Last Review Date 31/3/2022 2020 Last Review and update 30/08/22 Policy No. 11

Issued:



Policy Statement

It is the priority of Kids at Play Waterford to protect all children attending our service and all persons working in our service from the transmission of infections. The health and well-being of all children, staff and visitors to our service is paramount and our aim is to prevent and manage any infection which poses a threat to the service.

This policy should be read in conjunction with Management of Infectious Disease in Childcare Facilities and Other Childcare Settings (2012) from the Preschool and Childcare Facility Subcommittee at the Health Protection Surveillance Centre (HPSC), which guides practice in infection control at Kids at Play Waterford.

This policy is underwritten by the Child Care Act 1991 (Early Years Services) Regulations 2016 and (Registration of School Age Childcare Services) Regulations 2018.

This policy has been sent by email to all parents/guardians of children enrolled in Kids at Play Waterford. It is available on site also and will be communicated to all parents, guardians and school age children.

Rationale

'Children who spend time in group childcare settings such as the preschool setting generally are open to contracting a wide range of illnesses (particularly gastrointestinal and respiratory illnesses). Infants and toddlers are at particular risk of infection - they explore the environment with their mouths, have poor control of their secretions and excretions, have little immunity to common illnesses and require a lot of hands-on care from adults. In order to minimise the risk of infection, Standard Infection Control Precautions should be used routinely in all [childcare] settings.'

(Management of Infectious Disease in Childcare Facilities and Other Childcare Settings (2012) Preschool and Childcare Facility Subcommittee Health Protection Surveillance Centre (HPSC))

Adults too need to be protected, as far as possible, from the spread of any infection and Kids at Play Waterford has a duty of care to all of the children and adults who use the service as well as to all members of the staff team.

'Standard precautions are basic good hygiene measures (e.g. handwashing, appropriate use of protective clothing, environmental cleaning etc.) that should be practiced by all caregivers at all times and with all children. It is not always possible to tell who has an infectious disease, infection can be spread by a person who has no signs and symptoms of illness or is incubating an infection e.g.

Last Review Date 31/3/2022 2020

Policy No. 11

Issued:

Last Review and update 30/08/22



flu, Chickenpox. For this reason, it is essential that good hygiene practices are applied routinely in all childcare settings.' (HPSC, 2012)

The overall aims of this policy are:

- 1. To promote and protect the health of all of the children and adults at Kids at Play Waterford and reduce the risk of infection.
- 2. To provide guidelines to parents/guardians/carers as users of Kids at Play Waterford about the attendance of sick children and to keep the incidence of infectious disease to a minimum.
- 3. To help differentiate between minor (can attend the service and more significant (should not remain in the service) infections and to give guidance on the prevention and management of infectious disease

At Kids at Play Waterford we encourage and support parents/guardians to maintain their children's immunisation schedules.

Legislation and regulatory requirements

- 1. Regulation 10 of the Child Care Act 1991 (Early Years Services) Regulations 2016, requires a Policy on Infection Control that specifies the procedures to be followed in the service to protect staff members (paid and unpaid) and children attending the service from the transmission of infections.
- 2. Regulation 23: Safeguarding Health, Safety and Welfare of Child requires that the Infection Control Policy is implemented; staff know their roles and responsibilities and have received training on the policy.
- 3. Regulation 31: Notification of Incidents requires that where there is a diagnosis of a notifiable illness1 as defined in the Infectious Diseases Regulations 1981(SI No 390 of 1981) of any child attending the service or any staff members this must be notified to the Tusla Early Years Inspectorate.
 - Other relevant requirements include:
- 4. The Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act, 2005, Number 10 of 2005, sets out the general duties of all employers to manage the safety, health and welfare of their employees in any

Last Review Date 31/3/2022 2020

Policy No. 11

Issued:

Last Review and update 30/08/22



place of employment. [Guidelines on the Act and its requirements are available on the Health and Safety Authority's website: www.hsa.ie]

5. The Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Biological Agents) Regulations 2013 (S.I. No. 572 of 2013) set down the minimum requirements for the protection of workers from the health risks associated with biological agents in the workplace. [biological agents include bacteria and viruses] The duties include carrying out a risk assessment and putting in place the appropriate measures to protect employees' health and safety.

