



## Gosfield School

### EYFS Managing Children with Allergies or Who Are Sick or Infectious Policy

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

#### PROCEDURES FOR CHILDREN WITH ALLERGIES

When parents start their children at the setting they are asked if their child suffers from any known allergies. This is recorded on the registration form.

If a child has an allergy, a medical form is completed to detail the following:

- The allergen (the substance, material or living creature the child is allergic to such as nuts, eggs, bee stings, cats etc).
- The nature of the allergic reactions (anaphylactic shock reaction, including rash, reddening of skin, swelling, breathing problems etc).
- What to do in case of allergic reactions, any medication used and how it is to be used, for example the use of an EpiPen.
- Control measures, such as how the child can be prevented from contact with the allergen.

This form is kept in the child's personal file and a copy is displayed where staff can see it. The information is shared with the kitchen staff and displayed for all staff preparing and serving food; the information is also recorded on Medical Tracker which can be accessed by all staff.

A significant number of staff at Gosfield School have regular training in how to administer special medication in the event of an allergic reaction.

No nuts or nut products are used within the setting.

Parents are made aware so that no nut or nut products are accidentally brought in.

#### Oral Medication

Asthma inhalers are now regarded as oral medication.

Oral medications must be prescribed by a GP or have manufacturer's instructions clearly written of them.

Gosfield School staff must be provided with clear written instructions on how to administer such medication.

All risk assessment procedures are adhered to for the correct storage and administration of the medication.

Gosfield School staff must have the parents' or guardians' prior written consent. This consent will be kept on file.

### **Lifesaving medication and invasive treatments**

This includes adrenaline injections (EpiPens) for anaphylactic shock reactions (caused by allergies to nuts, eggs etc) and invasive treatments such as rectal administration of Diazepam (for epilepsy).

Gosfield School must have:

- A letter from the child's GP/consultant stating the child's condition and what medication if any is to be administered.
- Written consent from the parent or guardian allowing staff to administer medication.

EpiPens for Nursery and Reception year children are stored in the locked cupboard in the First Aid room at Meadow Court (Prep School). Relevant staff receive training in allergy management and in the use of equipment such as EpiPens when a pupil prescribed one is admitted to the school.

For children requiring help with tubes to help them with everyday living e.g. breathing apparatus, to take nourishment, colostomy bags etc., Gosfield School must have:

- Prior written consent from the child's parent or guardian to give treatment and/or medication prescribed by the child's GP.
- Relevant medical training/experience, which may include those who have received appropriate instructions from parents or guardians, or who have qualifications.

### **PROCEDURES FOR CHILDREN WHO ARE SICK OR INFECTIOUS**

If children appear unwell during the day, with sickness, diarrhoea or pains in the head or stomach, a member of staff will call the parents and ask them to collect the child.

In extreme cases of emergency, the child would be taken to the nearest hospital and the parent informed.

Gosfield School will refuse admittance to children who have a temperature, sickness and diarrhoea or a contagious infection or disease. After vomiting or diarrhoea, parents are asked to keep children home for 48 hours after the last episode.

Full guidance for parents on infection control is available on the school website.

## REPORTING OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

If a child or adult is diagnosed as suffering from a notifiable disease under the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations 1988, the GP will report this to the Health Protection Agency.

When the setting becomes aware, or is formally informed of the notifiable disease, the Principal First Aider will inform Ofsted and act on any advice given by the Health Protection Agency.

### Scarlet Fever:

If a child is displaying symptoms of scarlet fever (sore throat, headache, fever, nausea, vomiting and a fine rash), the following procedures will take place:

- Parents will be notified to collect the child as soon as possible.
- Parents will be asked to seek a consultation with a GP. If the GP thinks it is scarlet fever the GP will prescribe appropriate antibiotics. The individual will need to be away from the setting for 24 hours after starting the antibiotic (or until fully recovered if not accepting antibiotics).

### 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.

Single use gloves and aprons are worn when changing children's pants and clothing that are soiled with blood, urine, faeces or vomit.

Protective rubber gloves are used for cleaning/slucing clothing after changing. Soiled clothing is rinsed and bagged for parents to collect. Spills of blood, urine, faeces or vomit are cleared using mild disinfectant solution and mops; cloths used are disposed of with the clinical waste.

Tables and other furniture, furnishings or toys affected by blood, urine, faeces or vomit are cleaned using a disinfectant.

### HEADLICE

Head lice is 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.

### CONJUNCTIVITIS

Conjunctivitis is not an excludable condition, although in exceptional cases a parent may be asked to keep the child away until the infection has cleared.

Principal's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_



Date: \_\_\_\_\_

10/1/24

Date of next review: January 2025

