

Handwashing Procedure:

1. Turn on timer
2. Apply soap and scrub hands for 20 seconds, using timer, scrub tops & bottoms of hands and between fingers
3. Rinse for ten seconds
4. Dry thoroughly with paper towel
5. Turn water faucet off with paper towel

Staff Training: Staff will use universal precautions in handling blood and body fluids as recommended by the Center for Disease Control. The staff members receive training in the program's medical and dental procedures. At least one staff member per class is certified in CPR/First Aid.

Direct Contact with Staff: Upon arrival each day, children must have direct contact with a teacher for the detection of illness. It is important to let either the director or your child's teacher know if something might affect your child's day (i.e. didn't sleep well the night before; refused to eat breakfast or lunch, etc.) Do not send your child to preschool if you suspect illness.

Illness: The American Academy of Pediatrics 2003 *Red Book* recommends the following criteria for excluding ill children from a child care setting:

- Illness that prevents the child from comfortably participating in program activities.
- Illness that results in a greater need for care than the staff can provide without compromising the health and safety of other children.
- Fever, lethargy, irritability, persistent crying, difficulty breathing, or other manifestations of possible severe illness.
- Children must be free of a fever higher than 100.4 degrees without the use of fever-reducing medications for at least 24 hours prior to attending preschool.
- Diarrhea or stools that contain blood.
- Children must be free of diarrhea for at least 24 hours prior to attending preschool.
- Ecoli-0157:H7 or Shigella infection, until diarrhea resolves and stool cultures are negative for these organisms.
- Vomiting two or more times in 24 hours, unless the vomiting is determined to be caused by a non-communicable condition and the child is not in danger of dehydration.

- Mouth sores associated with drooling, unless the child's physician or local health department authority states that the child is noninfectious.
- Rash with fever or behavioral change, until a physician has determined that the illness is not a communicable disease.
- Purulent conjunctivitis (defined as pink or red conjunctiva with white or yellow eye discharge, often with matted eyelids after sleep and eye pain or redness of the eyelids or skin surrounding the eye), until examined by a physician and approved for readmission, with treatment.
- Tuberculosis, until the child's physician or local health department authority states that the child is noninfectious.
- Impetigo, until 24 hours after treatment has been initiated.
- Scabies, until after treatment has been given.
- Varicella (chickenpox), until all lesions have dried and crusted (usually after 6 days).
- Pertussis (whooping cough), until 5 days of appropriate antibiotic therapy (which is to be given for a total of 14 days) has been completed.
- Mumps, until 9 days after onset of parotid gland swelling.
- Measles, until 4 days after onset of rash.
- Hepatitis A virus (HAV) infection, until 1 week after onset of illness or jaundice (if symptoms are mild).

Source: 2003 Red Book™ Elk Grove Village, IL: Committee on Infectious Diseases, American Academy of Pediatrics, 2003.

Parents will be notified immediately when a child becomes ill or seriously injured while at the preschool.

Communicable Diseases: Parents should notify the preschool immediately when a child has been diagnosed with a communicable disease. The preschool will post notices of exposure and notify all parents of children exposed to a communicable disease only after a doctor's note has verified the communicable disease.

Head Lice: Children must be free of nits and lice to return to class. Parents will be informed of any infestations that occur in the center.