1 www.hpsc.ie/NotifiableDiseases/ListofNotifiableDiseases/

Children's needs

Children need:

- 1. The service to have efficient and effective systems and procedures in place that ensure that their health and wellbeing are protected.
- 2. Their parents/guardians to know what their responsibility is, in helping to protect them and others in the service.

Parents'/Families' needs

Parents/guardians need:

- 1. To be clear on what systems and procedures are in place to protect their children from infections and to deal with any incidences of infection that occur in the service.
- 2. To know the durations and the reasons for any exclusion periods that may apply in relation to their child during any incidences of infectious diseases and they need to know what will happen should their child become ill while attending the service.

Staff needs

Last Review Date 31/3/2022 2020 Last Review and update 30/08/22 Policy No. 11

Issued:

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All members of the staff team need:

- 1. To be very clear on their roles and responsibilities relating to infection control in the service.
- 2. To know what parents/guardians must be told in relation to keeping their child away from the service during any outbreak of an infectious disease and exactly what to do in the case of a child becoming ill while at the service.

Management needs

Management needs:

- 1. This policy to help with ensuring that their legislative and regulatory responsibilities relating to infection control in the service are met and that all relevant best practice guidelines are implemented in the service.
- To ensure that everyone in the staff team and all parents/guardians are clear on their roles and responsibilities in relation to protecting everyone in the service as well as the reasons for, and the required duration of, exclusion periods for any diagnosed cases of infectious illness.

National Quality Frameworks

- 1. Tusla: Quality and Regulatory Framework
- 2. Síolta: The National Quality Framework for Early Childhood Education

See information on best practices for minimising the spread of infectious diseases in Management of Infectious Disease in Childcare Facilities and Other Childcare Settings (2012) Preschool and Childcare Facility Subcommittee Health Protection Surveillance Centre (HPSC)

Hand Hygiene

Kids at Play Waterford aims to keep children happy and healthy by supporting the children to understand the importance of hand washing.

Procedure

 The service will promote good hand hygiene techniques in line with HSE and WHO guidelines, and support children to do the same through modelling, signage, activities and games

Last Review Date 31/3/2022 2020 Last Review and update 30/08/22 Policy No. 11

Issued:



- Hand washing facilities are available in each childcare room, toilets, nappy changing areas, food preparation areas and cleaning areas.
- We will ensure an adequate supply of liquid soap, hand gel or rub and disposable or paper towels available throughout the premises including the arrival and outdoor areas. All hand gels and rubs must be kept out of children's reach.
- We will use liquid soap and warm running water for hand washing and only use hand gels or rubs where running water is not available
- Children can avail of the hand washing facilities when they need, and they will be encouraged and supported to practice this new skill.
- Wash hand basins have hot and cold mixer taps that are thermostatically controlled to
 ensure that hot water is no hotter than 43° to avoid scalding and facilitate hygienic hand
 washing.
- Staff encourage children to wash their hands after using the toilet, before eating any food and after playing outside.
- Guidelines on handwashing are displayed in the service. These guidelines incorporate visual images that are appropriate for staff and children.
- All hand gels for staff, parents or visitors to the Service are alcohol based.
- It is particularly important to wash hands regularly and thoroughly during the Covid-19
 pandemic and that the policy should be read in conjunction with the Covid-19 Response
 Plan.

Staff wash their hands before/after the following:

- The start of the work shift
- Eating, handling/preparing food or assisting/feeding a child.
- Preparing meals, snacks and drinks (including babies' bottles)
- Using the toilet or helping a child to use the toilet.
- Nappy changing/handling potties.
- Playing, or handling items, in the playground e.g., toys, sand, water.

