

Sickness / Illness Policy

Medication

Calpol (and other temperature reducing medications) will only be given if a temperature arises whilst in Nursery and will only be given once. A fever is a high temperature of 38C or more. Fever is the body's natural response to fighting infections so if it does not work you will be asked to collect your child in order to seek further advice

Temperatures due to teething will be at the Managers discretion.

We will not administer Calpol when directed to by Parents when dropping them off as this means they are already unwell and should be home until you know what is wrong and it would be unfair to accept them into Nursery.

Bringing in medication prescribed by a Doctor will continue to be administered as long as it is agreed that they are okay to be in Nursery.

Chuckles Nursery – Illness Chart

The following exclusion periods apply should your child have any of the following illnesses. These are not guidelines but procedures that we have put in place in order to minimise the risks of spreading the infection/illness to the other children in our care and also our team. **We reserve the right to refuse admittance** if we think that the child may be feeling unwell, but is not able to let us know, as we feel that is unfair to the child.

All rashes are to be treated as infectious until diagnosed by a Doctor
 “Recovered” – this means they can return to the nursery when the Nursery Manager is satisfied that there will be no risk of infection to the other children.

Disease	Signs and Symptoms	Exclusion period	Comments
Chicken Pox	Red, quite itchy, spots or blisters are scattered over the entire body and the child has a moderate fever.	Until all spots have crusted over	
Cold sores (Herpes simplex)	Blisters inside cheeks, ulcers on the tongue, cold sores around the mouth	Age dependant Non mobile – none Others – until clear	Non mobile children are okay, but children who will put things in their mouth which others could use are high risk
Conjunctivitis	Itching and pain in eyes, which become red and inflamed. White discharge or “sticky eye”	Age dependant Non mobile - none Others - until clear	Risk of infection to others is high If the child cannot refrain from touching the eye then they need to stay away until clear
Flu	Fever, cough, sore throat, runny or stuffy nose, muscle or body aches, headaches, fatigue (tiredness) Some people may have vomiting and	Until well No sign of temperature, breathing	Risk of infection to others is high

	diarrhoea, though this is more common in children than adults.	difficulties etc	
Gastrointestinal infection	Vomiting, diarrhoea, dehydration. In usual circumstances diarrhoea in a child constitutes 3 or more loose stools	Until well. 48 hours after diarrhoea and vomiting have stopped	
Glandular Fever	Usually young children under 3 years do not have clear signs or symptoms	None as long as the child is well enough	
Hand, Foot and Mouth disease	Red spots with raised blister head on hands, feet and mouth	24 hours or until the child is well	Children must be assessed by a doctor as can be confused with Chicken Pox.
Head Lice	The child will not be sent home. Letters will be sent home to all parents asking them to check and treat their child before returning to Nursery	Child must be treated before returning	
Hepatitis A (jaundice)	Gradual onset of headache, loss of appetite, nausea, urine dark, faeces pale putty colour	7 days from onset of jaundice	
Impetigo	The infection is characterised by inflamed blisters that pop, weep and form crusts	Until all lesions have crusted and healed	If well enough to attend after 48 hours evidence of antibiotics must be shown
Measles	Misery, high temperature. Heavy cold, with discharging nose and eyes. Later – harsh cough, conjunctivitis, white spots in cheek, followed by dusky red patchy rash, starting behind the ears and along ears/hairline – spreads to face, trunk and limbs	Minimum of 4 days from onset of rash	Preventable by vaccination of MMR
Meningitis (bacterial and viral)	Fever, pains in back of joints, vomiting. Headache, fear of bright lights, stiff neck, confusion. Skin pale/blotchy, red rash or purple spots/bruises may appear	Until recovered	Nursery will take guidance from Public Health should a case occur
Mumps	Swelling of the lymph glands in the throat and neck	5 days after onset of swelling	Preventable by vaccination of MMR
Ringworm	Round patches of skin with a red raised edge and a clearer centre. Scaly and itchy skin. Very red and highly scaling at the edge of the rash (inflammation) The infection may affect the skin of the scalp, feet, groin, beard, or other areas	Able to attend once treatment has started	Children should see a doctor for confirmation Avoid sharing towels, bedding or clothes
Roseola Infatum	Has a high fever for three days and a pink rash covers their body	Until completely recovered	

Rubella (German Measles)	pink or red rash that begins on the face and then spreads downward to the rest of the body. Mild fever, usually under 102°F, swollen and tender lymph nodes, runny or stuffy nose, headache, muscle pain, inflamed or red eyes.	4 days from onset of rash	
Scabies	Itchy mite burrows, visible as red raised spots, especially between the fingers. Intense irritation, sleeplessness	72 hours following treatment	Households and close contacts will also require treatment
Slapped cheek syndrome (fifth disease)	red specks on the cheeks, nose, arms, thighs and buttocks. These are often blurred which makes it look like the child has been slapped.	None once rash has developed	The infection is before the rash
Sickness and diarrhoea	Vomiting, diarrhoea, dehydration. In usual circumstances diarrhoea in a child constitutes 3 or more loose stools	48 hours after the last symptoms	
Scarlet Fever	Moderate fever, a sore throat and a rash which is often located in their armpits or groin. The child's skin peels and they get a coarse, pink tongue – a condition known as strawberry tongue.	24 hours after antibiotic treatment is completed	Infectious for 2-3 weeks if antibiotics are not administered
Shingles	Early symptoms can include: headache; burning, tingling, numbness or itchiness of the skin in the affected area; a feeling of being generally unwell, rarely a high temperature; localised pain	See Chicken Pox	
Threadworms	Presence of threadworms in stools (white, cotton-like pieces) sore anus, itchy bottom, sleeplessness, lack of appetite	24 hours following treatment	Treatment for child and household
Thrush	White patches inside mouth, red rash around mouth or in genital area	Mouth – 24 hours after treatment or longer if they are not eating/drinking due to risk of dehydration	Genitals – no exclusion necessary although treatment and good hygiene required Dummies, toothbrushes and cups must be thrown away
Temperatures	Normal range for child is 36 -37.5 degrees C. Anything higher is cause for concern	Until temperature returns to normal	
Tonsillitis	Very sore throat, white patches on tonsils, swollen glands in neck, aches and pains in back and limbs	Until recovered or at least 48 hours on antibiotics	The child will be unwell and this is why they are excluded
Whooping	Characterised by long fits of coughing	2 days after	

cough	followed by wheezy breathing and possibly vomiting. Symptoms are typically worse at night	starting anti-biotics	
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