



Is your child sick at the childcare centre? This is how we deal with it!

It is possible that your child will become ill during the daycare or that you have already brought your child ill. This is unpleasant for your child in the first place, but it also has an effect on the group. When can you or cannot take your sick child to childcare? And when do we ask you to pick up your child if he or she is ill? On the basis of this policy, we want to give you a clear picture of how we take care of sick children at our locations, how we carry out medical procedures, use of medication and deal with infectious diseases and vaccinations.

Sick child at the daycare centre

If your child feels sick in the group and your child's behaviour indicates that he or she is sick, we will look at the overall image and well-being of your child. We look for signs such as pain, being drowsy, crying a lot, fever, regular vomiting, diarrhoea and not wanting to eat and/or drink.

A sick child needs a lot of attention. At the daycare centre, a sick child cannot get the attention it needs, without this being at the expense of the other children in the group. This is unpleasant for the sick child, unpleasant for the other children in the group and an unpleasant work situation for the pedagogical staff. A situation can also be unsafe for the child or other children and staff, in case of serious infectivity or babies vomiting, for instance.

Flexibility on our part in case of a sick child

Our pedagogical staff try to be as flexible as possible when dealing with children who fall ill and always consult with the parents. If a sick child only has a fever and does not yet feel ill, he or she can often just stay in the group. It goes without saying that we keep a close eye on sick children, also when they are asleep. If this is not feasible for the group, we will ask you to pick up your child (or have him or her picked up).

If, in the opinion of the pedagogical staff member, your child still feels too sick to be able to function in the group, we will call you to pick up your child.

In the case of highly contagious diseases, we are forced to keep out children with symptoms of illness in order to prevent an epidemic.

Flexibility on the part of parents in case of a sick child

If the child is too sick to function in the group, we will ask you to pick up your child as soon as possible. Of course, someone else, one of the grandparents for instance, can also come

and pick up your child, with your permission. It is practical if you have thought beforehand about how you can arrange care at home for your sick child.

In the case of diseases that are highly contagious, the pedagogical staff, together with parents, will try to prevent an epidemic. We will then ask you to pick up your child as soon as possible, to attend to him/her, or have him/her treated, and/or consult your general practitioner as soon as possible.

Calling in a physician or general practitioner

As a parent, you call in the services of your general practitioner when your child is ill. There are, however, a number of exceptions where we deviate from this, since speed of action then has priority:

- sudden tightness of the chest;
- unconsciousness;
- sudden, very fast-rising fever;
- serious accidents.

In these cases, we will immediately call the emergency number and then you. It is therefore important that we have telephone numbers on which you can be reached and an emergency number in case you cannot be reached. Make sure this number is stated in Mijn Bink.

Taking someone's fever

We measure fever with an ear thermometer. The ear thermometer is sometimes not suitable for very small children, as their ear canal is still too narrow to measure the fever reliably. Rectal measurement is the most accurate and is only done if measurement through the ear is not successful.

We do not have a strict limit regarding the height of the fever. See also the chapter: 'Sick child at the daycare centre'.

Medicines and their administration

Below you will find a description of how we handle the administration of medicines during daycare.

Use of medication

It may happen that your child has to take medication on a doctor's prescription. Preferably, you give the medicines at home. Our pedagogical staff can also do this during the daycare. In that case, you must first give written permission for this (F222.1 Medication declaration). We only give medicines on doctor's prescription and in the original packaging with a leaflet in the child's name. A medication declaration is also required for homeopathic or self-care medicines.

Antipyretics

It does happen that a child is given an antipyretic (e.g. paracetamol) at home in the morning and then is taken to the daycare centre. We kindly ask you to mention this explicitly when

you bring your child. The administration of antipyretics before the child is taken to the childcare centre is the responsibility of you, as a parent. By using these medications there is a risk that the symptoms of the disease will be suppressed, which can lead to an incorrect assessment by our pedagogical staff. A child can possibly be (much) more seriously ill than would be expected on the basis of his or her behaviour. Besides, the administration and elimination of these antipyretics can lead to a sudden rise in the fever or so-called 'fever fits'.

Without a doctor's prescription, we do not administer antipyretics. This is a risk that we cannot and do not want to take in the care of children, also to protect our pedagogical staff. We only give antipyretic medication on doctor's prescription and after your written permission. You take care of bringing the medication with you to the daycare centre in the original packaging, with a leaflet in your child's name. Our employees are not authorised to determine the cause of the fever and can under no circumstances take responsibility for the administration of antipyretics.

Medical acting or actions (BIG Act)

The **BIG Act** (*Wet BIG*) states that certain medical actions may only be carried out by specific professional groups (such as doctors, nurses). These actions are referred to as 'reserved procedure'. Educational staff and location managers are not permitted by law to carry out reserved actions; this is a punishable offence. In emergency situations, everyone is expected to act to the best of his or her ability and it may even be necessary to carry out reserved actions in violation of the law. This will then be considered as a case of force majeure and the assistance does not constitute a criminal offence.

Children with diabetes

There are different forms of diabetes. The treatment, type and method of administration of medicines (tablets, injections, insulin pump) is also different. Giving injections or finger pricks to measure the glucose content falls under the 'reserved procedure' and therefore under the BIG Act. At the daycare centre, we only have these operations carried out by independently authorised persons (e.g. a home care worker or a district nurse) or by the parents themselves.

Anaphylaxis and the use of the autoinjector

Some children with severe allergies are at risk of going into anaphylactic shock if they come into contact with the allergenic substance. This is life-threatening. A doctor may have prescribed an 'adrenaline autoinjector' (better known as the 'EpiPen' or 'Anapen') for such a child, in case the child is likely to go into anaphylactic shock. The use of the autoinjector is not covered by the BIG Act and may therefore be carried out by pedagogical staff members. As this is a complex operation, it is necessary to work according to strict agreements. These agreements are made and recorded together with parents.

Legal guidelines

We follow the current legal guidelines for childcare organisation with regard to dealing with children's illness, medical treatment, infectious diseases and hygiene.

Infectious diseases and hygiene guidelines

We use the KIDDI app at our locations. This app contains up-to-date information on infectious diseases and hygiene guidelines for childcare. This information can also be found in the [Hygiene Directive for day-care centres, playgroups and after-school care](#). In this way, the pedagogical staff have up-to-date information on infectious diseases and hygiene guidelines.

If there are many children with health problems, pedagogical staff members can easily see what to do and when, in accordance with the [Duty to Report Infectious Diseases](#), they have to contact the Municipal Health Service (*GGD*). In the event of an outbreak of a contagious disease, there is always direct coordination with the Municipal Health Service. In cooperation with the Municipal Health Service, we determine whether additional measures are needed, and will inform parents as soon as possible.

Children First Aid

The [Innovation and Quality of Childcare Act \(*IKK*\)](#) requires that all childcare locations always have an employee with a recognised children First Aid (*EHBO*) certificate present at all times during opening hours. Bink goes beyond this legal requirement, since all our pedagogical staff members have a recognised children First Aid certificate.

Vaccinations

A child who is not vaccinated is allowed to go to a childcare centre. It is, however, essential that you report to us if your child is not given any vaccinations.

Bink adheres to the current laws and regulations and the [protocol of the *RIVM*](#). During the introductory interview, we will ask you whether your child is following the National Vaccination Programme.

In the event of an outbreak of certain infectious diseases, we act in accordance with the aforementioned guidelines of the *RIVM* and *GGD*.

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