Last Review Date 31/3/2022 2020 Last Review and update 30/08/22 Policy No. 11

Issued:

as at A



- Handling secretions e.g., from a child's nose or mouth, from sores or cuts, blood or body fluids (faeces, vomit, spit, nappies, pads, pus and urine).
- Handling or dealing with waste or rubbish.
- When caring for the sick.
- When hands are dirty.
- The removal of disposable gloves and/or aprons.
- Cleaning the Room
- Before and after being on public transport.
- When arriving and leaving the workplace/other sites
- Before and after being in a crowd
- Washing/handling of soiled clothes.
- Coughing or sneezing.
- After applying sunscreen.
- After touching cuts, blisters or any open sores.
- And at all other obviously necessary occasions

Children should wash their hands and be supervised doing so

- When they arrive at the Service and before they go home
- Before eating and drinking
- After a nappy change or using the toilet
- After playing outside
- After sneezing or coughing into their hands
- Whenever hands are visibly dirty

Remember:

• Hands are washed with warm water and liquid soap.

Last Review Date 31/3/2022 2020 Last Review and update 30/08/22 Policy No. 11

Issued:



- Cuts are covered with waterproof plasters.
- Nails of staff are clean and short.
- Liquid soap dispensers are utilised within the Service.

Handwashing should be performed as follows:

- Wet hands under warm running water to wrist level
- Apply liquid soap. Lather it evenly covering all areas of the hands for at least 20 seconds.
 Include the thumbs, fingertips, palms and in between the fingers, rubbing backwards and forwards at every stroke
- Rinse hands off thoroughly under warm running water
- Dry with paper towel using a patting motion to reduce friction, taking special care between the fingers
- Use the disposable paper towel that has been used to dry the hands to turn off taps
- Dispose of the disposable paper towel in a waste bin using the foot pedal to avoid contaminating hands that have just been washed

Definitions/Glossary

Infectious disease

An illness in which the symptoms and signs of illness are caused by germs. These germs can be any of a number of different types - bacteria, viruses, fungi, protozoa and parasites. For example, strep throat is caused by a bacteria called 'group A streptococcus' and impetigo, a common bacterial skin infection in children, can be caused by this or other bacteria, whereas measles, mumps and chickenpox are all caused by viruses

Contagious disease

Any illness caused by germs is an infectious illness, but that which can pass from one person to another is contagious. Not all infectious diseases are contagious. Ear infections are caused by germs,

Last Review Date 31/3/2022 2020

Policy No. 11

Issued:

Last Review and update 30/08/22



but are not passed from child to child. Thus, although an ear infection is an infectious disease it is not a contagious disease. On the other hand, chickenpox rapidly spreads from person to person and is an example of a highly contagious infectious disease.

Standard precautions

Basic good hygiene measures (e.g. handwashing, appropriate use of protective clothing, environmental cleaning etc.) that should be practiced by all caregivers at all times and with all children. It is not always possible to tell who has an infectious disease, infection can be spread by a person who has no signs and symptoms of illness or is incubating an infection e.g. flu, Chickenpox. For this reason, it is essential that good hygiene practices are applied routinely in all early years settings. (HPSC, 2012)

Cleaning

The removal of food residues, dirt and grease using a detergent.

Disinfection

A process that reduces the numbers of bacteria to a safe level.

Disinfectant

A chemical that will reduce the number of germs to a level at which they are not harmful

Detergent

An artificial cleansing agent capable of breaking down oils and fats.

Sanitisers

A combined detergent and disinfectant.

Principles of Prevention

There are three basic principles of infection prevention outlined in the HPSC guidance and observed at Kids at Play Waterford:

- 1. Handwashing is the single most effective way of preventing the spread of infection and should be used at every opportunity
- 2. Immunisation. All children and staff should be appropriately immunised
- 3. Exclusion. Any unwell staff member or child should be excluded

Last Review Date 31/3/2022 2020

Policy No. 11

Issued:

Last Review and update 30/08/22



At Kids at Play Waterford

- **1.** We aim to protect staff and children from the spread of infections, staff will understand how diseases are spread and which measures interrupt their spread.
- **2.** The spread of germs will be greatly reduced with standard precautions (see below) used consistently and regularly.
- **3.** Staff receive training in the use of Standard Precautions. This is particularly important because some diseases are contagious before symptoms appear and because the disease status of a child may not be known.
- **4.** The single most important way to prevent the spread of germs is by handwashing.
- **5.** Maintaining a good standard of environmental hygiene, coupled with appropriate cleaning of toys, personal care items, utensils and bed linen as well as appropriate disposal of items soiled with body fluids are other important precautions.

