

CPE des employés de Bombardier Aéronautique

Health Policy

The direction and staff believed necessary to develop this health policy to guide and standardize our interventions in order to better prevent and control infections within our environment.

As a parent, there are days where we wonder about the relevance of keeping a child at home for conditions related to his health. We hope therefore that the principles contained in this policy will facilitate your decision-making. We also explain and clarify the circumstances in which a child should stay at home.

We care about the well-being of your children and all the staff of the center. For us, this health policy will be an essential tool to provide a first-class service.

The responsibility of the center is to provide a healthy living environment and to ensure the general wellbeing and health of all. This is why we encourage parents to provide alternative care for their child when they cannot attend the CPE because they are contagious or if they present a risk of contagion, and also if his general State of health does not allow him to take full advantage of the center's daily activities.

Exclusion during the acute phase of an infection is necessary for the protection of other children and the sick child. Less sick children frequent the center, less children will be in contact with the infections which should limit the absenteeism in general. Also, is there a better place to recuperate than in the comfort of your own home...?

The following is taken into consideration when a decision is made as to whether a child should remain at home:

- The child's well being: Can the child follow his/her group's daily activities?
- The risk and protection for the other children and staff members: Does the child have a contagious disease? Is the child's condition likely to put the other children and staff at risk?

The center's policy: we believe that a sick child needs attention at all times and an overload of tender loving care. An educator has between 5 to 10 children to look after which leaves them little time to respond to the needs of the sick child.

Parental responsibility: If personal or professional obligations prevents you from keeping your child at home make sure you have an alternative child care plan or a trustworthy person to pick up the child at the center in the event of deterioration of his state of health.

HEALTH PROTOCOL REGARDING ADMINISTERING PHYSICIAN PRESCRIBED MEDICATIONS

The center's ability to treat sick children is restricted by the following law:

The Ministère de la Famille et des Aînés states - Division 111- Article 17 (S-4.1, r.2)

No medication may be administered to a child attending a childcare center without written authorization from the holder of parental authority, from the child's de jour guardian or from the person given de facto custody of the children by either of the former and from a physician who is a member of the Corporation professionnelle des médecins du Québec. In the case of a prescribed medication, the information listed by the pharmacist on the label identifying the medication is proof of the physician's authorization.

Notwithstanding the first paragraph, acetaminophen, oral hydration solution, saline nasal drops, zinc oxide-based cream for the seat area, sun screen without PABA, moisturizing cream and lip balm may be administered to a child attending a childcare center without medical authorization on the condition that the administering is done in accordance with the appropriate procedure as determined by the MFE.

ADMINISTERING ACETAMINOPHEN

It may be administered solely to reduce fever. (It is generally considered that there is a low grade-fever when the (auxiliary) underarm temperature exceeds 37.5 C) Parents must advise the educators if a dose has been given to the child prior to the arrival at the center.

At all times, if a child needs to be administered acetaminophen, the educator will communicate with the parent. If a parent cannot be reached, acetaminophen will be administered and a message will be left to the parent. If the fever persists half an hour after the administration of acetaminophen and the child is not better, the educator/director will contact the parent once again and the parent is obligated to pick up their child immediately. If it is not possible to reach either parent the administration will contact the first person on the child's emergency list.

A child with a fever (37.5 C and higher) cannot have their needs met at the center and should be kept at home until he or she has a normal temperature.

A fever is not necessarily dangerous but can be cause for alarm. A fever is a symptom, not a disease. It is one of the body's normal defense mechanisms, often resulting from an infection caused by a virus or a bacteria.

WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW

What is fever?

Fever is defined as a body temperature that is higher than normal. Normal temperature may vary somewhat depending on the child, the time of day, the outdoor temperature and the level of activity. The cause of the fever is more important than the temperature itself.

It is generally considered that there is fever if the temperature measured with a thermometer is above the normal temperature range. The value varies depending on the measurement method.

Values above which there is fever, depending on the measurement method

Temperature measurement	Values in Celsius degrees (°C)
Oral (mouth)	38 °C or over
Rectal (rectum)	38.5 °C or over
Tympanic (ear)	38.5 °C or over
Axillary (underarm)	37.5 °C or over

How to take a child's temperature

The only sure way to measure fever is to take the child's temperature. A child's temperature must be checked whenever the child's general condition (frantic crying, loss of energy, change in general condition, loss of appetite, irritability, and so on) or physical symptoms (flushed cheeks, excessively warm skin, sweating) could be signs of fever. The rectal temperature measurement method is the most reliable and the axillary (underarm) temperature measurement method is less reliable.

WHAT TO DO

Children 3 months of age or older

If a child 3 months of age or older has a fever, that is, if the rectal or tympanic temperature is 38.5 °C or over or if the axillary temperature is 37.5 °C or over if the child is over 2 years of age, you must:

- dress the child comfortably and lightly;
- have the child drink at more frequent intervals;

- Keep an eye on the child and take the child's temperature again after 60 minutes, or sooner if the child's condition seems to be worsening;
- inform the parent of the child's condition;
- acetaminophen may be administered to relieve the child, according to the dosage guidelines below or the dosage instructions on the medication container, in accordance with the rules in this Protocol;
- One hour after administering acetaminophen, take the child's temperature again and if it has not fallen or the child's condition does not improve, ask the parent to come and pick up the child. If the parent cannot be reached, call the persons designated by the parent as emergency contacts and if they cannot be reached, take the child to a medical service, to the local community service center or to a hospital emergency department.

