

Medical Conditions Policy

Preschool



Introduction	<p>Clear policy statements and procedures are required to support the health, wellbeing and inclusion of all children enrolled at our service.</p> <p>Our service practices support the enrolment of children with specific health care requirements that have been diagnosed by a qualified medical practitioner. Medical conditions include, but are not limited to asthma, diabetes, or a diagnosis that a child is at risk of anaphylaxis. In many cases, if not managed appropriately, these can be life threatening.</p>
Outcome Area	<p>National Quality Standard, Quality Area 2. Children’s Health and Safety – Standard 2.1, 2.2</p> <p>National Quality Standard, Quality Area 7. Governance and Leadership – Standard 7.1, Elements 7.1.2, 7.1.3</p>
Eligibility	<p>This Policy applies to all Preschool staff employed by Learning Links. The term staff also applies to students, apprenticeships and volunteers.</p>
Policy	<p>The Medical Conditions Policy of the Preschool sets out practices in relation to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of medical conditions, including asthma, diabetes or a diagnosis that a child is at risk of anaphylaxis; • Informing nominated supervisors and staff members of, and volunteers at, the service of practices in relation to managing those medical conditions; • Children are supported to feel physically and emotionally well and feel safe in the knowledge that their wellbeing and individual health care needs will be met when they are not well. • Families can expect that educators act in the best interests of the children in their care at all times; meet the children’s individual health care needs and maintain continuity of medication for their children when needed. • Educators are competent to perform their duties; understand their liabilities and duty of care requirements; are provided with sufficient information and training regarding the administration of medication and other appropriate treatments. • There is collaboration with families of children with diagnosed medical conditions to develop Risk Minimisation and Communication Plans for their child. • All staff are informed of all children diagnosed with a medical condition and the risk minimisation procedures for these. • Families are provided with current information about children enrolled at the service with diagnoses of asthma and/or anaphylaxis and the strategies to support the implementation of the Risk Minimisation and Communication Plan/s. • All children with diagnosed medical conditions have a current Risk Minimisation and Communication Plans that are accessible to all staff. • All staff are trained in the administration asthma and anaphylaxis medication as well as maintaining current First Aid Qualifications.
Strategies	<p>Prior to enrolment and commencing at our service, or at the time of diagnosis, parents must provide the service with a Medical Management plan for their child’s medical condition.</p> <p>Where children require medication or have specific health care needs for conditions, the child’s doctor or allied health professional and parent/guardian must complete a Medical Management Plan. Such a plan will detail the child’s health support needs including administration of medication and other actions required to manage the child’s condition.</p>

The Nominated Supervisor will also consult with the child's family to develop a Risk Minimisation and Communication Plan. This plan will assess the risks relating to the child's specific health care needs, allergy or medical condition; any requirements for safe handling, preparation and consumption of food; notification procedures that inform other families about allergens that pose a risk; procedures for ensuring educators/students/ volunteers can identify the child, and their medication.

New, relief and casual staff will be given information about the child's condition during the orientation process.

To maintain a child's health and safety, they cannot attend the Preschool without medication prescribed by the child's medical practitioner in relation to the child's specific health care need, allergy or relevant medical condition are developed and implemented; and

Administration of Prescribed Medication

Please refer to Learning Links Preschool Medication Administration Policy and Procedure

Medical Management Plan

Medical Management Plans are required if a child enrolled at our service has a specific healthcare need, allergy or relevant medical condition. This involves:

- Requiring a parent of the child to provide a Medical Management Plan for the child. The Medical Management Plan must include a current photo of the child and must clearly outline procedures to be followed by staff in the event of an incident relating to the child's specific health care needs. The plan needs to be prepared and signed by a registered medical practitioner.
- Requiring the Medical Management Plan to be followed in the event of an incident relating to the child's specific health care need, allergy or relevant medical condition.
- Reviewing the plan at least annually (if required) in consultation with the child's parents/guardians to make sure information is up to date and strategies to reduce risk remain age appropriate.

Risk Minimisation and Communication Plans

Risk Minimisation and Communication Plans are required to be developed in consultation with the parents of a child:

- To ensure that the risks relating to the child's specific health care need, allergy or relevant medical condition are assessed and minimised.
- If relevant, to ensure that practices and procedures in relation to the safe handling, preparation, consumption and service of food are developed and implemented.
- If relevant, to ensure that practices and procedures to ensure that the parents are notified of any known allergens that pose a risk to a child and strategies for minimising the risk are developed and implemented.
- to ensure that all staff members and volunteers can identify the child, the child's Medical Management Plan and the location of the child's medication.
- If relevant, to ensure that practices and procedures ensuring that the child does not attend the service without medication prescribed by the child's medical practitioner in relation to the child's specific health care need, allergy or relevant medical condition, are developed and implemented.
- A child's parent can communicate any changes to the Medical Management Plan and Risk Minimisation Plan for the child, setting out how that communication can occur.
- Families and educators communicate regarding the child's/children's changing requirements and any interventions undertaken by the educators.
- Personal information given by parents/guardians is collected, used, shared as needed, stored against the child's file in Salesforce and displayed in the classroom/s.

