

# Illness and Exclusion Policy

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Little Stars Day Nursery aims to promote a healthy environment for the children in our care and we need your co-operation to support this.

- If parents/carers notice their child becoming ill or infectious they must inform the setting and they must have regard to the exclusion list below.
- If a child becomes ill or infectious at the setting, every effort will be made to contact the parents/carers. It is essential therefore that the setting has up to date information in order to be able to contact the parents/carers during settings hours. If the parent/carer cannot be contacted, setting staff will endeavour to contact the other named contacts on the child's record
- If the setting is unable to contact a parent/carer or other named contact, Little Stars Day Nursery reserves the right to take the child to a general practitioner or hospital in an emergency. Parents/carers will be required to give signed consent for this procedure on registering their child at the setting.

Notification of exposure to infectious diseases.

illness /infectious diseases:	Period of exclusion:
Chicken pox /shingles,	5 days after the onset of the rash
Conjunctivitis,	24 hours
Diarrhoea and /or vomiting,	Children and staff should be excluded from the setting until their symptoms have settled and until 48 hours after the last episode of diarrhoea or vomiting.
Glandular fever,	There is no benefit in keeping children or staff off once they feel well enough to attend.
Hand, foot and mouth,	None.
Head lice	None. Treatment is only required if live lice are seen in the hair.
Hepatitis,	Hep A- Until the child feels well or until 7 days after the onset of jaundice, whichever is the later.
	Hep B- Children who develop symptoms will be too ill to be at the setting.
	Hep C- Usually no symptoms but care must be taken with bodily fluids if person is known to have Hep C.
HIV /Aids,	Should not be restricted or excluded.
Impetigo ,	Until 24 hours after the start of treatment. If there is an outbreak, stop using sand, water, playdough and cooking activities and wash all dressing up clothes. (An outbreak is 2 or more cases.)

Measles, Mumps and Rubella,	Measles – yes, until 5 days after the onset of the rash.
	Mumps- the child should be excluded for 5 days after the onset of swelling.
	Rubella- for 4 days after onset of the rash and whilst unwell.
Meningitis,	Children will be too ill to attend and there is no need to exclude siblings or other close contacts.
Molluscum contagiosum	Specialist advice needed for this.
Pharyngitis /tonsillitis,	If the disease is known to be caused by streptococcal (bacterial) infection the child or member of staff should be kept away from the setting until 24 hours after the start of treatment. Otherwise they should stay at home while they feel unwell.
Ringworm (Tinea),	Children need not be excluded but spread could be prevented by good personal hygiene, regular hand washing and use of separate towels and toilet articles. Parents /carers should be encouraged to seek treatment.
Rashes,	A child who is unwell and has a rash should visit their GP to establish the reason for it.
Scarlet fever /scartetina,	Once a patient has been on antibiotic treatment for 24 hours they can return, provided they feel well enough.
Slapped cheek syndrome,	An affected child need not be excluded because they are no longer infectious by the time the rash occurs.
Typhoid, paratyphoid (enteric fever),	Yes and infected child is likely to be very ill and whilst infectious unable to attend the setting.
Tuberculosis (TB),	“Open” cases –until 2 weeks after treatment started. “Open” cases of drug resistant TB when the hospital physician advises. (“Open” is determined by sputum samples).
Verrucae,	Not necessary
Whooping cough (pertussis),	An affected child and unvaccinated contacts under 7 years should be excluded until they have had 5 days of antibiotics.
Worms,	Not necessary.

If a child contracts any of the above infectious diseases, other parents will be informed by an emergency newsletter and information on the notice board.

If we have reason to believe that any child is suffering from a notifiable disease identified as such in the Public Health (Infection Diseases) Regulations 1988, we will inform the Health Protection Agency and Ofsted.

We will act on any advice given by the Health Protection Agency and inform Ofsted of any action taken. The Health Protection Agency's list of notifiable diseases can be found at [www.hpa.org.uk](http://www.hpa.org.uk) is displayed on our parent's notice board.

Further guidance on infection control in schools and childcare settings can also be found at [www.hpa.org.uk](http://www.hpa.org.uk).

### Revision History

Version	Type	Date	History
V1	New	April 2013	New
		April 2014	Reviewed
		March 2015	Reviewed