



Childhood Illnesses

Parents are asked to inform the Nursery if their child is unwell, or in the event of them not attending nursery due to illness. We ask parents not bring their children into nursery if they are poorly; it is not fair to the child, other children in nursery or nursery staff.

Our procedures

In order to take appropriate action of children who become ill and to minimise the spread of infection we implement the following procedures:

- If a child becomes ill during the nursery day, parents will be contacted to come and collect their child if we feel they are not well enough to be at Nursery. If staff feel it necessary for health reasons to prevent cross infection, and to make the child more comfortable then the child will be segregated from the other children, in another room within the nursery if numbers allow.
- We follow the guidance published by Public Health England (Health Protection in Schools and other childcare facilities) and advice from our local health protection unit on exclusion times for specific illnesses, e.g. sickness and diarrhoea, measles and chicken pox, to protect other children in the nursery.
- Should a child have an infectious disease, such as sickness and diarrhoea, they must not return to nursery until they have been clear for at least 48 hours. Children will also need to be collected if they have 2 diarrhoea episodes within one session and follow the 48-hour procedure
- We inform all parents if there is a contagious infection identified in the nursery, to enable them to spot the early signs of this illness. We thoroughly clean and sterilise all equipment and resources that may have come into contact with a contagious child to reduce the spread of infection
- We notify Ofsted as soon as is reasonably practical, but in any event within 14 days of the incident of any food poisoning affecting two or more children cared for on the premises
- We ask parents to keep children on antibiotics at home for the first 24 hours of the course (unless this is part of an ongoing care plan to treat individual medical conditions e.g. asthma and the child is not unwell) This is because it is important that children are not subjected to the rigours of the nursery day, which requires socialising with other children and being part of a group setting, when they have first become ill and require a course of antibiotics
- We have the right to refuse admission to a child who is unwell. This decision will be taken by the manager on duty and is non-negotiable



- We have information/posters relating to childhood illnesses readily available. If a parent finds that their child has an illness we would be grateful if they could inform the nursery so that other parents can be informed.
- If a child has Conjunctivitis they must not attend nursery until medical attention has been sought, and first dose administered.
- If a child has an unexplained rash we will ask parents to seek medical advice.
- If a child has a high temperature (and no other symptoms similar to COVID_19) parents will be contacted and asked if paracetamol can be administered with consent. Staff will monitor the child for a period of 45 minutes following the administration of paracetamol to ensure the temperature has come down and the child is feeling better. If the Paracetamol has not worked within 45 minutes, then parents will be asked to come and take the child home.

COVID-19

- If anyone in the setting becomes unwell with a new, continuous cough and a high temperature, or has a loss of, or change in, their normal sense of taste or smell (anosmia), they must be sent home and advised to follow COVID-19 guidance for households with possible or confirmed coronavirus (COVID-19) infection, which sets out that they must self-isolate for at least 10 days and should arrange to have a test to see if they have coronavirus (COVID-19). Other members of their household (including any siblings) should self-isolate for 14 days from when the symptomatic person first had symptoms.
- If someone tests negative, and they feel well and no longer have symptoms similar to coronavirus (COVID-19), they can stop self-isolating. They could still have another virus, such as a cold or flu – in which case it is still best to avoid contact with other people until they are better. Other members of their household can also stop self-isolating.
- If someone tests positive, they should follow [Stay at home: guidance for households](#) with possible or confirmed coronavirus (COVID-19) infection and must continue to self-isolate for at least 10 days from the onset of their symptoms and then return to the setting only if they do not have symptoms other than cough or loss of sense of smell or taste. This is because a cough or anosmia can last for several weeks once the infection has gone. The 10 day period starts from the day when they first became ill. If they still have a high temperature, they should keep self-isolating until their temperature returns to normal. Other members of their household should continue self-isolating for the full 10 days.
- Positive tests will be reported to Ofsted
- If the setting has two or more confirmed cases within 14 days, or an overall rise in sickness absence where coronavirus (COVID-19) is suspected, we may have an outbreak, and must contact the local health protection team who will be able to advise if additional action is required.



Infectious diseases

If the nursery suspects that some of the children are part of an outbreak of infection (an unusual number of cases of an infection) the Nursery Management Team, must inform the college's Health and Safety advisor, and seek advice from the local health service. OFSTED will also be informed of any infectious or communicable disease discovered on the premises.

A full list of diseases that we have to notify the various organisations can be found in the nursery Notifiable diseases policy

Parents must be informed if an infectious disease has been reported within the nursery and advice given on the stated requirements for exclusion.

A copy of the exclusion requirements is available on request.

DISEASES NOTIFIABLE TO LOCAL AUTHORITY

UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH REGULATIONS 1988

- Acute encephalitis
- Acute poliomyelitis
- Anthrax
- Cholera
- Diphtheria
- Dysentery
- Food poisoning
- Leptospirosis
- Malaria
- Measles
- Meningitis (Meningococcal, pneumococcal, haemophilus influenza, viral, other specified, unspecified)
- Meningococcal septicaemia (without meningitis)
- Mumps
- Ophthalmia neonatorum
- Paratyphoid fever
- Plague
- Rabies
- Relapsing fever
- Rubella
- Scarlet fever
- Small pox
- Tetanus
- Tuberculosis
- Typhoid fever

- Typhus fever
- Viral haemorrhagic fever
- Viral hepatitis (Hepatitis A, B,C and other)
- Whooping cough
- Yellow fever

Leprosy is also notifiable, but directly to HPA, Cfi, IM&T Dept