

Medication and Illness

Purpose

The safety of the children in our care is paramount. We promote the good health of children within the setting by promoting health and hygiene and take the steps necessary to prevent the spread of infection, by taking appropriate action when children are ill. This includes monitoring the children for signs and symptoms of communicable diseases such as chickenpox, measles, mumps, rubella, meningitis, hepatitis, diarrhoea, vomiting and fevers of 100.4°F/38°C or over.

Policy

With the welfare of the sick child in mind, and in the interests of the remaining children in the nursery, if in the opinion of the staff a child is ill, then the parent/carer will be contacted and requested to collect him/her as soon as possible. The staff of the nursery must be convinced that the child has returned to good health before re-admitting them. In the event of a child having a high temperature (**over 38 degrees**) parents or carers are contacted immediately. Until parents or carers arrive to collect the child, the child is made comfortable and offered drinks and appropriate clothing is removed to help cool the child down. The child must be monitored to ensure their well-being until they are collected.

If the child's temperature does not reduce, then at the Manager's discretion, one dose of paracetamol suspension (Calpol) may be given to relieve symptoms whilst awaiting the arrival of parents or carers. If the child has been in the nursery for less than 4 hours the parents must be called first to ensure they have not had medication administered before nursery.

In the event of an allergic reaction, antihistamine suspension (Piriton) may be given to relieve symptoms whilst awaiting the arrival of parents or carers. It can be administered with written consent, but if consent has not already been given, a parent may be phoned and may give verbal consent, which is then entered on the non-prescribed medicine form and signed by the parent on collecting the child. At all times the child will be comforted and placed in an area of quiet away from other children and will be able to sleep if they wish. In extreme cases there may be a need for isolation until the child is collected.

If a child is unwell and requires Calpol then they are deemed unfit for nursery and parents will be contacted to arrange collection of the child.

At the Manager's discretion, children can be excluded for 24 hours following a temperature. This decision will be made in the best interests of the individual child and all other children and staff at the nursery.

If the child is found to have an infectious disease, the Manager will fix a notice to the reception door, informing parents of the outbreak. It will state the diagnosed infection and the date, plus any relevant information that parents may need to know. See Infectious Diseases guidance.

Medicine (both prescribed and non-prescription) must only be administered to a child where written permission for that particular medicine has been obtained from the child's parent and/or carer. When dealing with medication of any kind in the nursery, strict guidelines should be followed.

If a child develops sickness and diarrhoea, they **MUST** remain away from nursery for **AT LEAST 48 hours**. After this point they must be clear of either symptom for a **further 24 hours** from the last episode.

Please refer to Infectious Disease Guidance for all other exclusion information.

Prescribed Medication

- A child who has been prescribed **antibiotics** cannot return to Nursery until they have been taking the medication for **24 hours** to ensure that there is no adverse reaction to the medication. The child must be deemed well enough to attend nursery after 24 hours. If a child is immediately re-prescribed the same antibiotics for the same instance of illness, the 24-hour exclusion DOES NOT apply.
- Any prescribed medicines should be stored in the original container from the GP, dentist, nurse or pharmacist with the dosage clearly labelled on the bottle, with both the prescribed date and expiry date for staff to see.
- Prescribed medicine can only be given to the person named on the bottle and for the dosage stated.
- The parent or guardian of any child requiring prescribed medication should allow a senior member of staff to have sight of the bottle. The staff member should note the details of the administration on the Medication form. Another member of staff must check these details.
- Piriton can be administered for allergy relief. If this is the first instance the child has had a reaction, then the child will need to be collected, and the allergy checked to confirm.
- Pharmacist prescribed medication – now that many GPs are referring families to pharmacists for treatment, it is important that the guidelines regarding prescribed medication are adhered to. In relation to a medication which is to be ingested, should the pharmacist not attach a label with the name of the medication, dosage information and whom it is for, then advise parents that they need to request that this is added. This will best support administration of medication if required when the child is in nursery. However, if the prescription relates to a cream, then this can be accepted, providing the instructions from the pack are entered on the Medication form, and are followed fully. This will only apply for short-term use and so if the issue doesn't appear to improve following use of the cream, then a doctor would need to be consulted.
- The parent or guardian should give prior written permission for the administration of each and every medication and a written record will be kept of all medicine administered. Prescribed Medication form.
- The parent or guardian should sign and date daily to confirm the agreed dosage for that day.
- The parent or guardian should be asked when the child had last been given the medication before coming to nursery; this information should be recorded on the Medication form. Similarly, when the child is picked up, the parent or guardian will be given precise details of the times and dosage given throughout the day. The parent's or guardian's signature must be obtained at both times.
- A senior member of staff will administer the medicine or offer it in a manner acceptable to the child at the prescribed time and in the prescribed form. (It is important to note that staff working with children are not legally obliged to administer medication).
- Another staff member must witness the administration of medication.
- If the child refuses to take the appropriate medication, then a note should be made on the form.
- Where medication is 'essential' or may have side effects, discussion with the parent should take place to establish the appropriate response.
- Wherever possible ask parents to request that GPs prescribe the least number of doses per day, i.e. 3 x daily, rather than 4 x daily.

Non-Prescribed Medication

Non-prescribed medicines can include those that can be purchased from pharmacies (including some over the counter medicines which can only be purchased from a pharmacy), health shops and supermarkets.

