

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE POLICY PROCEDURE

Reviewed 1st March 2023

OLLY COMMUNICABLE DISEASE POLICY/PROCEDURE

POLICY AIM

Any child will not be knowingly accepted into the centre if they are showing signs/symptoms, or the manager has reason to believe that the child may have any of the following: -

Chicken pox-fever, itchy rash, blister like appearance - To **prevent** spreading the infection, **keep children off** until all **their** spots have crusted over. **Chickenpox** is infectious from 1 to 2 days before the rash starts, until all the blisters have crusted over (usually 5 to 6 days after the start of the rash).

Vomiting and **diarrhoea**. - **Children** with these conditions **should** be kept **off**. They **can** return 48 hours after **their** symptoms disappear. Most cases of vomiting or **diarrhoea** get better without treatment, but if symptoms persist, consult your GP.

Fever (38 degrees c- 100 degrees f)

Gastroenteritis is a very common condition that causes diarrhoea and vomiting. It's usually caused by a bacterial or viral tummy bug.

It affects people of all ages, but is particularly common in young children.

Most cases in children are caused by a virus called rotavirus. Cases in adults are usually caused by norovirus (the "winter vomiting bug") or bacterial food poisoning.

Gastroenteritis can be very unpleasant, but it usually clears up by itself within a week. You can normally look after yourself or your child at home until you're feeling better.

German Measles- slight cold, sore throat, swollen glands, pink rash - Important. Stay **off** for 5 days after **the** rash appears. Also try **to** avoid close contact with pregnant women. **Rubella** is infectious from 1 week before **the** symptoms start and for 4 days after **the** rash first appears

Impetigo – The symptoms of non-bullous impetigo begin with the appearance of red sores – usually around the nose and mouth but other areas of the face and the limbs can also be affected.

The sores quickly burst leaving behind thick, golden crusts typically around 2cm across. The appearance of these crusts is sometimes likened to cornflakes stuck to the skin.

The symptoms of bullous impetigo begin with the appearance of fluid-filled blisters (bullae) which usually occur on the central part of the body between the waist and neck, or on the arms and legs. The blisters are usually about 1-2cm across.

The blisters may quickly spread, before bursting after several days to leave a yellow crust that usually heals without leaving any scarring.

Impetigo is a common and highly contagious skin infection that causes sores and blisters. It's not usually serious and often improves within a week of treatment or within a few weeks without treatment.

Measles-high fever, runny nose and eyes, a cough, white spots in mouth - **Measles** is most infectious from four days before **the** rash appears until four days afterwards. A **child should** be kept **off school** for four days after **the** onset of **the** rash.

Meningitis – fever, vomiting, headache, stiff neck, dislike of bright lights, rash, seizures - Most cases of viral **meningitis** end within **7 to 10** days. Some people might need **to** be treated in **the** hospital, although most teens **can** recover at home if they're not too ill.

Mumps – pain and swelling of jaw - People with **mumps should** therefore stay **off** and avoid other people as much as possible. This is as **soon** as **mumps** is suspected and for five days from **the** onset of parotid gland swelling.

Scabies – bumps on the skin usually filled with pus on the face neck palms and soles - **Scabies** mites generally do not survive more than 2 to 3 days **away** from human skin. **Children** and adults usually **can** return to **child** care, **school**, or work the day after treatment.

Scarlet fever – loss of appetite, pale around the mouth, bright pinpoint rash - If your **child** has **scarlet fever**, **keep** them **away** for at least 24 hours after starting treatment with antibiotics. Adults with **the** illness **should** also stay **off** work for at least 24 hours after starting treatment.

Whooping Cough – snuffly cold, cough and a whoop, vomiting - If you or your **child** are taking antibiotics for **whooping cough**, you need **to** be careful not **to** spread **the** infection **to** others. Stay **away** until 48 hours from **the** start of antibiotic treatment or three weeks after **the coughing** bouts started (whichever is sooner).

Any decision will be made with the child's welfare in mind

Please inform us as soon as possible if your child has any of the above. This will enable us to make other parents aware of the possible spread of infection

If your child has Sickness or Diarrhoea please make sure that your child is 48 hours clear after last incident before your child attends any Sessions

If you notice a case of Knits please inform a session Worker

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In the case of a visiting school responsibility will be passed onto the teacher who is accompanying the child. OLLY staff will then document this.

In the case of activities organised and run solely by the charity ie. Easter or Summer clubs a member of the OLLY staff will contact the parent/carers. If this is unsuccessful we will then telephone the emergency contact number and inform them.

The child will be cared for in an appropriate way until they are collected, the child will not be left alone at any time

It is OLLY staff responsibility to keep the child until they are collected. Depending on the illness the child will be isolated and kept comfortable in the sickness area If symptoms worsen our staff will call an ambulance

A member of staff will accompany the child to hospital during our out of school themed weeks. During the schools programme it will be the responsibility of the visiting staff

Covid 19 Virus

Do not leave home if you or someone you live with has any of the following:

a high temperature

a new, continuous cough

a loss of, or change to, your sense of smell or taste

To protect others, you must stay at home if you or someone you live with has symptoms of coronavirus (COVID-19).

Information:

If you think you might have coronavirus, check if you need to self-isolate using the 111 online coronavirus service.

Can I leave my home if I am self-isolating?

If you or someone you live with has symptoms of coronavirus:

do not leave your home for any reason – if you need food or medicine, order it online or by phone, or ask someone to deliver it to your home

do not have visitors in your home – including friends and family

do any exercise at home – you can use your garden if you have one

How long to self-isolate

If you have symptoms

If you have symptoms of coronavirus, self-isolate for 7 days.

After 7 days:

you can stop self-isolating if your symptoms have gone, or if you just have a cough or changes to your sense of smell or taste – these symptoms can last for weeks after the infection has gone
keep self-isolating if you have any other symptoms (such as a high temperature, runny nose, feeling sick or diarrhoea) – you can stop self-isolating when your symptoms have gone

If you live with someone who has symptoms

If you live with someone who has symptoms, self-isolate for 14 days from the day their symptoms started.

This is because it can take 14 days for symptoms to appear.

If more than 1 person at home has symptoms, self-isolate for 14 days from the day the first person started having symptoms.

If you get symptoms while self-isolating – you should self-isolate for 7 days from when your symptoms started, even if it means you are self-isolating for longer than 14 days.

If you do not get symptoms while self-isolating – you can stop self-isolating after 14 days.

After self-isolation

When you stop self-isolating, it is important to follow the advice on social distancing.

This means you should stay at home as much as possible. But you can go out to work (if you cannot work from home) and for things like getting food or exercising.

If you are a health or care worker, check with your employer before going back to work.

If you have symptoms and live with someone at higher risk from coronavirus

If you live with someone who is 70 or over, has a long-term condition, is pregnant or has a weakened immune system, try to arrange for them to stay with friends or family for 14 days.

If you must stay at home together, try to keep 2 metres (3 steps) away from each other. If possible, try not to share a bed.

How to reduce the spread of infection in your home

Do

wash your hands with soap and water often, for at least 20 seconds

use hand sanitiser gel if soap and water are not available

cover your mouth and nose with a tissue or your sleeve (not your hands) when you cough or sneeze

put used tissues in the bin immediately and wash your hands afterwards

clean objects and surfaces you touch often (such as door handles, kettles, and phones) using your regular cleaning products.

clean a shared bathroom each time you use it, for example, by wiping the surfaces you have touched

Do not

do not share towels, including hand towels and tea towels.