Standard precautions are applied when anyone has contact with:

- 1. Blood
- **2.** All body fluids, secretions (nasal secretions) and excretions (urine, faeces, vomit) except sweat, regardless of whether or not they contain visible blood
- 3. Non-intact skin (broken skin, sores) 4. Mucous membranes (eyes and mouth)

The key elements of standard precautions taken at Kids at Play Waterford include:

- 4. Handwashing and skin care
- **5.** Use of protective clothing, e.g., gloves and plastic apron
- **6.** Management of spillages, i.e., blood or other body fluids
- 7. Management of cuts, bites and needle-stick injuries
- 8. Coughing and sneezing etiquette
- 9. Environmental hygiene
- 10. Safe handling of laundry
- 11. Safe handling and disposal of waste including sharps

Last Review Date 31/3/2022 2020 Last Review and update 30/08/22 Policy No. 11

Issued:



12. Food hygiene.

Children are excluded only if they are ill, present a danger or a risk to others (children or adults) or are unable to benefit from the service's normal activities.

There are some illnesses where exclusion is necessary.

In general, parents/guardians are asked to keep their child away from the service, and staff members are required to stay away until they have seen their GP if any of the following are evident:

- 1. Diarrhoea and vomiting.
- **2.** A temperature of 101°F / 38°C or above.
- 3. Eye discharge.
- 4. Rash or skin disorder.
- 5. Strep throat.
- **6.** An earache or a bad cough.

This list applies to symptoms seen before any GP visit or diagnosis. Specific exclusion periods are necessary, and are applied, for particular diagnosed illnesses as outlined in Management of Infectious Disease in Childcare Facilities and Other Childcare Settings (2012) Preschool and Childcare Facility Subcommittee Health Protection Surveillance Centre (HPSC).

Any ill child in the service who becomes ill with fever, headache and vomiting will be sent home as soon as their parents/guardians can be contacted. Parents will immediately be made aware of the staff's concerns for the child's wellbeing. In this situation, if there is any significant delay in contacting the child's parents/guardians the child will be brought directly to the local hospital Emergency Department. A child with fever, headache and vomiting will not be allowed to wait indefinitely in the service.

In addition to these symptoms, children with meningococcal infection often develop a rash that starts as red spots but will progress to purple freckles and blotches, and even bruising. If this occurs, we will **CALL AN AMBULANCE, GET MEDICAL ATTENTION** first and then contact the parents/guardians.

Exclusion periods for infectious illnesses

Last Review Date 31/3/2022 2020 Last Review and update 30/08/22 Policy No. 11

Issued:



Ill children and staff should only return when they have recovered. Kids at play Waterford is guided and informed by the exclusion notes for the different diseases outlined in Chapter 9 of Management of Infectious Disease in Childcare Facilities and Other Childcare Settings (2012) page 33. See appendix 1 for HSE exclusion guidelines for infectious diseases.

Procedure for notifying infectious diseases

When Kids at play Waterford is informed by the Department of Public Health of a diagnosis of a child attending the service or an employee, unpaid worker, contractor or other person working in the service, as suffering from an infectious disease within the meaning of the Infectious Disease Regulations 1981(SI No 390 of 1981) and amendments – See: www.hpsc.ie/NotifiableDiseases/ ListofNotifiableDiseases/ – this will be notified to Tusla Early Years Inspectorate by Director of Kids at Play Waterford using the Child Care Act (Early Years Services) Regulations 2016 Part VIII, Article 31, Notification of Incident Form.

Outbreak of an infectious disease

In the event of an outbreak of infectious disease immediate contact will be made by the Manager of the service with the Department of Public Health. Senior management of Kids at Play Waterford will be notified immediately and will be directly involved in supporting the staff, parents and children. Their actions will be guided by Management of Infectious Disease in Childcare Facilities and Other Childcare Settings (2012) for guidance.]

Communication Plan

Parents/guardians are included in the team approach to infection control. A co-operative approach between parents and Kids at Play Waterford will help to ensure a healthy environment for the children.

Parents/guardians who feel their child is too ill or unwell to participate in indoor or outdoor activity, are advised to keep them home to ensure a complete recovery.