- The nursery will **not** administer non-prescribed medication, with the exception of fever relief for a high temperature, or an antihistamine for a severe allergic reaction, and the child is waiting to be collected by parents, or an ambulance, but only with prior written consent from the parent/carer and only when there is a health reason to do so. For teething we will administer teething gel, powders or the use of a teething ring. At the discretion of the Manager, we will also administer liquid paracetamol (Calpol) for teething where there are no other symptoms or fever present.
- Another staff member must witness the administration of medication
- The nursery can keep a supply of liquid paracetamol in sachets on the premises in a locked medicine cabinet. Staff must follow the prescribed medication procedure for this.
- The only non-prescribed cream that will be applied to a child will be for the treatment or prevention of nappy rash e.g. Sudocrem, or 'over the counter' moisturiser for eczema. Prior written permission must be obtained from the parent/guardian. Sunscreen and teething gel will also be applied, with prior permission. Refer to Parent Permissions form (Child Registration)
- If any child is brought to the nursery in a condition in which he/she may require medication sometime during the day, you should decide if the child is fit to be left at the nursery. If the child is staying, the parent or guardian must be asked if any kind of medication has already been given, at what time, and in what dosage.
- The nursery DOES NOT administer medication unless prior written consent is given for each and every medicine and a written record will be kept of all medication administered. Medication form.

Medication given prior to nursery sessions

If non-prescribed medication has been given prior to a session, the parent will need to complete a Medication Prior to Nursery form detailing the medication given, times, dosage and any possible side effects. It will be made clear to the parent that if the child's health/condition deteriorates, they will be contacted to collect their child from nursery.

Parents of any child who has diabetes, needs an epi-pen for allergies or who suffers from epilepsy, or any other life-threatening or long-term medical conditions should discuss with the Manager **prior** to starting nursery. Specialised training needs to be delivered to staff so that they have a better understanding and are confident and able to administer the required medication. A trained nurse who specialises in certain conditions should train the staff and present a certificate to confirm they are able to carry out the procedures. Children should **not** start nursery until this training has been undertaken by the staff and a Health Care Plan filled in by the parent, stating the needs of the child.

Notifiable Diseases

If the setting has reason to believe that any child is suffering from a notifiable disease identified as such in the Public Health (infectious diseases) Regulations 1988, we will inform Ofsted. We will act on any advice given by the Health Protection Agency and inform Ofsted of any action taken. See Infectious Diseases guidance.

For any public pandemic that occurs, the company will monitor regular updates from UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA) and seek advice and guidance from the Local Early Years Authority, in the best interests of families and staff who use the setting.

Allergies and Allergic Reactions

- Information passed on through parents from the registration form regarding allergic reactions and allergies must be shared with all staff in the nursery (see training, Health Care Plan in Medications section)
- The Nursery Manager must carry out a full allergy risk assessment procedure with the parent prior to the child starting the nursery. The information must then be shared with all staff
- Managers MUST ensure that the allergy management procedure and paperwork is fully implemented, with the allergy/dietary requirement forms displayed in the kitchen, office and rooms for all children. Refer to Food Allergy & Nutrition Management policy, Food Safety Management guidance, Food Allergens guidance
- A sick child needs, above all, its parent/guardian and therefore every effort should be made to contact him/her as soon as possible
- If the allergic reaction is severe, a member of staff will summon an ambulance immediately. DO NOT attempt to transport the sick/injured child in your own vehicle
- Whilst waiting for the ambulance, contact the parent/guardian and arrange to meet them at the hospital
- A senior member of staff must accompany the child and collect together registration forms, relevant medication sheets, medication and child's comforter
- Staff must remain calm at all times; children who witness an allergic reaction/accident may well be affected by it and may need lots of cuddles and reassurance.

Staff medication

The first aid box for staff should be kept in a readily accessible position, but out of reach of the children.

First aid boxes should only contain items permitted by the Health & Safety (First Aid) Regulations Act 1981, such as sterile dressings, bandages, and eye pads. No other medical items, such as paracetamol, should be kept in the first aid box. See First Aid Box checklist.

Storage

All medication for children must have the child's name clearly written on the bottle and be kept in a medicine cabinet which is kept locked at all times, other than when medicines are being issued or received. The key to the medicine cabinet must be kept safe and out of reach of the children at all times.

Any antibiotics requiring refrigeration must be kept in an airtight container with lid, in either the kitchen or milk kitchen fridge, in an area inaccessible to children.

All medications should be in their original containers or they will not be given. All prescribed medicines should have the pharmacist's details and notes attached to show the dosage needed and the date the prescription was issued. This will all be checked, along with any expiry dates, before staff agree to administer the medication.

Any use of preparations such as sun cream, lotions, teething gel and nappy creams will be discussed with parents and their key carer at the first settling session. Written consent to administer them will be documented.

Associated documents:

- Prescribed & Non-Prescribed Medication form
- Ongoing Prescribed & Non-Prescribed Medication form
- Record of Administration form
- Parent Permission form
- First Aid Box checklist
- Infectious Diseases guidance
- Health Care Plan
- Allergy Risk Assessment
- Food Allergy and Nutrition Management policy
- Food Allergens guidance
- Food Safety Management guidance
- Blank Risk Assessment
- Health Monitoring form
- Medication Prior to Nursery form
- Monthly Illness Analysis