



Totterdown Preschool

Allergies and Sickness Policy

Statement of Intent

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

Procedures

- When parents/carers start their children at the setting they are asked if their child suffers from any known allergies. This is recorded on their registration form.
- If a child has an allergy a risk assessment form is completed to detail the following:
 - the allergy
 - the nature of the allergic reaction e.g 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 (e.g. EpiPen)
 - control measure – such as how the child can be prevented from contact with the allergen
 - review
- This form is kept with the child's personal records and a record of the allergy is kept in the first aid book where staff can see it and food allergies are written up to be visible to all.
- Parents/carers train staff in how to administer special medication in the event of an allergic reaction.
- No nuts, nut products or high allergenic foods are used or kept within the setting.
- Parents/carers are made aware so that no nut products are accidentally brought in, i.e in a lunch box. If they are mistakenly brought in via a lunch box then the item is removed and handed back to the adult at the end of the day, the child will not be allowed to consume it.

Insurance requirements for children with allergies and disabilities

- The insurance will automatically include children with any disability or allergy but certain procedures must be strictly adhered to as set out below. For children suffering life threatening conditions, or requiring invasive treatment, written confirmation from our insurance provider must be obtained to extend the insurance.

At all times the administration must be compliant with the Welfare Requirements of the Early Years Foundation Stage and follow procedures based on advice given in Supporting

pupils at school with medical conditions (DfES 2015)

Oral Medication

Asthma inhalers are now regarded as 'oral medication' by insurers and so documents do not need to be forwarded to our insurance provider.

- Oral medication must be prescribed by a GP.
- The setting must be provided with clear written instructions on how to administer such medication.
- All risk assessment procedures need to be adhered to for the correct storage and administration of the medication.
- The setting must have the parents prior written consent. The consent must be kept on file.

For life saving medication and invasive treatments, for example adrenaline injections (Epipens) for anaphylactic shock reactions caused by allergies or invasive treatments such as rectal administration of Diazepam (for epilepsy)

- The setting must have;
 - prescribed medication
 - a letter from the GP confirming the condition and medication
 - written consent from the parent allowing staff to administer medication
 - proof of training in the administration of such medication by the child's GP, a district nurse, children's nurse specialist or a community nurse.
- Copies of these letters must be sent to our insurance provider as requested – please check their procedure.
- Please refer to Administering medicines policy for more detail.

Key person for special needs children – children requiring help with tubes to help them with everyday living e.g breathing apparatus, to take nourishment, colostomy bags etc.

- Prior written consent from the child's parent to give treatment/ prescribed medication
- Key person to have the relevant medical training/experience, which may include those who have received appropriate instructions from parents, or who have qualifications
- Copies of these letters must be sent to our insurance provider as requested – please check their procedure.

Procedures for children who are sick or infectious

- If a child appears unwell during the session – has a temperature (above that written as their resting temperature or that given as guidance by PHE), sickness, diarrhoea or pains, particularly in the head or stomach – the person in charge calls the parents and asks them to collect the child, or send a known carer to collect on their behalf.
- If a child has a temperature, they are kept cool, by removing top clothing, sponging their heads with cool water, but kept away from draughts and the person in charge calls the parents and asks them to collect the child, or send a known carer on their behalf

- Temperature is taken using a digital thermometer, which is kept in the First Aid Box.
- The Preschool can and will refuse admittance to children who have a temperature, sickness and diarrhoea or a contagious infection or disease or a child that has had a pain relief before attending the setting.
- Where children have been prescribed antibiotics, parents are asked to keep them at home for 24 hours before returning to the setting.
- After sickness and diarrhoea parents are asked to keep children at home for 48 hours from the last bout of sickness or diarrhoea or until a formed stool is passed.
- The setting has a list of excludable diseases and current exclusion times. It is not exhaustive.

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 manager informs Ofsted and acts on any advice given by the Health Protection Agency.

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 children and adults.
- Single use vinyl gloves and aprons are worn when changing nappies, pants and clothing that are soiled with blood, urine, faeces or vomit.
- Protective rubber gloves are used for cleaning/packing away clothing after changing.
- Soiled clothing is double bagged for parents to collect.
- Spills of blood, urine, faeces or vomit are cleared using mild disinfectant solution and mops/cleaning cloths are disposed of.
- Tables and other furniture, furnishing or toys affected by blood, urine, faeces or vomit are cleaned using disinfectant.

