

Sonas

Special Junior Primary School
Carrigaline Education Campus
Ardnacloghy
Carrigaline
Co. Cork P43 EF95
Email: admin@sonascork.ie
Web: www.sonascork.ie
Tel: 021-4373164



Roll No. 201620

Policy on procedures to be followed in case of Illness

1. If a child complains or appears to be unwell, their form is observed and temperature taken. The class teacher should consult with the Principal to decide what action needs to be taken.
2. If the child has a temperature of 38 degrees or more (as long as their temperature has not been lowered by taking any form of Paracetamol or Ibuprofen) the parents will be contacted and asked to take the child home. If the parents cannot be contacted, the child's guardian will be contacted. In the event of a guardian not being available, the child will remain in school until normal finishing time.
3. If the Principal feels that the child needs urgent medical treatment, she will bring him/her to the school doctor (Dr Vivian Foley, Owenabue Medical Centre, 021-4374997) or call an ambulance. The parents will be contacted immediately.
4. The ultimate responsibility for dealing with sick or injured children rests with the Principal.
5. In the case of the Principal being absent, this responsibility lies with the Deputy Principal.
6. Disposable gloves are to be worn when dealing with bodily fluids or when a child is sick.
7. Parents are reminded regularly that they should not send their child to school if he/she is unwell. ***If your child has been seen by a doctor for a contagious condition, you must send in written confirmation from the doctor that your child poses no risk of infection to others before your child returns to school.***
8. A spare 'Administration of Medicine Consent Form' will be inserted in the back of each child's Home/School notebook in case it is needed.
9. In the event of a contagious/serious illness, the guidelines of 'Infection in School - A manual for School Personnel' (Health Promotion Unit) should be followed and notes sent home to parents as directed.

10. In the event of a child presenting with TB in the school, clear written guidelines specific to that child's condition - addressed to the staff and parents of other children in the form of a letter - must be obtained from the HSE and circulated accordingly.
11. If a child shows any symptoms of Covid-19, they will be brought to the isolation room where they wait for their parents to bring them home.
12. Following HSE guidelines, parents are asked not to send your child to school if any of the following is true:

Your Child has:

- A temperature of 38 degrees Celsius or more
- Any other common symptoms of coronavirus such as a new cough, loss or changed sense of taste or smell, or shortness of breath
- Been in close contact with someone who has tested positive for coronavirus
- Been living with someone who is unwell and may have coronavirus

You will need to:

- Isolate your child. This means keeping them at home and completely avoiding contact with other people, as much as possible. Your child should only leave your home to have a test or to see your GP.
- Phone your GP. They will advise you if your child needs a coronavirus test.
- Everyone that your child lives with should also restrict their movements, at least until your child gets a diagnosis from their GP or a coronavirus test result. This means not going to school, childcare or work.
- Treat your child at home for their symptoms.

When it's okay to send your child to school

It's usually okay to send your child to school if they:

- Only have nasal symptoms, such as a runny nose or a sneeze
- Do not have a temperature of 38 degrees Celsius or more (as long as their temperature has not been lowered by taking any form of paracetamol or ibuprofen)
- Do not have a cough
- Have not been in close contact with anyone who has coronavirus
- Do not live with anyone who is unwell and may have coronavirus
- Have been told by a GP that their illness is caused by something else, this is not coronavirus. Your GP will tell you when they can return to school.
- Have got a negative ('not detected') coronavirus test result and have not have had any symptoms for 48 hours

13. Management of bites

Human and non-human bites are common among children. Most are not serious. The first step is to look at the area to see if the skin is broken. If the skin is not broken, reassure the child and wash the area with soap and water. If the skin is broken, the wound should be cleansed with an antiseptic and covered with a plaster. If there is anything more than a superficial abrasion, the child should be referred to the local A&E department or school doctor (cf above) for further treatment. If

the biting child is known to be infected by AIDS or Hepatitis B, the bitten child needs immediate medical treatment.

14. *Hand washing*

Hand washing and sanitizing, social distancing and the wearing of masks are the most important defence against the spread of Covid-19. Improperly washed hands are the primary carriers of infection. Children should always wash hands before eating, after toileting and after handling body secretions or using tissues. Adults should wash hands

- Before beginning work each day
- Before preparing food, eating or helping children eat
- After toileting or helping a child to do so although gloves and aprons are worn during this
- After contact with any body secretions

Good handwashing and sanitizing techniques must be taught in each class along these guidelines:

- Wash hands with liquid soap under running water in an unstoppered sink
- Rub hands together for 20 seconds at least if possible
- Dry hands well after washing
- Provide adequate bins for the disposal of paper waste
- Regularly sanitize hands throughout the day

Reviewed and ratified by the Board of Management March 3rd 2021