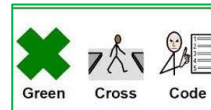







Child Development OCR Knowledge Organiser LO4

THEMES

Key signs/symptoms of illness	Illness	Spread	Signs and symptoms	Rash or specific sign	Treatment	Seeking emergency help	The following signs and symptoms of illness indicate that you need to call for urgent medical attention – i.e. that you need to call an ambulance: <ul style="list-style-type: none">breathing difficultiesconvulsions/seizures/fittingchild seems to be in significant painchild is unresponsive – cannot easily or fully be roused from sleep, or a state of drowsinessbaby becomes unresponsive and/or their body seems to be floppy or limpsevere headache which may be accompanied by a stiff neck or a dislike of lightrash that remains (does not fade) when pressed with a glassvomiting that persists for over 24 hoursunusual, high-pitched crying in babieshigh fever/temperature that cannot be loweredwill not drink fluids – this is most worrying in babies	Hazards I the home	Within the home Most accidents occur at home. Consider child development when risk assessing – for example a 12-month-old is likely to pull themselves up on a chair, which might be unsafe, or to open low kitchen cupboards when sitting on the floor. Children’s awareness of danger also varies at different ages.	
	Mumps	Airborne/droplet Incubation 14–21 days	Pain, swelling of the jaw in front of ears, fever, eating and drinking is painful	Swollen face	Fluids given via a straw (if child is old enough to manage this), hot compresses, oral hygiene				Kitchen unsafe chemicals children could handle, food safety hazards, dangerously hot equipment, sharp equipment.	
	Measles	Airborne/droplet Incubation 7–15 days	High fever, fretful, heavy cold – running nose and discharge from eyes, a cough later	Day 1: Koplik’s spots (clustered white lesions inside of mouth) Day 4: blotchy rash begins to spread on face and body	Rest, fluids, tepid sponging, shaded room if light is uncomfortable to eyes				Bathroom unsafe chemicals for children to handle, sharp equipment, access to hot taps and hot water, access to water (drowning risk).	
	Tonsillitis	Direct infection, droplet	Very sore throat, fever, headache, pain on swallowing, aches and pains in back and limbs		Rest, fluid, medical aid, antibiotics, iced drinks to relieve the pain				Living room access to electrical items and their power cords, computers, phones, access to power sockets, access to heating source.	
	Chickenpox	Airborne/droplet, direct contact Incubation 10–14 days	Slight fever, itchy rash, mild onset then child feels ill, often with severe headache	Red spots with a white centre on trunk and limbs at first, blisters and pustules	Rest, fluids, calamine lotion on rash, cut child’s nails to prevent secondary infection from scratching				Bedroom access to power sockets, access to heating source, access to electric blanket, hot water bottle, access to furniture that could tip, be climbed on or pulled over.	
Key signs	Common cold	Airborne/droplet, hand-to-hand contact Incubation 1–3 days	Sore throat, sneezing, running nose, headache, slight fever, irritability, partial deafness		Treat symptoms	How to meet the needs of an ill child	Physical needs When a child is sick, they need plenty of rest. Usual routines often need to be adjusted to allow for extra naps, particularly if night-time sleep has been disturbed (for example through coughing or vomiting). Children’s diets may need to be adjusted – if they have an upset stomach for example. It is always important to ensure that plenty of water (or diluted juice) is taken. You should always monitor a sick child carefully, as conditions can worsen suddenly. You should be ready to call for medical help if necessary. You should also make sure that you are aware of a child’s medical conditions (such as asthma or diabetes) and that you know what to do should there be a problem. High temperatures or fevers are often seen in young children, so you should know how to care for a child experiencing these	Roads	Road safety Young children should always be under close and direct supervision of adults when on the pavement or crossing the road. Follow the Green Cross Code and make children aware of it: 1 First find the safest place to cross. 2 Stop just before you get to the kerb. 3 Look all around for traffic and listen. 4 If traffic is coming, let it pass. 5 When it is safe, go straight across the road – do not run.	
	Gastroenteritis	Direct contact: incubation 7–14 days Indirect: infected food or drink, incubation 30 minutes–36 hours	Vomiting and diarrhoea, signs of dehydration		Replace fluids – water (or rehydrating remedy), seek urgent medical aid					
	Meningitis A child with meningitis may have the following symptoms: <ul style="list-style-type: none">a high temperature or fevervomitingsevere headachestiff neckdrowsinessconfusiondislike of bright lightsseizures (fitting) A skin rash of red/purple ‘pinprick’ spots.									
	Key signs and symptoms of illness Learning how to recognise, manage and prevent childhood illnesses. Children might display the following signs and symptoms of illness: <ul style="list-style-type: none">vomiting and diarrhoeahigh temperaturetiredness/disturbed sleepheadacheswollen glandscough.									
	Intellectual needs Children are likely to need quiet activities to keep them amused and stimulated while they are not up to more active play. Stories, colouring activities and IT devices are popular choices. If a child is ill or will be recovering for a longer period, it is important to think carefully about activities that will help their learning and development to continue as expected. If appropriate, visits from friends and family will also be beneficial, as children can miss wider social contact.								Safety symbols	
							Lion Mark This appears on toys that have been made by a member of the British Toy and Hobby Association and Toy Fair.			
							Age advice symbol This identifies when equipment or a product isn’t suitable for children under the age of 36 months			
							CE symbol Most common toy label and the first one to look for. By law, it must be displayed on all new toys on the market in the EU.. This will be replaced by the ULCA mark from 2022.			
							Nightwear Label Nightwear can burn quickly if set alight by contact with an open fire, gas or electric fire, or another heat source, and this can cause serious injury. Must be permanent e.g. Sewn on.		