

Felixstowe Nursery School

Safeguarding and Welfare Requirement: Health

Providers must ensure that there are suitable hygienic changing facilities for changing any children who are in nappies or using toilet facilities.

Children's bathrooms/changing areas

Statement: - Our setting does not exclude any child from the nursery who may, for any reason, still require to wear nappies/pull ups or require additional support and assistance with their toileting. We support the child and the parents towards toilet training taking into account any medical or developmental conditions and adapt to suit the individual. We consider toilet training as a self-care skill. We support and encourage and provide opportunity to access these skills as and when the individual child feels able.

Procedures

Nappy changing

- Gloves and aprons are put on prior to changing nappies and all equipment is gathered in preparation. Gloves are not always required for a wet nappy where there is no risk of infection, however, gloves are always available for those staff who choose to wear them. Gloves are always worn for a 'soiled' nappy.
- Children are laid on a changing mat on the floor so they cannot fall.
- The changing mat is disinfected between each use.
- All staff are aware of hygiene procedures and adhere to them when changing a child.
- Key persons change their key children when possible.
- There are always two staff present whilst a child is being changed and the child's privacy and dignity is maintained at all times.
- We encourage parents to put their child in pull-ups as soon as they comfortable with this and parents feel this is appropriate for them.
- Staff are always gentle when changing and avoid making comments about the contents of the nappy.
- Staff will not make negative comments or gestures when changing a child.
- Children are encouraged to use the toilet as soon as they take an interest in it.
- Staff assist as and when required until the child is confident enough to access independently.
- Hygiene is promoted and encouraged at all times and children are encouraged to wash their hands using soap and water.
- Children are encouraged to take an interest in using the toilet; they may just want to sit on it and talk to whoever else is in the other toilet.
- Nappies and pull ups are bagged and disposed of hygienically. Pants that are wet or soiled are rinsed and bagged for the parents to take home.

- We have a 'duty of care' towards children's personal needs. If children are left in wet or soiled nappies/pull ups in the setting this may constitute neglect and will be a disciplinary matter.

Nappy changing records.

- Key persons record when they changed the baby and whether the baby passed a stool and if there was anything unusual about it e.g. hard and shiny, soft and runny or an unusual colour.
- If the baby does not pass a stool, or if he/she strains to do so, or is passing hard or shiny stools, the parents will be informed. The baby may be constipated so their feed may need to be adjusted. Constipation in babies is not 'normal' and every effort is made with the parent to help them adjust the diet until soft, formed stools are passed.
- A stool that is an unusual colour can usually be related to the food that was eaten, so it is important that this is noted. However, a stool that is black, green or very white indicates a problem, and the child should be taken to the doctor.
- Very soft, watery stools are signs of diarrhoea; strict hygiene needs to be carried out in cleaning the changing area to prevent spread of infection. The parent should be called to inform them, and that if any further symptoms occur they may be required to collect their child.
- Sometimes a baby may have a sore bottom. This may have happened at home as a result of poor care; or the baby may have eaten something that, when passed, created some soreness. The baby also may be allergic to a product being used. This must be noted and discussed with the parent and a plan devised and agreed to help heal the soreness. This may include use of nappy cream or leaving the baby without a nappy in some circumstances

Children's toilets and wash basins

- Children's toilets are cleaned twice daily using disinfectant cleaning agent for the bowls (inside and out), seat and lid, and whenever visibly soiled.
- Toilet flush handles are disinfected daily.

- Toilets not in use are checked to ensure the U-bend does not dry out and are flushed every week. Taps not in use are run for several minutes every two to three days to prevent infections such as Legionella.
- There is a toilet brush available for children's toilets. This is stored in the cleaning cupboard, along with a separate cleaning cloth.
- Cubicle doors and handles (or curtains) are washed weekly.
- Children's hand basins are cleaned twice daily and whenever visibly soiled, inside, and out using disinfectant cleaning agent. Separate cloths are used to clean basins etc. and are not interchanged with those used for cleaning toilets. Colour coded cloths are used.
- Mirrors and tiled splash backs are washed daily.
- Paper towels are provided.
- Bins are provided for disposal of paper towels and are emptied daily.
- All bins are lined with plastic bags.
- Staff who clean toilets wear rubber gloves.
- Staff changing children wear gloves and aprons as appropriate.
- Wet or soiled clothing is sluiced, rinsed, and put in a plastic bag for parents to collect.
- Floors in children's toilets are washed twice daily.
- Spills of body fluids are cleared and mopped using disinfectant.
- Mops are rinsed and wrung after use and stored upright, not stored head down in buckets.
- Mops used to clean toilets or body fluids from other areas are designated for that purpose only and kept separate from mops used for other areas. Colour coding helps keep them separate.

This policy was adopted at a meeting of Felixstowe Nursery School.

Held on

Date to be reviewed.....

Signed by Chairperson.....

Signed by Manager.....

Based on pre-school learning alliance policies & procedures