

## **Sickness and Illness Policy**

Children should not be at nursery if they are unwell. If your child becomes unable to stay at nursery, a member of staff will contact the parent or carer, asking them to come and collect their child.

- We ask parents or carers to collect their child within a reasonable time (1 and a half hours).
- If parents or carers are unable to collect their children within this time, other arrangements will need to be made (contacting a relative or friend). The nursery should be contacted as soon as possible to discuss these arrangements.

### **Procedures for a temperature or infections**

- If a child has a temperature they will be kept cool by removing layers of clothing and offering water.
- In extreme cases of emergency, an ambulance will be called and parents/carers will be informed.
- The nursery has 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 consulted “Guidance on infection control in school and other childcare settings” by ‘Public Health England’. Our policy will remain the same to safeguard staff, visitors, children and pregnant women.

Pre School Academy has a list of excludable and current exclusion times. Please see the table below.

<u>Communicable diseases</u>	<u>Symptoms</u>	<u>Treatment</u>	<u>EXCLUSION PERIOD</u>
<b>Chicken Pox</b>  (Affects pregnant women)	Cold symptoms Temperature Itchy Rash Blister like symptoms	Seek GP advice	5 – 7 days from onset of rash and when no new spots have appeared and old spots have scabbed over.
<b>Cold Sores</b>	Tingling, burning or itching in the area where the cold sore is going to appear.  Reddening and swelling, resulting in one or more fluid filled blisters, which can be painful and uncomfortable.  These break down to form ulcers which weep and crack, and then they dry up and crust over.	Ask advice from GP or Pharmacist	If lesions are sore, weeping or discharging exclude until healed.
<b>Conjunctivitis</b>	Itching/gritty feeling in one or both eyes, a sticky yellow or green discharge, eye(s) red and swollen.	Tropical treatment prescribed by GP	Minimum 24 hour exclusion period with treatment.
<b>Diarrhoea &amp; Vomiting</b>	Loose or watery stools and onset of vomiting.	If symptoms are severe or prolonged then advisable to visit GP	Minimum of 48 hours after the last bout of diarrhoea / vomiting has stopped.
<b>Fifth Disease</b>  (Affects pregnant women)	An infectious disease of children caused by a virus, which is spread by coughing and sneezing. A rash appears on one or both cheeks that look like a slap mark. The child is only slightly unwell and the rash spreads over the body then fades. The rash may come back, on or off for several weeks.	Advisable to visit GP for confirmation of the disease. Pain and temperature control in some cases.	None as long as the child is well e.g. no temperature.
<b>Hand, Foot &amp; Mouth Disease</b>	An acute, self-limiting viral disease. It is spread by direct contact with nose and throat discharges, by coughing or sneezing or direct contact with the faeces or infected persons. Small greying blister-like lesions appear in the mouth and may also occur on the palms, fingers and soles of feet.	Seek advice from GP	3-5 days from when symptoms have begun and when the child is well enough to return back.
<b>Head Lice</b>	Head lice are small insects, which live in the hair, close to the scalp. The female lay eggs at the base of a hair, which hatch in about	Chemical insecticide, available from the chemist or the wet combing method or a	Once head lice treatment has been applied, the child can return the following day. Please bring

	seven days. Symptoms can include itching of the scalp and occasional secondary bacterial infection of bites.	combination of both.	in the treatment which has been used.
<b>Impetigo</b>	An infectious skin disease caused by bacteria. It consists of vesicles which appear particularly on the face and which dry up leaving a yellowish-brown scab from which the discharge is infectious. The scabs fall off, leaving no scars but the disease can spread from place to place all over the skin and may last for months if untreated.	Seek advice from GP, as antibiotics may be required.	Until the sores have dried up or treatment has been continued for 48 hours.
<b>Measles</b>  (Affects pregnant women)	Measles is a highly infectious virus spread by direct contact with nasal and throat secretions and by coughing and sneezing. Symptoms include runny nose, conjunctivitis, cough, inflamed tonsils, temperature and a red blotchy rash.	Seek advice from GP. Treatment may consist of pain / temperature control and TLC.	4 days from onset of rash and when well.
<b>Meningitis (Due to other bacteria)</b>	Meningitis is not due to meningococcal infection can be caused by both bacteria and viruses. The illness is characterised by a sudden onset of fever, headache, vomiting, dislike of light, confusion, drowsiness, and unconsciousness.	Consult GP or A&E department urgently. Bacterial meningitis can be treated with antibiotics.	Once child is fully well.
<b>Meningococcal Disease</b>	The course of meningococcal disease can be very rapid. Urgent medical attention should be obtained for any child with rapidly declining health. Symptoms of meningococcal meningitis can include a red pinprick rash, which does not fade on pressure, fever, vomiting, drowsiness, severe headache, stiff neck, and dislike of bright lights.	Seek medical advice urgently. Urgent treatment in hospital is essential.	Once child is fully well.
<b>Molluscum Contagiosum</b>	This is a benign self-limiting disease caused by a virus and is common in infants and children. Lesions may be single or multiple	Seek advice from GP	None as long as the child is well e.g no temperature.