Given that you have signed the parental authorization, being the protocol to this effect, the center will administer a dose of acetaminophen to the child only for the purpose of controlling the thrust of fever and to make the child comfortable until the arrival of parents.

The CPE des employés de Bombardier Aéronautique Montréal provides the acetaminophen, the medication is stored in a cabinet designated for this purpose. Parents wishing for their child to take a brand of medication other than acetaminophen (Advil) need to provide us with an authorized medical prescription.

According to the Ministère de la Famille et des Aînés, the regulated procedure for administering acetaminophen states that: any administration of acetaminophen must be recorded in the register of medication prescribed by the regulation.

We keep in this register;

.The child's name

.The name of the medication

The weight of the child (weighed every 3 months with the parents signature)

.The expiration date

.Check the ingredients on the bottle to make sure that it is acetaminophen

.The date and time it is administered

.The signature of the person who administered

•Dose concentration

•Method of measurement of the drug: graduated syringe in ml or dropper in milliliters and then poured into a container

In order to permit them to get better, we ask that the children remain home until they are fever free and feel well enough to participate in all group activities (indoor and outdoor). . If the child returns to the center and begins fever once again, the parent will be required to pick up the child immediately. In this occurrence, the center cannot administer acetaminophen

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

Parents must notify the center if their child has been in contact with or if they suspect of having been in contact with an infectious person. The center will forward this information to all parents as well as to the staff members in order to adopt appropriate measures to control the infection.

DIARRHEA (gastro)

The parents need to come and pick up the child at the center if:

- The toilet trained child; has liquid stool that the child can not contain and the child does not make it to the toilet. The child is incontinent: Exclusion of the child for 24 to 48 hours. The child must be continent for the return.
- The child in diapers; very liquid stools that goes through the diaper. Exclusion of the child for 24 to 48 hours. The stool of the child must be contained in the layer to allow the return of the child. They will resume their normal aspect slowly. The child must have a good general condition to return.

During the day the parents will be called to pick up their child if these symptoms occur.

VOMITING

A child should be kept home if:

- Has fever and or vomiting

A child displaying these symptoms, needs to stay home in order to get better and can return to the center once these symptoms have disappeared.

RASH

It is important to contact a physician when the occurrence of one or of the following symptoms:

- Skin redness
- itching
- Redness and itching accompanied by fever

The parent of whom the child is showing the following symptoms shall advise the center so that we can implement control measures of the infectious disease to ensure the protection of all including pregnant women.

CONJUNCTIVITIS

The child who presents one of the following symptoms should be seen by a doctor/optometrist or ophthalmologist.

- inflammation of one or both eyes
- crusty eyelids that can get sticky
- itchiness
- yellow or greenish discharge

The child may return to the center 24 hours after the start of antibiotic treatment.

Other Information

In all cases, parents wishing for their child to be given medication must complete an authorization form in order for the medication to be administered by the educator. These authorization forms can be found in your child's classroom.

All medication must be accompanied by a current medical prescription. A current prescription contains:

1. The name of the child
2. The name of the medication
3. The duration of the prescription and the expiry date
4. The dosage to be administered
5. The name of the doctor prescribing the medication or any other health professional authorized to prescribe medication..
6. The name and telephone number of the pharmacy having filled the prescription.

Over the counter medication will be administered only if accompanied by a recent prescription. A prescription is not necessary if authorized by le Ministère de la famille.

All medications are to be stored under lock and key in a space provided for this purpose out of the reach of children and away from food. It is strictly prohibited to leave medications or any other hazardous products in the child's bag or locker. This includes an epipen, which must be kept in classrooms at all times.

Particularities associated to the daycare.

- 20% to 50% of all infections in the center are asymptomatic (with out apparent symptoms).
- The most frequent way of transmission of infection in a center is by direct contact with the object or the contaminated surface.
- The infant /toddler groups are the most at risk.
- To prevent the spread, it is essential to wash hands frequently
- Healthy children and adults could contribute to the spread of the infection as well.

For all contagious diseases, we will supply you with the information as well as the directives to follow.

For any questions, comments or suggestions, do not hesitate to contact the administration.

It is all of our responsibilities, parent and educators to keep our children safe, healthy and happy. Therefore keep in mind that your child must be able to participate in the daily routine and activities of the center (indoors and outdoors), otherwise, the child must remain at home.

The direction

MEMORY AIDE

The signs that should indicate when to keep your child at home:

- The child threw up during the night or the child has loose stools.
- The child's eye has an abundant discharge.
- The child has a fever and their overall condition is not good.
- The child is coughing a lot, has an abundance of infected secretions, and it lasts a long time.
- The child has significant pain.
- Your child is very sleepy, will fall sleep anywhere and appears lethargic.
- Your child was hospitalized the day before.
- You are concerned about your child's condition.
- The child has trouble following their routine and has little appetite or cannot eat.
- Don't forget that your child needs attentive care on your part



Source :