Asthma

Whenever a child with asthma is enrolled at our service, or newly diagnosed as having an asthma, communication strategies will be developed to inform all relevant educators, including students and volunteers, of:

- The child's name, and room they are educated and cared for (in the child's Risk Minimisation Plan)
- Where the child's Medical Management Plan will be located
- Where the child's preventer/reliever medication etc. will be stored
- Which educators will be responsible for administering treatment.

Asthma reliever medications will be stored out of reach of children, in an easily accessible central location.

Asthma reliever medications are stored in an easily accessible central location. Reliever medications together with a spacer are included in our service's First Aid kit to be used in case of an emergency situation where a child does not have their own reliever medication with them.

Asthma Australia (along with other registered training organisations) provides training in Emergency Asthma Management (EAM) which instructs on all aspects of asthma management and administration of asthma reliever medications. Educators responsible for administering asthma reliever medication to children diagnosed with asthma in their care, are required to attend, or have attended, an EAM course.

It is a requirement that at least one Educator or other person that is trained in EAM is at the service at all times children are present.

Asthma Australia produces recommended guidelines on asthma management within the childcare setting, including an Asthma Care Plan for education and care services.

Asthma Emergencies

In the case of an asthma emergency, medication may be administered to a child without written parent/guardian authorisation. If medication is administered the parent/guardian of the child or the child's registered medical practitioner will be contacted as soon as possible.

The National Asthma Council Australia (NAC), recommends that should a child not known to have asthma appear to be in severe respiratory distress, the Asthma First Aid plan should be followed immediately.

The following steps are recommended:

- If someone collapses and appears to have difficulty breathing, call an ambulance immediately, whether or not the person is known to have asthma:
- Give 4 puffs of a reliever medication and repeat if no improvement;
- Keep giving 4 puffs every 4 minutes until the ambulance arrives;
- No harm is likely to result from giving reliever medication to someone who does not have asthma;
- In the event of anaphylactic emergency and breathing difficulties, an adrenaline autoinjector must be administered first, then reliever medication

Anaphylaxis

Whenever a child with severe allergies is enrolled at our service, or is newly diagnosed as having a severe allergy, a Communication Plan will be developed to inform all relevant educators, including students and volunteers, of:

- The child's name and room they are educated and cared for in;
- The child's Risk Minimisation Plan;
- Where the child's Medical Management Plan will be located;
- Where the child's adrenaline auto-injector is located; and
- Which educators/staff will be responsible for administering the adrenaline auto-injector.

In accordance with the Education and Care Services National Regulations, our service will advise families that a child who has been diagnosed as at risk of anaphylaxis is

enrolled at the education and care service. Notices will be posted in the entrance to the service, and on the wall of the room that the child is based in. The notice will advise which foods (if any) are allergens and therefore not to be brought to the service.

It is required that the child at risk of allergic reactions will have a Medical Management Plan. The ASCIA Action Plan is designed to meet the requirements of a medical management plan (Refer to: The Australian Society for Clinical Immunology and Allergy (ASCIA) for a plan template www.allergy.org.au). Educators will become familiar with the child's plan and also develop an individual anaphylaxis Risk Minimisation Plan for the child in consultation with the child's parents/guardians and appropriate health professionals.

- A communication strategy will be developed with parents/guardians to ensure any changes to a child's health care needs are discussed and the health care plan updated as required.
- Children prescribed with an adrenaline injector will be required to make one device available to the service while in the care of the service. Parents/guardians are responsible for supplying the adrenaline injector and making sure it has not expired.
- All staff will be trained in the prevention, recognition and emergency treatment of anaphylaxis, including the use of adrenaline injectors as this is considered best practice. ASCIA anaphylaxis e-training for services will be undertaken at least every two years
- A staff training register will be kept with People and Culture.