Keeping immunisation records for all children attending the service is a legal requirement. Prior to enrolment parents/guardians are asked for a copy of their child's immunisation passport or record card. Parents/guardians are encouraged to ensure that their child is fully up to date with their immunisations and are required to inform the service if their child has not received any of the standard vaccinations.

Last Review Date 31/3/2022 2020 Last Review and update 30/08/22 Policy No. 11

Issued:



Parents/guardians must inform the service of any known infectious illness in their child. This is of particular importance if the illness might affect others in the service, for example, if a child develops chickenpox or measles or other such contagious illnesses.

Parents/guardians are informed if there are any outbreaks of infection in the service

Parents/guardians of children with any chronic (persistent or long-term) infectious conditions will be encouraged to share this information with the Management at Kids at Play Waterford

All female staff members need to know if they are immune to Rubella. (A simple blood test can tell if someone is susceptible to infection.) All parents/guardians/carers and staff members will be notified of any known incidence of Rubella in the service.

2 Note: Diarrhoea can be due to infectious and non-infectious causes. Common non-infectious causes include antibiotic use or food intolerance. Other diseases such as coeliac disease and cystic fibrosis can have diarrhoea as a symptom. With these situations the diarrhoea is not usually associated with symptoms such as vomiting and fever. This type of diarrhoea is not contagious and will not spread to other people.

Procedures & Practices

Prevention of Spread of Infection

Handwashing

See the Kids at Play Waterford Hand Hygiene Policy

- 1. Posters of correct hand washing procedures are available at wash hand basins for adults and children.
- 2. Warm running water is available for hand washing at a temperature no greater than 43°C at children's wash hand basins.
- 3. A cleaning agent such as soap is used when hand washing.
- 4. Hand drying facilities are available.
- 5. Children's hand washing and hand drying is supervised at all times.
- 6. Hands are washed and dried after using the toilet, after handling animals, after sneezing, blowing nose, coughing, or touching a cut or sore and before eating or handling food.

Last Review Date 31/3/2022 2020 Last Review and update 30/08/22 Policy No. 11

Issued:



Respiratory hygiene (coughing and sneezing)

All adults and children cover their mouths and nose with a tissue when coughing or sneezing.

As required, Kids at Play Waterford will notify the Tusla Early Years Inspectorate when the department of Public Health has confirmed to us that there is a diagnosis of a child attending the service, an employee, unpaid worker, contractor or other person working in the service as suffering from an infectious disease within the meaning of The Infectious Diseases Regulations 1981 (SI No 390 of 1981) and amendments. www.hpsc.ie/NotifiableDiseases/ListofNotifiableDiseases/

Kids at Play Waterford will contact the local Department of Public Health:

- **1.** If we have a concern about a communicable disease or infection, or if we need advice on infection control.
- 2. If we are concerned that the number of children who have developed similar symptoms is higher than normal / if we think that we may have an outbreak of infectious disease in the service.
- 3. If we are not sure whether to exclude a child or member of staff.
- **4.** Before sending letters to parents/guardians about an infectious disease.

Other Standard Precautions

Cleaning the environment

- The premises of the service and all the fixtures will be cleaned daily by staff and signed off on daily cleaning checklist.
- Details of cleaning will be recorded on the daily cleaning each day.
- The floors will be cleaned and washed daily.
- The equipment and shelves will be cleaned and disinfected once a week and as required.
- All cleaning equipment is kept in a secure area and all mops are colour coded and used in designated areas. The cleaning products used are Dettol, bleach and lemon gel floor cleaner.
- Classroom tables are cleaned at least twice a day, before being used for meal and snack times and after children have gone home.

Last Review Date 31/3/2022 2020

Policy No. 11

Issued:

Last Review and update 30/08/22



- Following contagious outbreaks, all rooms and equipment are sterilised. Toys and Equipment.
- Toys and equipment will be cleaned according to the toy cleaning programme and schedule.
- Toys and equipment will be cleaned with hot water and detergent and disinfectant.
- Soft furnishings and cloths are cleaned weekly if needed.
- Playdough is changed weekly to avoid spread of infection and to keep the service hygienic.

Personal protective clothing

Protective clothing is used when required (gloves and aprons). See Nappy Changing Policy.

