



In this Topic Area you have covered:

4.1 Recognise general signs and symptoms of illness in children

4.2 How to meet the needs of an ill child

4.3 How to ensure a child-friendly safe environment

Needs of an ill child	
Physical Needs	Emotional Needs
<ul style="list-style-type: none">•rest incl. extra naps•plenty of water•medication to reduce a temperature•medical help for worsening symptoms	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•empathy•reassurance•positive attitude 
Social Needs	Intellectual Needs
<ul style="list-style-type: none">•spending time with parent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Undertake quiet activities•stories•Colouring•TV/tablets•visit from family or friends if appropriate

How to prepare a child for a stay in hospital:

Discuss what it will be like and answer any questions in an open and honest way

Read books or watch DvD's with the child about what its like to be in hospital Take a visit to the hospital with your child so they can see what its like

Play games e.g. dress up/ role-play with the child about being in a hospital, you could use pretend doctors medical equipment

Re-assure them that as a parent you will be able to stay all the time

Pack the child's bag together so that they know they will have all their special clothes and toys.

Knowledge Organiser OCR Child Development RO57

TA4: Childhood Illnesses and a child safe environment

When to seek emergency medical help

Breathing Difficulties – caused by dust/pollen/pet hair, unwell with a cold. Treat by Reliever inhaler (blue), reassurance, sit up,

Seizures/ Fitting – caused by epilepsy or a high temp. Treat by call an ambulance, clear the surrounding area, once calm - place in the recovery position

High Temperature - Babies under 3 months with a temperature of 38oC or over, Babies 3-6 months with a temperature of 39oC or over, Call the ambulance—999. A Child over 9months with a temperature 38oC or over which can't be reduced with treatment of junior paracetamol.

Unresponsive or Limp - This means that a child is not moving or you are unable to wake them by shaking their shoulders

Call the ambulance—999, Place the child in the recovery position

Hazards: they may cause you or others harm

Physical Hazards - e.g. things we could trip over

Security Hazards - e.g. easy to open doors and windows

Fire Hazards – e.g. heaters & electrical equipment

Food Safety Hazards – e.g. dirty food contaminated with bacteria or a warm fridge.

Personal Safety Hazards – e.g. a busy road

Safety Equipment:

Walking reins

Socket covers

Draw/cupboard locks

Safety Gates

Window locks

Fire blanket/extinguisher

Cooker guard

Play pen

Smoke alarm

Glass protector

Road Safety

1. Think!
2. Stop!
3. Look and Listen!
4. Wait!
5. Look and Listen (again)!
6. Arrive alive!

Safety Marks

BSI (kite Mark) 

Lion Mark 

Age advice 

CE and UKCA 

Flammability 

Illness and cause	Signs and Symptoms	Important Information
Meningitis Bacteria or virus	severe headache / high pitched cry in babies, drowsiness, stiff neck, repeated vomiting, irritability, fever, dislike of bright lights	GLASS TEST Press the side of a glass firmly against the rash. If the rash fades and loses colour under pressure it is not a meningitis rash. If it does not change colour, you should contact a doctor immediately
Mumps bacteria	fever, swelling of one or more salivary glands in the neck.	passed from one person to another via droplets (sneezing, coughing) or direct contact with saliva. incubation normally 18 days but can be 12-25 days
Measles Virus	fever, conjunctivitis, cough and/or spots on cheeks or inside mouth. Then 3-7 days later red, blotchy rash appears which lasts 4-7 days	Complications of pneumonia can occur. It is spread by contact with coughing and sneezing
Tonsillitis Bacteria	a sore throat; problems swallowing; a high temperature of 38C or above; coughing; earache	Tonsillitis is not contagious, but most of the infections that cause it are, for example, colds and flu.
Chicken Pox Virus	itchy, spotty rash is the main symptom of chickenpox. It can be anywhere on the body	You can spread chickenpox to other people from 2 days before your spots appear until they have all formed scabs – usually 5 days after your spots appeared.
Common Cold Virus	a blocked or runny nose; a sore throat; headaches; muscle aches; coughs; sneezing; a raised temperature; pressure in your ears and face	rest and sleep and drink plenty of water ease aches or lower a temperature with painkillers like paracetamol or ibuprofen
Gastroenteritis Bacteria or Virus	sudden, watery diarrhoea, feeling sick, vomiting, a mild fever, a loss of appetite, an upset stomach, aching limbs and headaches.	The symptoms usually appear up to a day after becoming infected. They typically last less than a week, but can sometimes last longer.