Anaphylaxis Emergencies

Staff are required to understand and follow:

- Adrenaline (epinephrine) given through an adrenaline injector (EpiPen® or Anapen®) into the muscle of the outer mid-thigh is the first line emergency treatment for anaphylaxis.
- In the case of an anaphylaxis emergency, medication may be administered to a child without written parent/guardian authorisation. If medication is administered the parent/guardian of the child or the child's registered medical practitioner will be contacted as soon as possible.
- For anaphylaxis emergencies, educators will follow the child's Action Plan. The general use adrenaline injector can be used as follows:
 - The child does not have their prescribed adrenaline injector
 - If their device is not administered correctly
 - If the child requires a second dose
 - If a child does not have a prescribed device.
- Educators/staff administering the adrenaline will follow the instructions stored with the device. An ambulance will always be called. The used auto-injector will be given to ambulance officers on their arrival.
- A process will be in place to regularly check (quarterly) that general use adrenaline injectors have not expired. General use adrenaline injectors will be replaced before they expire.
- A child (or staff member/visitor) with no history of anaphylaxis may have their first anaphylaxis event whilst at the service. If a child/staff member/visitor may be having an anaphylactic reaction, the general use adrenaline injector should be given immediately, and an ambulance called.
- If the general use adrenaline injector is not available, staff will follow the ASCIA First Aid Plan including calling an ambulance.
- Signs and symptoms of an allergic reaction to food usually occur within 20 minutes and up to two hours after eating the food allergen.
- Severe allergic reactions/anaphylaxis to insects usually happen within minutes of the insect sting or bite.
- Where it is known that a child has been exposed to a known or unknown allergen and has not developed symptoms, the child's parents/guardians will be contacted and asked to come and collect their child.
- The service will carefully monitor the child following instructions on the ASCIA Action Plan until the parents/guardians arrive.
- Staff should be prepared to take immediate action following instructions on the ASCIA Action Plan should the child begin to develop allergic symptoms. <

	<p>Medical emergency response drills (like a fire drill) will be practised and assessed throughout the year to make sure staff understand anaphylaxis emergency procedure and know what to do.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After an allergic reaction/anaphylaxis, the individualised anaphylaxis management plan will be reviewed to determine if the service’s risk minimisation strategies and emergency response procedures need to be changed/improved. <p><u>Diabetes</u></p> <p>Whenever a child with diabetes is enrolled at our service, or is newly diagnosed as having diabetes, a communications plan will be developed to inform all relevant educators, including students and volunteers, of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The child’s name and room they are educated and cared for in; ○ The child’s Risk Minimisation Plan; ○ Where the child’s Emergency Action Plan will be located; ○ Where the child’s insulin/snack box etc. will be stored; ○ Which educators will be responsible for administering treatment. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educators will be aware of the signs and symptoms of low blood sugar including the child presenting pale, hungry, sweating, weak, confused and/or aggressive. Signs and symptoms of high blood sugar include thirst, need to urinate, hot dry skin, smell of acetone on breath. • Management of diabetes in children at our service will be supported by the child having in place an Emergency Action Plan which includes: • Administration of insulin, if needed – information on how to give insulin to the child, how much insulin to give, and how to store the insulin. Insulin may be delivered as a shot, an insulin pen, or via an insulin pump. • Oral medicine – children may be prescribed with oral medication. • Meals and snacks – Including permission to eat a snack anytime the child needs it. • Blood sugar testing – information on how often and when a child’s blood sugar may need to be tested by educators. • Symptoms of low or high blood sugar – one child’s symptoms of low or high blood sugar may be different from another. The child’s Action Plan should detail the child’s symptoms of low or high blood sugar and how to treat it. For high blood sugar, low blood sugar, and/ or hypoglycaemia, educators will follow the child’s Emergency Action Plan.
<p>Roles and Responsibilities</p>	<p><u>Approved Provider</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring relevant educators receive regular training in managing specific health care needs such as asthma management, anaphylaxis management and any other specific procedures that are required to be carried out as part of the care and education of a child with specific health needs. • Ensure there is at least one general use adrenaline injector at the service and staff are informed of the location of this. • Provide support (including counselling) for service staff who manage a severe allergic reaction and for the child who experienced the anaphylaxis and any witnesses. <p><u>Nominated Supervisor</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring the development of a Communication Plan and encouraging ongoing communication between parents/guardians and educators/staff regarding the current status of the child's specific health care need, allergy or other relevant medical condition, this policy and its implementation. • Ensuring at least one educator/staff member who has current accredited training in emergency management requirements for specific medical conditions is in attendance and immediately available at all times that children are being educated and cared for by the service.

- Ensuring that a Risk Minimisation Plan is developed for each child with specific medical conditions on enrolment or upon diagnosis, and that the plan is reviewed at least annually.
- Ensuring that parents/guardians who are enrolling a child with specific health care needs are provided with a copy of this and other relevant service policies.
- Notify the regulatory authority within 24 hours of any incident involving a serious injury or trauma to a child while that child is being educated and cared for, including any incident involving serious illness of a child while that child is being educated and cared for by a service for which the child attended, or ought reasonably to have attended, a hospital e.g. severe asthma attack, seizure or anaphylaxis.