Blood and body fluid spillages

Standard Precautions as outlined in Management of Infectious Disease in Childcare Facilities and Other Childcare Settings (2012) are used when any member of staff has contact with:

- 1. Blood
- 2. All body fluids, secretions (nasal secretions) and excretions (urine, faeces, vomit) except sweat, regardless of whether or not they contain visible blood
- 3. Non-intact skin (broken skin, sores)
- **4.** Mucous membranes (eyes and mouth)

Spillages of blood, faeces, urine and vomit are cleaned immediately using disposable cloths and disposed of in closed bin. Mops are never used for cleaning blood, urine, vomit or faeces.

At Kids at Play Waterford we assume that blood is infectious, regardless of its source.

The procedure used for dealing with blood and body fluid spillages is as outlined in Management of Infectious Disease in Childcare Facilities and Other Childcare Settings (2012) on Page 13.

First Aid will not be withheld if gloves are not available. While due care and caution is important in handling potentially infectious fluids, fear of infection will never prevent First Aid being given.

Staff avoid direct contact with blood or bloody fluids. Should blood come in contact with skin the likelihood of transmission of infection through intact skin is very remote. STAFF DO NOT PANIC. They wash the area with soap and water. If blood splashes into the eye or mouth, they rinse with water and if necessary seek medical advice.

Last Review Date 31/3/2022 2020

Policy No. 11

Issued:

Last Review and update 30/08/22



Laundry

- **1.** Soiled linen is washed separately at the hottest wash the fabric will tolerate.
- **2.** Gloves and aprons are used when handling soiled linen.
- **3.** Children's soiled clothing is placed in a plastic bag sealed and sent home with parents/ guardians.

Waste

- 1. Waste is recycled in accordance with local authority policy.
- 2. Nappies are stored in a leak proof airtight container which is easy to clean.
- **3.** Foot operated pedal bins are used to dispose of gloves, aprons and soiled dressings.
- **4.** External bins are stored away from children's access.

Animals, pets including poultry and fish

- 1. Animals /pets (including fish) are not allowed to enter Kids at Play Waterford Crèches.
- 2. No trips are organised to zoo's or farms

Perishable food

- 1. All perishable food is kept in a refrigerator at temperatures of $0^{\circ}-5^{\circ}$ C.
- 2. Perishable food is not left at room temperature for more than two hours.
- 3. Perishable food left at room temperature for two hours or longer is discarded.

Other precautions

- 1. Toys and other play materials are not allowed into the toilet area.
- **2.** Individual combs, hairbrushes, toothbrushes, personal clothing, bedding and towels are labelled and not shared.

Last Review Date 31/3/2022 2020

Policy No. 11

Issued:

Last Review and update 30/08/22



- **3.** At least once a day, even in winter, the children's playrooms and staff-rooms are aired and the windows opened.
- **4.** A box of tissues is always readily available to all children and adults.

Nappy Changing and Toileting

- 1. Nappy changing is only carried out in the designated nappy changing area.
- **2.** The changing mat and area will be cleaned (with hot water and disinfectant) and dried thoroughly after use.
- 3. Disposable gloves are worn by staff when changing a nappy.
- 4. Antibacterial soap is provided for hand washing after nappy changing.
- 5. Disposable paper towels are used for hand drying purposes
- **6.** Soiled nappies are bagged and disposed of hygienically i.e., sanitising unit or placed in a lidded bin and emptied after each use.
- **7.** The nappy changing area is cleaned in accordance with the cleaning schedule.

Immunisation Records

On enrolment at Kids at Play Waterford, parents/guardians are asked for their child's immunisation record.

Parents/guardians of children who are **not** immunised are made aware of the dangers of infectious diseases. Parents are encouraged to keep to up to date with current vaccination requirements and to ensure that the service is kept informed, and the child's record updated when required.

Parents/guardians are not required to have their children immunised to gain admission to the service but where a child's immunisation record is not up-to-date parents/guardians are encouraged to have their child vaccinated.

If a child is not immunised, parents/guardians must be advised that their children will be excluded from the service during outbreaks of some vaccine preventable diseases such as Measles, Whooping Cough etc., even if their child is well. This is to protect their non-immunised child.

