



## PENNANT HILLS WAR MEMORIAL CHILDREN'S CENTRE

3-7 Shields Lane, Pennant Hills NSW 2120. Telephone: 9484 1133  
Postal Address: PO Box 537, Pennant Hills NSW 1715  
Email: [phwmcc@iinet.com.au](mailto:phwmcc@iinet.com.au)  
ABN 85 129 536 459

### PENNANT HILLS WAR MEMORIAL CHILDREN'S CENTRE (PHWMCC)

#### MANAGEMENT OF A TEMPERATURE PROCEDURE

When a child has a temperature of 38°C or higher the following procedure will be followed:

- call parents / guardians to collect the child and discuss giving the child Panadol
- remove excess clothing / blankets (eg shoes and socks)
- give Panadol if authorisation has been provided either on the child's enrolment form or over the phone (if possible ask parent what the child weighs)
- use cool compresses on the child's face, back of neck and encourage them to sip water regularly
- monitor temperature regularly writing down times and temperature
- monitor the child's signs of illness and other symptoms and behaviours they are displaying
  - rash
  - pain –head, stomach, ears, neck, etc
  - mood – irritability, lethargy, upset
  - cold / flu symptoms such as watery eyes, runny nose, cough,
  - not eating
- parents / guardian will be asked to collect their child within 15 minutes of the phone call. If they are unable to do this, then they will need to make arrangements for an authorised person to collect their child as soon as possible.
- if the parents / guardians are unable to collect within 15 minutes, and if the temperature continues to rise and is over 39°C, the child will be monitored closely and if deemed necessary, based on the aforementioned symptoms and behaviours, an ambulance will be called
- if parents / guardians or authorised collectors **cannot be contacted** and the temperature continues to rise, **call an ambulance on 000**

During this process isolate the child if possible, maintain supervision of the child, provide comfort and care, and respect their dignity and rights at all times.

*If a child has a temperature over 38°C, then they should not attend preschool for 24 hours.*

#### Febrile Seizures

A febrile seizure is a fit or convulsion caused by a sudden change in your child's body temperature, and is usually associated with a fever.

*What to do during a seizure*

#### **Call 000**

There is nothing you can do to make the seizure stop.

- The most important thing is to stay calm – don't panic.
- Place the child on a soft surface, lying on their side or back.
- Try to watch exactly what happens, so that you can describe it to the ambulance.
- Time how long the seizure lasts, if possible.
- Do not restrain the child, or put anything in their mouth
- Place in recovery position after the seizure is finished