Early Childhood Educators

- Implementing this policy at the service and ensuring that all staff adhere to the policy.
- Informing the Approved Provider of any issues that impact on the implementation of this policy.
- Ensuring children do not swap or share food, food utensils or food containers.
- Ensure staff awareness that unexpected allergic reactions, including anaphylaxis, might occur for the first time in children not previously identified as being at risk, in the service.
- Ensuring food preparation, food service and casual staff/educators are informed of children and staff who have specific medical conditions or food allergies, the type of condition or allergies they have, and the service's procedures for dealing with emergencies involving allergies and anaphylaxis.
- Ensuring a copy of the child's Medical Management Plan is visible and known to staff in the service.
- Ensuring staff/educators follow each child's Risk Minimisation Plan and Medical Management Plan.
- Ensuring opportunities for a child to participate in any activity, exercise or excursion that is appropriate and in accordance with their Risk Minimisation Plan.
- Maintaining ongoing communication between staff/educators and parents/guardians in accordance with the strategies identified in the Communication Plan to ensure current information is shared about specific medical conditions within the service.
- Should there be an incident requiring emergency medical treatment, inform staff of the incident and undertake reporting requirements to the regulatory authority. Offer staff a debrief after each incident and arrange help as needed such as counselling. Review the child's medical management plan to identify if further risk minimisation strategies are needed, or some strategies need to be adapted.
- Communicating any relevant information provided by parents/guardians regarding their child's medical condition to the Nominated Supervisor to ensure all information held by the service is current.
- Being aware of individual requirements of children with specific medical conditions and following their Risk Minimisation Plan and Medical Management Plan.
- Monitoring signs and symptoms of specific medical conditions and communicating any concerns to the Nominated Supervisor.
- Ensure that parents/guardians are contacted when any queries arise regarding a child's health and wellbeing.
- Include information and discussions about food allergies in the programs they develop, to help children understand about food allergy and to encourage caring, acceptance and inclusion of children with food allergies. (Curriculum resources are available: allergyfacts.org.au/allergy-management/schooling-childcare/school-resources).
- Complete an incident report when a child requires emergency medical treatment.

Families

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informing the service of their child's medical conditions and informing the service of any specific requirements in relation to their medical condition. • Developing a Risk Minimisation Plan with the Nominated Supervisor and/or other relevant staff members at the service. • Providing an original Medical Management Plan signed by a medical practitioner, either on enrolment or immediately upon diagnosis of an ongoing medical condition. This original Management Plan must include a current photo of the child and must clearly outline procedures to be followed by staff in the event of an incident relating to the child's specific health care needs.
Monitoring, Evaluation and Review	<p>This policy will be monitored to ensure compliance with legislative requirements and unless deemed necessary through the identification of practice gaps, the service will review this Policy every two years. Families and staff are essential stakeholders in the policy review process and will be given opportunity and encouragement to be actively involved. In accordance with R. 172 of the Education and Care Services National Regulations, the service will ensure that families of children enrolled at the service are notified at least 14 days before making any change to a policy or procedure that may have significant impact on the provision of education and care to any child enrolled at the service; a family's ability to utilise the service; the fees charged or the way in which fees are collected.</p>
Related Guidelines, Standards and Frameworks	<p><u>National Quality Standards</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Quality Standard, Quality Area 2: Children's Health and Safety – Standard 2.1, 2.2 • National Quality Standard, Quality Area 7: Governance and Leadership – Standard 7.1, Elements 7.1.2, 7.1.3 • National Allergy Strategy: Best Practice Guidelines for anaphylaxis prevention and management in children's education and care services (including outside school hours care) - allergyaware.org.au/images/cec/NAS_Best_Practice_Guidelines_CEC_WEB_CORRECTED.pdf
Review	<p>This policy and guidelines will be reviewed every two years and will incorporate current information, legislation and feedback as required.</p> <p>The service will ensure that families of children enrolled at the service are notified at least 14 days before making any change to a policy or procedure that may have significant impact on the provision of education and care to any child enrolled at the service</p> <p>This policy is owned by: Preschool</p> <p>Policy updated on: 23 August 2023 Policy updated by: Director, Preschool Version number: 1.1 This version approved by: GM, Service Quality, Risk and Compliance This document can be viewed on: Learning Links Intranet, Learning Links Preschool Website</p> <p>Policy due for review: 23 August 2023</p>