



ILL Child Policy

Purpose

The Illness and Health policy of our campus' are carefully defined, without neglecting the health of the children in our care. Children who are ill should not be brought to the campus. A child who is unwell is more prone to infection or communicable disease, as young children are still building their immune system. Any child who falls ill on campus or home should be at minimum, symptom free for 48 hours, before returning. Parents must keep their child(ren) at home who show signs of fever, vomiting, diarrhea or nausea and pink eye. For further exclusions please refer to local public health guidelines.

A good general rule is: if the child is too ill to participate in any part of program, then they are too ill to be at the campus.

- A child who is ill, is not to attend Angus Valley Montessori.
- Any bedding used for the sick child must be laundered and any mats washed and sanitized.
- You must provide a doctor's note on readmission after five (5) days of illness.

Child separated from other children:

If a child becomes ill during the day (fever, etc.), parents will be notified and may be asked to remove their child immediately, the symptoms will be logged in the *Symptom Observation Form* and be filed in the child's file.

If a child is ill and needs to be sent home, he or she will be placed in an area to rest until someone arrives to pick them up. This area will be separate from the other children where they can be comfortable and lie down if they wish. An staff member who works within the school will remain with the ill child until the parents or guardian arrives.

Daily Observations:

Angus Valley Montessori staff members will not admit any children showing signs of illness upon arrival at the campus. Symptoms can include but are not limited to: vomiting, diarrhea, rash, hives, fever, foreign matter in the eyes or ears or head lice. A log will be maintained to document any child with any illness.

Angus Valley Montessori shall contact local Public Health to report the following communicable diseases;

- Pertussis (whooping cough)
- Measles (rubeola, red measles)
- Rubella (German measles)
- Mumps
- Meningitis (Hib, other)
- Hepatitis A
- Tuberculosis
- Gastroenteritis (giardiasis, shigellosis, *E. coli*, *Campylobacter*, other)
- Streptococcal infections (strep throat, scarlet fever, rheumatic fever)
- Food poisoning



- Influenza
- Hepatitis C
- Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV, AIDS)
- Poliomyelitis
- Diphtheria
- Hepatitis B

If a child has had a reportable communicable illness, a doctor's note stating permission for child to return to the campus is required.

In accordance with The *Child Care and Early Years Act, 2014* (CCEYA) a fully documented Immunization record and an emergency consent form must be presented on the first day of enrolment. No child will be admitted to the campus until we have completed forms submitted.

Universal precautions

Universal precautions are a set of strategies developed to prevent transmission of blood borne pathogens. The focus of universal precautions focuses on blood and selected body fluids.

Cover cuts: If you have cuts or open sores on your skin, cover them with a plastic bandage.

Wear gloves: If there is any risk of coming into contact with blood or other body fluids, wear latex gloves. Gloves should only be worn once and disposed of in a plastic garbage bag.

Wash hands: Wash your hands with soap and hot water for at least 20 seconds after you have had contact with blood or other body fluids, after going to the bathroom, before preparing or eating food, and after removing latex gloves. Use hand lotion to help keep your hands from becoming chapped or irritated. Intact skin is your first defense against infection.

Discard garbage: Use caution when disposing of garbage and other waste that may contain infected materials. Discard material soiled with blood or other body fluids in a sealed plastic bag.

Clean up: Spills of blood or other body fluids should be cleaned up with a fresh mixture of household bleach (1 part) and water (9 parts). Paper towels should be used and disposed of in a plastic garbage bag. Remember to wear latex gloves during clean-up.

Wash clothes: Soiled items should be stored in sealed plastic bags. Wash soiled clothing separately in hot soapy water and dry in a hot dryer.

Outbreak

HOW TO KNOW WHEN THERE IS AN OUTBREAK

- An outbreak occurs when there are two or more related cases (in children and/or staff) with similar signs and symptoms of an infection or illness, or two or more laboratory confirmed cases, or when illness rate exceeds the norm in the campus within a short period of time. (Child Care Centre Pre-Outbreak Checklist)



Typical symptoms of intestinal illness are:

- Diarrhea
- Bloody diarrhea
- Vomiting
- Fever
- Stomach cramps
- General irritability
- Malaise
- Headache

Early detection of signs and symptoms through observations of children's health, as well as good record keeping are crucial to the recognition and control of an outbreak.

Outbreak Routines:

- Increase hand hygiene.
- Enhance cleaning and disinfecting.
- Exclude ill children, staff and volunteers from the campus until symptoms are resolved.
- Suspend all sensory play.
- Use gloves, masks, and/ or eye protection.

Confirmed Outbreak – all above measures and:

- Post outbreak signs at all entrances

Angus Valley Montessori Schools will notify the local Health Department at the numbers listed below if an outbreak is suspected. Refer to your public health guidance. Review outbreak Control Package for community Setting/ routine surveillance illness sheets daily.

Exclusion of ill Individuals

All ill children who need to be quarantined will be placed in a separate area under the supervision of a staff member until a parent/guardian can pick up the child.

Guidelines for exclusion of children at AVMS:

- Children with an internal temperature equal to or greater than 100° F/ 38° C.
- Diarrhea, defined as an increased number of stools compared to the child's normal
- Pattern of increased stool water and/or decreased form.
- Vomiting; two or more episodes of vomiting in the previous 48 hours.
- Mouth sores that impede eating or cause excessive saliva.
- Rash
- Infected eyes with discharge, until 48 hours after treatment started by physician.
- Infestation (e.g., scabies, head lice, pinworm), until after first treatment with a medicated product.
- Impetigo, until 48 hours after antibiotic treatment has been started.



- Strep throat, until 48 hours after antibiotic treatment has been started.
- Ringworm infection, until after medication started.
- Chickenpox, until one week after the onset of rash, or until all lesions have dried

Campus Location Public Health Information

Local Public Health – Durham Region Public Health

Monday to Friday, between 8:00am and 5:00pm: 905-668-7711

After hours including weekends and holidays: 1-800-841-2729