

Appendix A: **Instructions for Doing a Daily Health Check**

A daily health check occurs when he/she arrives at the program and whenever a change in child's behavior and/or appearance is noted. The child must be awake so an accurate assessment can be done. Check the following while at the child's level so you can interact with the child when talking with the parent:

1. Child's behavior: is it typical or atypical for time of day and circumstances?
2. Child's appearance:
 - Skin: pale, flushed, rash (*feel the child's skin by touching affectionately.*)
 - Eyes, nose, and mouth: note color; are they dry or is there discharge? Is child rubbing eye, nose, or mouth?
 - Hair (*In a lice outbreak, look for nits within ¼" of the scalp.*)
 - Breathing: normal or different; cough
3. Check with the parent:
 - How did the child seem to feel or act at home?
 - Sleeping normally?
 - Eating/drinking normally? When was the last time child ate or drank?
 - Any unusual events?
 - Bowels and urine normal? When was the last time child used toilet or was changed?
 - Has the child received any medication or treatment?
4. Any evidence of illness or injury since the child was last participating in child care?
5. Any indications of suspected child abuse or maltreatment?

Document that the daily health check has been completed. **LDSS-4443 Child Care Attendance Sheet** may be used to meet this requirement.

Any signs of illness, communicable disease, injury and/or suspected abuse and maltreatment found will be documented and kept on file for each child in accordance with **Section 3: Daily Health Checks**.

Appendix B: **Hand Washing**

Staff and volunteers must thoroughly wash their hands with soap and running water:

- At the beginning of each day.
- Before and after the administration of medications.
- When they are dirty.
- After toileting or assisting children with toileting.
- After changing a diaper.
- Before and after food handling or eating.
- After handling pets or other animals.
- After contact with any bodily secretion or fluid.
- After coming in from outdoors.

Staff and volunteers must ensure that children thoroughly wash their hands or assist children with thoroughly washing their hands with soap and running water:

- When they are dirty.
- After toileting.
- Before and after food handling or eating.
- After handling pets or other animals.
- After contact with any bodily secretion or fluid.
- After coming in from outdoors.

All staff, volunteers, and children will wash their hands using the following steps:

- 1) Moisten hands with water and apply liquid soap.
- 2) Rub hands with soap and water for at least 30 seconds – remember to include between fingers, under and around fingernails, backs of hands, and scrub any jewelry.
- 3) Rinse hands well under running water with fingers down so water flows from wrist to finger tips.
- 4) Leave the water running.
- 5) Dry hands with a disposable paper towel or approved drying device.
- 6) Use a towel to turn off the faucet and, if inside a toilet room with a closed door, use the towel to open the door.
- 7) Discard the towel in an appropriate receptacle.
- 8) Apply hand lotion, if needed.

When soap and running water is not available and hands are visibly soiled, individual wipes may be used in combination with hand sanitizer. The use of hand sanitizers on children under the age of 2 years is prohibited.

Appendix E: **Cleaning, Sanitizing and Disinfecting**

Equipment, toys, and objects used or touched by children will be cleaned, and sanitized or disinfected, as follows:

1. Equipment that is frequently used or touched by children on a daily basis must be cleaned and then sanitized or disinfected, using an EPA-registered product, when soiled and at least once weekly.
2. Carpets contaminated with blood or bodily fluids must be spot-cleaned.
3. Diapering surfaces must be disinfected after each use, with an EPA-registered product following label directions for disinfecting diapering surfaces.
4. Countertops, tables and food preparation surfaces (*including cutting boards*) must be cleaned and sanitized before and after food preparation and eating.
5. Potty chairs must be emptied and rinsed *after each use*, and cleaned and then sanitized or disinfected *daily* with a disinfectant with an EPA-registered product following label directions for that purpose. If more than one child in the program uses the potty chair, the chair must be emptied, rinsed, cleaned and sanitized or disinfected with an EPA-registered product *after each use*. Potty chairs must not be washed out in a hand washing sink, unless that sink is cleaned, then disinfected after such use.
6. Toilet facilities must be kept clean at all times, and must be supplied with toilet paper, soap, and towels accessible to the children.
7. All rooms, equipment, surfaces, supplies and furnishings accessible to children must be cleaned and then sanitized or disinfected, using an EPA-registered product following label directions for that purpose, as needed to protect the health of children,
8. Thermometers and toys mouthed by children must be washed and disinfected using an EPA-registered product following label directions for that purpose before use by another child.

Sanitizing and Disinfecting Solutions

Unscented chlorine bleach is the most commonly used sanitizing and disinfecting agent, because it is affordable and easy to get. The State Sanitary Code measures sanitizing or disinfecting solution in "parts per million," but programs can make the correct strength sanitizing or disinfecting solution (*without having to buy special equipment*) by reading the label on the bleach container and using common household measurements.

Read the Label

Sodium hypochlorite is the active ingredient in chlorine bleach. Different brands of bleach may have different amounts of this ingredient: *the measurements shown in this appendix are for bleach containing 6 percent to 8.25 percent sodium hypochlorite*. The only way to know how much sodium hypochlorite is in the bleach is by reading the label. Always read the bleach bottle to determine its concentration before buying it. If the concentration is not listed, you should not buy that product.

