

Infection Control



Fraserburgh South Park Nursery

2023

UN Convention on the Rights of the Child

Article 6 (Survival and development): Children have the right to live. Governments should ensure that children survive and develop healthily.

The nursery has a duty to protect the health, safety and welfare of all users and employees as well as a duty of care to provide a safe environment both indoors and outdoors. At South Park Nursery we use Infection Prevention and Control in Childcare Settings (Day Care and Childminding Settings) guidance, which covers early years settings.

This guidance is also be used by all our staff involved in any outdoor activities with the children. We have a 'duty of care' to provide a safe environment for children to thrive, investigate and develop in.

More information can be found here...

<https://hub.careinspectorate.com/media/1538/infection-prevention-and-control-in-childcare-settings.pdf>

Minimise sources of contamination

- We ensure nursery staff have A REHIS Food Hygiene Certificate or equivalent in food handling.
- All staff are trained in infection control within 6 months of starting post. Until then EYLP's are champions and responsible to ensure new staff are carrying out the correct procedures.
- We store food that requires refrigeration, covered and dated within a refrigerator, at a temperature of 5°C or below.
- We wash hands before and after handling food, and wear disposable aprons when preparing food.
- We clean and disinfect food storage and preparation areas before and immediately after use.
- Food is bought from reputable sources and used by recommended date.

To control the spread of infection

- We ensure good hand washing procedures (toilet, handling animals, soil, food)
- Children are encouraged to blow and wipe their own noses when necessary and to dispose of the soiled tissues hygienically, washing hands after doing so.
- We keep a record of how and when equipment is cleaned.
- Ensure different cloths and towels are kept for different areas. All reusable cloths are washed daily at a minimum of 40 degrees
- We cover all cuts and open sores with plasters and/or wear gloves.
- We wear protective clothing to minimize infection i.e. when preparing food, dealing with accidents.
- A protocol is in place that is followed regarding contact with blood and body fluids.
 - Double gloves and apron worn
 - Soiled articles sealed in a plastic bag
 - Area cordoned off until cleaning has occurred.

- Staff aware of procedures for the prevention of infection avoidance and reduction

To raise awareness of hygiene procedures

- Inform all attending adults of the existing policy and procedures.
- Ensure that student induction includes this information.
- Provide visual instructions where possible for ease of understanding.

"It is important that you know the children in your care and whether they are at greater risk of getting or spreading an infection. Some medical conditions place children at higher risk of infection that would not usually be serious in most children.

It is therefore important that you ask parents/guardians whether their children have any specific health issues and record this appropriately and sensitively within the child's care plan or record." Health Protection Scotland (2018)

To prevent cross-contamination

- Ensure that adults and children have separate toilet facilities.

To prevent the persistence and further spread of infection

- Ensure that dedicated sinks are clearly marked.
- Be vigilant as to signs of infection persisting or recurring.
- Ask parents to keep their child at home if they have an infection, and to inform the nursery as to the nature of the infection.
- Remind parents not to bring a child to nursery who has been vomiting or had diarrhoea until at least 48 hours has elapsed since the last attack.

Common Illness/ Conditions and Exclusion periods.

Below are the common illnesses that we may encounter, also the symptoms and exclusion period (if any) required.

Illness/ Condition	Symptoms	Management	Exclusion
Diarrhoea		Send home	48 hours after first normal stool
Sickness		Send Home	48 Hours after they have stopped being sick
Chickenpox	Sudden onset- fever, malaise, generalised rash. Rash develops in successive crops usually starting on the face	Send home, advise parents of the rest of the class	5 days from the onset of the rash. If immunocompromised- Until the lesions are crusted over.
Cold Sores	Fever, malaise, blistering like lesions on the lips and in the mouth, including the tongue	Advise parents. Sterilise equipment	Children with open sores who "mouth" toys, bite or drool
Conjunctivitis	Watering eyes, swelling of the eyelids and a yellow/green discharge.	Send home	Until symptoms settle or until treated with an antibiotic for 24 hours.
		Advice letter sent home to	Children should return to

Head Lice		parents	school after first treatment has been applied
Impetigo	Blister like lesions then a yellow/green discharge. Skin around the lesions are red and inflamed	Send home	Until skin is healed or 48 hours after starting treatment
Measles (Notifiable)	Fever, conjunctivitis, runny nose and cough. White spots which fade as the rash appears. Rash usually appears in the hairline rapidly spreading to face and trunk	Send home Inform the parents of the class	Until 4 days after onset of rash.
Mumps (Notifiable)	Fever, swelling and tenderness of one or both salivary glands.	Send home Inform parents of the class	5 days after onset of swelling.
Rubella (Notifiable)	A mild prodrome of malaise and fever 1-2 days before onset of rash	Send home - Information must be given to everyone especially pregnant women who must see the GP.	6 days from onset of rash.
Scabies If outbreak suspected notify.	Intense itching. Rash will be present on the fingers, elbows, knees, ankles, waist, under the breast and genital areas.	Send home immediately.	Until first treatment is complete
Throat infections	Inflamed throat, swollen glands	Send home advise to see GP	Minimum of 24 hours after the start of antibiotics.

<p>Scarlet Fever</p>	<p>Fine pink-red rash that feels like sandpaper to touch. It may start in one area, but soon spreads to many parts of the body, such as the ears, neck, and chest. The rash may be itchy.</p> <p>Other symptoms include a high temperature, a flushed face, and a red, swollen tongue.</p>	<p>Send home</p>	<p>Minimum of 24 hours after the start of antibiotics.</p>
<p>Hand, Foot and Mouth</p>	<p>Hand, foot, and mouth disease is a common viral illness that usually affects infants and children younger than 5 years old. However, it can sometimes occur in older children and adults. Typical symptoms of hand, foot, and mouth disease include fever, mouth sores, and a skin rash.</p>	<p>Send home if...</p> <p>The child is not feeling well enough to participate in class or has a fever.</p> <p>Practitioners feels he or she cannot take care of the child without compromising care for the other children in the class.</p> <p>Excessive drooling from mouth sores might be a problem that people find difficult to manage.</p> <p>. It usually takes about 7 days for the blisters to dry up.</p>	