	and appear anywhere on the body as discrete raised pearly papules with a central dip. Occasionally giant solitary lesions occur. Infection is spread by close skin to skin contact and can last for many months.		
<b>Mumps</b>	Mumps is a highly infectious virus spread by coughing and sneezing and by direct contact with the saliva of an infected person. Symptoms include headache, temperature, and general malaise followed by painful swelling of the glands under the jaw, on one or both sides of the face.	Seek advice from GP	5 days after onset of swollen glands
<b>Ringworm</b>	Ringworm is a fungal infection of the skin, which can affect the feet, body or scalp. On the body it usually produces circular rashes, which spread in ever enlarging circles while healing in the centre. The edge is the active growing area of the rash.	Ringworm of the skin → anti-fungal cream Ringworm of the scalp → a special antibiotic taken by the mouth.	None if being treated.
<b>Rubella</b>  (Affects pregnant women)	Rubella (German Measles) is an infectious virus spread by coughing and sneezing and by direct contact with nasal and throat discharges. Symptoms include sore throat, cough and runny nose, the glands at the back of the neck may also be enlarged. A fine pink rash appears on the face and spreads to the rest of the body over 24 hours.	Seek advice from GP	5 days from onset of rash
<b>Scabies</b>	Scabies is caused by a tiny mite, which burrows into the skin and is spread by prolonged skin contact. It is not spread by towels, bedding or clothing. Scabies causes itching which is often worse at night and scratching can lead to secondary bacterial infection of the skin.	Seek advice from GP who will prescribe a chemical insecticide	Until treated and well enough to return to nursery. Anybody in close contact must be treated.
<b>Scarlet Fever (Scarlatine)</b>	Scarlet fever is spread by coughing and sneezing or direct contact with infected individuals. Symptoms include a rash which	Seek advice from GP who may prescribe antibiotic treatment	24 hours from starting antibiotics.

	appears most often on the neck, chest underarms, elbows, groin, and inner surfaces of the thighs. The rash feels like sandpaper. Other symptoms may include high fever, nausea and vomiting.		
<b>Threadworm</b>	Symptoms include itching around the bottom, disturbed sleep and sometimes secondary bacterial infections. Transmission occurs by direct transfer of infective eggs from anus to mouth of the same person or another person.	Consult GP who will prescribe appropriate treatment	Return after 24 hours of treatment starting.
<b>Whooping Cough</b>	A highly infectious bacterial disease spread by coughing and sneezing and direct contact with nasal discharge. Symptoms include runny nose followed quickly by a repeated violent cough. The child may become blue while coughing due to lack of oxygen.	Consult GP who will prescribe antibiotics. Hospitalization is common in babies and toddlers.	48 hours after starting antibiotics or 21 days from inset of illness if no antibiotic treatment.
<b>Croup</b>	Symptoms include sore throat, runny nose, cough (bark like/hoarse/croaky), high temperature, difficult swallowing and difficulty breathing. An infection that affects the nose, throat and sinuses.	Consult GP	Minimum of 24 hours and when child is healthy and well enough to return.
<b>Viral infections</b>			The child can attend nursery, however, if the staff feel the child is unwell, parents/carers will be asked to collect their child in the time limit specified. . The child has to be well enough to return with no temperature

<b>This policy was created on</b>	10-11-10
<b>Signed on behalf of Preschool Academy</b>	
<b>Date of review</b>	12-10-18