Use Common Household Measurements

Using bleach that contains 6 percent to 8.25 percent sodium hypochlorite, programs need to make two standard recommended bleach solutions for spraying nonporous or hard surfaces and a separate solution for soaking toys that have been mouthed by children. Each spray bottle should be labeled with its respective mixture and purpose. Keep it out of children's reach. The measurements for each type of sanitizing or disinfecting solution are specified on the next page.

SPRAY BLEACH SOLUTION #1 (for food contact surfaces)

Staff will use the following procedures for cleaning and sanitizing nonporous hard surfaces such as tables, countertops and high chair trays:

1. Wash the surface with soap and water.
2. Rinse until clear.
3. Spray the surface with a solution of **½ teaspoon of bleach to 1 quart of water** until it glistens.
4. Let sit for two minutes.
5. Wipe with a paper towel or let air-dry.

SPRAY BLEACH SOLUTION #2 (for diapering surfaces or surfaces that have been contaminated by blood or bodily fluids)

Staff will use the following procedures for cleaning and disinfecting diapering surfaces or surfaces that have been contaminated by blood or bodily fluids:

1. Put on gloves.
2. Wash the surface with soap and water.
3. Rinse in running water until the water runs clear.
4. Spray the surface with a solution of **1 tablespoon of bleach to 1 quart of water** until it glistens
5. Let sit for two minutes.
6. Wipe with a paper towel or let air-dry.
7. Dispose of contaminated cleaning supplies in a plastic bag and secure.
8. Remove gloves and dispose of them in a plastic-lined receptacle.
9. Wash hands thoroughly with soap under running water.

SOAKING BLEACH SOLUTION (for sanitizing toys that have been mouthed)


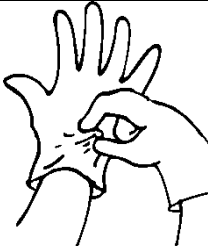
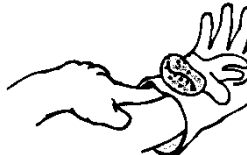


Staff will use the following procedure to clean and sanitize toys that have been mouthed by children:

1. Wash the toys in warm soapy water, using a scrub brush to clean crevices and hard-to-reach places.
2. Rinse in running water until water runs clear.
3. Place toys in soaking solution of **1 teaspoon of bleach to 1 gallon of water**.
4. Soak for five minutes.
5. Rinse with cool water.
6. Let toys air-dry.

When sanitizing or disinfecting equipment, toys, and solid surfaces the program will use:
(**check all that apply; at least one MUST be selected**)

- ☐ EPA-registered product approved for sanitizing and disinfecting, following manufacturer instructions for mixing and application
- ☐ Bleach solution made fresh each day
 - Spray solution #1: **½ teaspoon of bleach to 1 quart of water**.
 - Spray solution #2: **1 tablespoon of bleach to 1 quart of water**.
 - Soaking solution: **1 teaspoon of bleach to 1 gallon of water**.

Appendix F: Gloving

DONNING	
1. Wash hands.	
2. Put on a clean pair of gloves. Do not reuse gloves.	
REMOVAL and DISPOSAL	
1. Remove the first glove by pulling at the palm and stripping the glove off. The entire outside surface of the gloves is considered dirty. Have dirty surfaces touch dirty surfaces only.	
2. Ball up the first glove in the palm of the other gloved hand.	
3. Use the non-gloved hand to strip the other glove off. Insert a finger underneath the glove at the wrist and push the glove up and over the glove in the palm. The inside surface of your glove and your ungloved hand are considered clean. Be careful to touch clean surfaces to clean surfaces only. <i>Do not touch the outside of the glove with your ungloved hand.</i>	
4. Drop the dirty gloves into a plastic-lined trash receptacle.	
5. Wash hands.	

Appendix F

Glove use does not replace hand washing. Staff must always wash their hands after removing and disposing of medical gloves.

Appendix G: **Medical Emergency**

- Remain calm. Reassure the child (victim) and the other children at the scene.
- If the area is unsafe, move to a safe location.
- Follow first aid and/or CPR protocols.
- Call for emergency medical services/911. Give all the important information slowly and clearly. To make sure that you have given all the necessary information, wait for the other party to hang up first. If an accidental poisoning is suspected, contact the National Poison Control Hotline at 1-800-222-1222 for help.
- Follow instructions given by the emergency operator.
- Send emergency contact information and permission to obtain emergency care when the child is transported for emergency care.
- Notify parent of the emergency as soon as possible. If the parent can't be reached, notify the child's emergency contact person.
- After the needs of the child and all others in care have been met, immediately notify OCFS if the emergency involved death, serious incident, serious injury, serious condition, communicable illness (*as identified on the **New York State Department of Health list [DOH-389]** accessible at health.ny.gov/forms/instructions/doh-389_instructions.pdf*), or transportation to a hospital, of a child which occurred while the child was in care at the program or was being transported by a caregiver.