and signed by the practitioner taking and witnessing the temperature.
- If a child has a raised temperature (38.0 degrees C or above) the child's parent/carers will be called and asked to collect them as soon as possible. A child who has had a raised temperature (whether in setting or at home) will need to stay home until they are 24 hours clear of a raised temperature. The 24 hours will start once your child no longer requires paracetamol (Calpol) or Ibuprofen to reduce their temperature. Whilst the brand name Calpol is referenced, there are other products which are paracetamol or Ibuprofen based pain and fever relief such as Nurofen for children over 3 months.
- If a child has a raised temperature of 39.0 degrees C or more, we may administer emergency paracetamol. This will depend on the time it may take the parent/carers to collect their child and if permission has been previously given in writing and verbal consent sought at the time of the raised temperature, to allow us to administer paracetamol. This will be recorded and parent/carers signature will be required upon collection. The child will still need to be collected, even if they've been given emergency paracetamol in setting. (We will regularly check the expiry date to ensure the paracetamol on site is in date)
- The use of paracetamol-based medicine will not be given in setting, unless in an emergency as stated in the above bullet point. The Pre-school cannot take bottles of non-prescription medicine from parent/carers to hold on a 'just in case' basis. Pre-school do not keep such medicines from home on the premises, as they are not allowed to 'prescribe'. Such medicine should never be used to reduce a temperature so that a child can stay in the care of the setting for a normal day, again only used as stated in the above bullet point. A child over two who is not well, or has a temperature, must be kept



cool/comfortable and the parent/carers asked to collect straight away. Paracetamol only given in pre-school in the circumstances already outlined above.

- In an emergency an ambulance is called, and the parents/carers are informed.
- The setting can refuse admittance to children who have a raised temperature, sickness and diarrhoea or a contagious infection or disease.
- Where children have been prescribed antibiotics for an infectious illness or complaint, parents/carers are asked to keep them at home for 48 hours.
- After diarrhoea or vomiting, parents/carers are asked to keep children home for 48 hours following the last episode.

Diarrhoea is defined as 3 or more liquid or semi-liquid stools in a 24-hour period. (We will inform you of any diarrhoea after the first bout and ask you to collect your child, to prevent the spread of illness)

www.gov.uk/government/publications/health-protection-in-schools-and-other-childcare-facilities/chapter-9-managing-specific-infectious-diseases#diarrhoea-and-vomiting-gastroenteritis

- Some activities such as sand and water play, and self-serve snack will be suspended for the duration of any outbreak.
- The setting has information about excludable diseases and exclusion times.
- The setting manager notifies the committee 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.

Notifiable diseases and infection control

If educators suspect a child who falls ill whilst in their care is suffering from a serious disease that may have been contracted in the United Kingdom or abroad, immediate medical assessment is required. The service manager or deputy will call 111 and inform parents / carers.

Preventative measures are taken to reduce the risk of an outbreak returning. When an individual shows signs of an infectious illness, they are advised not to attend the service. If a child is already at the setting, they will be made comfortable in a space away from the other children to rest until they are able to be collected. The importance of thorough handwashing will be reiterated, and the educators will promote the 'catch it, bin it, kill it' approach with children and young people.

In the case of an outbreak of a notifiable disease which has been confirmed by a medical professional, the setting manager will seek further advice from the UKHSA, if not already contacted by them.



The setting manager has a list of notifiable diseases and contacts the UK Health Security Agency(UKHSA), Ofsted, or the childminder agency in the event of an outbreak.

Unwell children upon arrival

- On arrival, it is vital that parents/carers inform a member of staff if they notice their child may be showing signs of being unwell. It is the responsibility of the parents / carers to ensure their child does not attend the service if they are not fit to; this is a precautionary measure to prevent other children or staff from becoming ill. If a child is brought into the service with a non-prescription medication to treat a temporary illness or appears to show signs of being unwell, the setting manager will use their discretion to decide whether a child is fit to remain in the service.

Infection control for bodily fluids – transmissible viruses

- 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. Transmittable viruses are spread through bodily fluids. Hygiene measures are put in place to protect all staff and children/young people. These include 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/sludging clothing after changing.
- Soiled clothing is rinsed and bagged for parents/carers to collect.
- Spills of blood, urine, faeces or vomit are cleared using mild disinfectant solution and designated area mops; cloths used are disposed of with clinical waste.
- Tables, other furniture or toys/resources affected by blood, urine, faeces or vomit are removed where possible and cleaned using disinfectant. For larger items such as furniture, these must be cleaned immediately with disinfectant.
- All toys/resources are cleaned regularly. As a minimum, this should be carried out weekly, using sterilising solution for plastic toys/resources.

Handwashing

Handwashing is a crucial infection control measure which reduces the spread of illness. Adults, children and young people should regularly wash their hands, and increase this where there is an infection outbreak.



This should be carried out by all:

- After outside breaks
- Before meals and snack times
- Before preparation of snack and meals
- After using the toilet
- After nappy or clothing changes
- After the removal of personal protective equipment (PPE), including gloves.
- After blowing noses
- Before and after administering medication

Public Health England advises that children and staff should be encouraged to catch sneezes with a tissue, bin the tissue and wash their hands.

Nits and head lice

- Nits and head lice are not an excludable condition; although in exceptional cases parents may be asked to keep the child away from the setting 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, using current recommended treatments methods if they are found.

Further guidance

[Medication Administration Record](#) (Alliance Publication)

Guidance on infection control in schools and other childcare settings (Public Health Agency)

https://www.publichealth.hscni.net/sites/default/files/Guidance_on_infection_control_in%20schools_poster.pdf

[High temperature \(fever\) in children - NHS \(www.nhs.uk\)](#)



Temperature check chart

Name of child:

[illegible]



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Emergency administration of Paracetamol for a raised temperature

Name of child	Date & Time of call to parent/carer for verbal permission – Permission given Y/N	Temperature recorded	Dosage and time given	Person administering paracetamol	Person witnessing administration of paracetamol	Parent/carers signature

Reviewed September '26 by Michelle Miller – Pre-school manager



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