Review:

Last Review Date 31/3/2022 2020 Last Review and update 30/08/22 Policy No. 11

Issued:



Management, in consultation with staff, monitors and reviews the effectiveness of the policy yearly or as required.

Appendix 1

Common Rashes and Skin Infections	Recommended period to be kept away from crèche	Comments
Chickenpox	Until scabs are dry, usually 5-7 days from onset of rash	SEE: Vulnerable Children and Female Staff - Pregnancy
German measles (rubella)	Seven days from onset of rash	Preventable by immunization (MMR x 2) SEE: Female Staff - Pregnancy
Hand, foot and mouth	None, once child is well	Contact your local DPH if a large number of children are affected. Exclusion may be considered in some circumstances
Impetigo	Until lesions are crusted and healed, or 24 hours after commencing antibiotic treatment	Antibiotic treatment speeds healing and reduces the infectious period
Measles	Four days from onset of rash	Preventable by vaccination (MMR x 2) SEE: Vulnerable Children and Female Staff - Pregnancy
Ringworm	Exclusion not usually required	Treatment is required
Scabies	Children can return after first treatment	Household and close contacts require treatment
Scarlet fever	Child can return 24 hours after commencing antibiotic treatment	Antibiotic treatment recommended for the affected child
Slapped cheek/fifth disease. Parvovirus B19	None	SEE: Female Staff - Pregnancy
Shingles	Exclude only if rash is weeping and cannot be covered	Can cause chickenpox in those who are not immune i.e. have not had chickenpox. It is spread by very close contact and touch. SEE: Vulnerable Children and Female Staff - Pregnancy

Last Review Date 31/3/2022 2020

Policy No. 11

Issued:

Last Review and update 30/08/22



Diarrhoea and Vomiting Illness	Recommended period to be kept away from crèche	Comments
Diarrhoea and/or vomiting	48 hours from the last episode of diarrhoea or vomiting	
E. coli O157 VTEC	Further exclusion required - cases excluded until 2 negative stool specimens taken at least 48h apart	This guidance may also apply to some contacts who may require microbiological clearance Public Health will provide advice
Typhoid [and paratyphoid] (enteric fever)	Further exclusion may be required for some children until they are no longer excreting	This guidance may also apply to some contacts who may require microbiological clearance Public Health will provide advice
Shigella (dysentery)	Further exclusion may be required for certain types of Shigella infections	Please consult your local DPH for further advice
Cryptosporidiosis	Exclude for 48 hours from last episode of diarrhoea	Exclusion from swimming pools is advisable for two weeks after the diarrhoea has settled

Respiratory infections	Recommended period to be kept away from crèche	Comments
Flu (influenza)	Until recovered	SEE: Vulnerable children
Tuberculosis	Always consult your local DPH	Requires prolonged close contact for spread
Whooping cough (pertussis)	Five days from commencing antibiotic treatment, or 21 days from onset of illness if no antibiotic treatment	Preventable by vaccination. After treatment, non-infectious coughing may continue for many weeks.

Last Review Date 31/3/2022 2020

Policy No. 11

Issued:

Last Review and update 30/08/22



Other infections	Recommended period to be kept away from crèche	Comments
Conjunctivitis	None	If an outbreak/cluster occurs, consult your local DPH
Glandular fever	None	
Head lice	None	Treatment is recommended only in cases where live lice have been seen
Hepatitis A	Exclude until seven days after onset of jaundice (or seven days after symptom onset if no jaundice)	In an outbreak of Hepatitis A, your local DPH will advise on control measures
Hepatitis B, C, HIV/AIDS	None	Hepatitis B and C and HIV are bloodborne viruses that are not infectious through casual contact. For cleaning of body fluid spills SEE: Chapter 3 in main document
Meningococcal meningitis/ septicaemia	Until recovered	Meningococcal C is preventable by vaccination. There is no reason to exclude siblings or other close contacts of a case. Your local DPH will advise on any action needed
Meningitis due to other bacteria	Until recovered	Hib and pneumococcal meningitis are preventable by vaccination. There is no reason to exclude siblings or other close contacts of a case. Your local DPH will advise on any action needed