



Thames View Infants Intimate Care Policy

Schools and all other settings registered to provide education will already have Hygiene or Infection Control policies as part of their Health and Safety policy. This is a necessary statement of the procedures the setting/school will follow in case a child accidentally wets or soils him/herself, or is sick while on the premises. The same precautions will apply for nappy changing.

Asking parents of a child to come and change a child is likely to be a direct contravention of the DDA, and leaving a child in a soiled nappy for any length of time pending the return of the parent is a form of abuse.

Only Teaching Assistants and Teachers may change soiled children. In the first instance, the most immediately available Teaching Assistant would normally be expected to initially support a soiled child. Teachers may help with this process, as circumstances dictate. Supply Staff and Students should not be involved within this process.

Changing will take place in the disabled toilet, in the Year One Corridor. Staff may use the 'baby changing' facilities or a changing mat. As circumstances dictate, other areas of the school may be used.

Staff should wear disposable gloves and aprons while dealing with the incident. They should use disposal 'wet wipes' to clean the child. Soiled nappies or clothes to be double wrapped in the supplied nappy bags, or placed in the 'nappy bin'. Afterwards, the changing area should be cleaned after use with the provided antibacterial sprays/wipes. Staff should use hot water and liquid soap available to wash hands and the paper towels for drying them as soon as the task is completed.

Where necessary, the child should be dressed in clean, spare clothing – also available in the disabled toilet. Soiled clothing should be washed and returned to parents when dry. At the end of the school day, parents will be informed of the incident (and reminded to return the spare clothes provided).

If the child is unduly distressed by the experience or if the staff member notices marks or injuries, then the Headteacher/CP Lead (or the Deputy Headteacher or SENCo in his absence) should be summoned. In the instance of noticing marks or injuries, then staff should refer to the school's Child Protection Policy.

Should a child with complex continence needs be admitted to school, then the appropriate health care professional will need to be closely involved in forward planning and a Health Care Plan .

Delayed Continence

It is not helpful to make value judgments as to why the child has failed to achieve full continence. Delayed continence may be linked with delays in other aspects of the child's development, and will benefit from a planned program worked out in partnership with the child's parents. There are other professionals who can help with advice and support. The School Nurse or Family Health Visitors have expertise in this area and can support parents to implement toilet training programs in the home. Health care professionals can also carry out a full health assessment in order to rule out any medical cause of continence problems. Parents are more likely to be open about their



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concerns about their child's learning and development and seek help, if they are confident that they and their child are not going to be judged for the child's delayed learning.

Contenance & Safeguarding

The normal process of changing a child should not raise child protection concerns. DBS checks are carried out to ensure the safety of children with staff employed in childcare and educational settings. If there is a known risk of false allegation by a child then a single practitioner should not undertake any changing. New members of staff should shadow an established staff member when changing a child for the first time. A student on placement should not change children unsupervised, nor should a member of "supply agency staff". The Headteacher and Leadership Team remain highly vigilant for any signs or symptom of improper practice, as they do for all activities carried out on site and the School's various Safeguarding Policies – including the Whistleblowing Policy – under write all such practice. Indeed, all staff have a collective responsibility towards this goal, as stated within the School's Child Protection Policy.

Reference: Leicester City LA guidance for all foundation stage providers - <http://www.standards.dfes.gov.uk/eyfs/resources/downloads/p0001663.pdf>