Nits and head lice

- If any live head lice are found on a child, then a parent will be rung to collect the child. We ask that treatment is then applied. If there are no live lice then the child is welcome back the next day. In exceptional cases a parent may be asked to keep the child away until the infestation has cleared.

Agreed by

Review by Claire Childs and Shamira Lumsden on August 2021

STAFF ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I have read this policy and will adhere to it in future practice:



TOTTERDOWN PRESCHOOL ALLERGY RISK ASSESSMENT FORM

Name of Child:

Date allergy risk assessment form was completed:

Allergy of child:

Nature of reaction:

What to do when allergy occurs/ what medication is needed:

Control measures (what we can do at Preschool to control the allergens)

Review



Allergenic Assessment

ALLERGIC REACTIONS:

An allergic reaction is a hypersensitivity disorder of the immune system which normally affects one or more of the following:

Breathing, Digestion, Eyes, Skin.

In some cases severe allergies to environmental or dietary allergens or to medication can result in a life-threatening reaction called anaphylaxis. Allergic reactions can be immediate, delayed, mild, moderate or severe.

This risk assessment highlights the risk of food allergies.

Common Allergens:	Peanuts and nuts Milk and dairy Egg Fish Soya Gluten Sesame Seeds Mustard and celery Strawberry and Kiwi Lupin Molluscs Sulphur dioxide/ sulphites
-------------------	---



Allergenic Assessment

Allergenic symptoms:	Flushing of skin/rash Swelling of mouth and neck Pain, nausea and vomiting	
Emergency action needed	Remove the allergen or remove the child. If the reaction is severe, immediate, contact the emergency services immediately on 999. If the child has prescribed medication, a trained first aider will administer it, this usually being with an antihistamine or an epi-pen. Constantly monitor the situation and be prepared to carry out basic life support. If the reaction is mild/delayed/moderate, make a note of anything consumed or touched that is new or repetitive. Inform the parents and advise that they arrange a doctors' appointment as soon as possible.	
AREA	RISK	ACTION TAKEN
Snack preparation	Allergenic foods are used. Foods prepared on a surface where allergens may have been present.	All food bought will be checked against the list of allergens that children have. No food will be used that a child is allergic to. All surfaces will be cleaned with an antibacterial agent and hot soapy water prior to food being prepared.



Allergenic Assessment

	<p>Utensils are used that could have had contact with allergens.</p> <p>Drying equipment may have been used for utensils that have been in contact with allergens.</p>	<p>All utensils prior to using are cleaned either in hot soapy water or using the dishwasher.</p> <p>Only tea towels that have been washed by us will be used. Failing this only clean paper towels will be used.</p>
Lunch	<p>Children bring in packed lunch boxes containing allergenic foods.</p>	<p>Parents are asked to sign our terms and conditions that state that we are a nut free preschool and what items we would recommend for a lunch box. We will keep parents updated as to what children may be allergic to and advise as and when.</p>
Cooking	<p>Recipes contain allergens</p> <p>Food is prepared on surfaces where allergens may have been present.</p>	<p>No recipes will be used that contain any allergens that children may have in our preschool.</p> <p>All surfaces will be cleaned with an antibacterial agent and hot soapy water prior to food being prepared.</p>



Allergenic Assessment

	<p>Utensils are used that could have had contact with allergens.</p> <p>Drying equipment may have been used for utensils that have been in contact with allergens.</p>	<p>All utensils prior to using are cleaned either in hot soapy water or using the dishwasher.</p> <p>Only tea towels that have been washed by us will be used. Failing this only clean paper towels will be used.</p>
<p>Persons</p>	<p>Children come to preschool who have allergens.</p> <p>Children arrive at preschool with allergenic food present on their hands/clothes</p> <p>Staff arrive at preschool with allergenic food present on their hands/clothes</p>	<p>Parents complete a registration form informing us of any allergens their child may have. We then have a list including the picture of the child, the allergen they have, and what symptoms they may show.</p> <p>Children's' skin ie face and hands are cleaned using a wet paper towel and soap. Any soiled clothing is removed and put in a bag to take home. Spare preschool clothes are used and the parent informed.</p> <p>Staff are instructed to wash their skin with soap and water. Any soiled</p>



Allergenic Assessment

		clothing has to be removed. Staff may be sent home to change if necessary.
--	--	--