

Glossary

These definitions are adapted from American Academy of Pediatrics, American Public Health Association, National Resource Center for Health and Safety in Child Care and Early Education. *Caring for Our Children: National Health and Safety Performance Standards: Guidelines for Out-of-Home Child Care Programs*. 2nd ed. Elk Grove Village, IL: American Academy of Pediatrics; 2002. Available at: <http://nrckids.org/CFOC/index.html>. Accessed June 24, 2009

AAP: Abbreviation for the American Academy of Pediatrics, a national organization of pediatricians founded in 1930 and dedicated to the improvement of child health and welfare.

Acute: Adjective describing an illness that has a sudden onset and is of short duration.

Allergen: A substance (eg, food, pollen, pets, mold, medication) that causes an allergic reaction.

Anaphylaxis: An allergic reaction to a specific allergen (eg, food, pollen, pets, mold, medication) that causes dangerous and potentially fatal complications, including swelling and closure of the airway that can lead to an inability to breathe.

Antibiotic prophylaxis: Antibiotics that are prescribed to *prevent* infections in infants and children in situations associated with an increased risk of serious infection with a specific disease. Usually prescribed in a low dose over a long period.

APHA: Abbreviation for the American Public Health Association, a national organization of health professionals that protects and promotes the health of the public through education, research, advocacy, and policy development.

Bleach solution: For sanitizing environmental surfaces—use a spray solution of a quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) cup of household liquid chlorine bleach (sodium hypochlorite) in 1 gallon of water, prepared fresh daily. Where blood contamination is likely, the concentration of bleach solution should be increased to 1 part bleach to 10 parts water because if hepatitis B virus is present in the blood, this higher concentration of bleach is required to kill it. See also *Disinfect*.

Body fluids: Urine, feces, saliva, blood, nasal discharge, eye discharge, and injury or tissue discharge.

Care Plan: A document that provides specific health care information, including any medications, procedures, precautions, or adaptations to diet or environment that may be needed to care for a child with chronic medical conditions or special health care needs. Care Plans also describe signs and symptoms of impending illness and outline the response needed to those signs and symptoms. A Care Plan is completed by a health care professional and should be updated on a regular basis.

Caregiver: Used in this book to indicate the primary staff who work directly with children in child care centers, small or large family child care homes, or schools (ie, director, teacher, aide, child care provider, or those with other titles or child contact roles).

Catheterization: The process of inserting a hollow tube into an organ of the body, for an investigative purpose or to give some form of treatment (eg, remove urine from the bladder of a child with neurologic disease).

CDC: Abbreviation for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, which is responsible for monitoring communicable diseases, immunization status, injuries, and congenital malformations, and performing other disease and injury surveillance activities in the United States.

Center: A facility that provides care and education for any number of children in a nonresidential setting and is open on a regular basis (it is not a drop-in facility).

Children with special health care needs: Children who have or are at increased risk for a chronic physical, developmental, behavioral, or emotional condition and who also require health and related services of a type or amount beyond that required by children generally.

Chronic: Adjective describing an infection or illness that lasts a long time (months or years).

Clean: To remove dirt and debris (eg, blood, urine, feces) by scrubbing and washing with a detergent solution and rinsing with water.

CPR: Abbreviation for cardiopulmonary resuscitation, emergency measures performed by a person on another person whose breathing or heart activity has stopped. Measures include closed-chest cardiac compressions and mouth-to-mouth ventilation in a regular sequence.

Disinfect: To eliminate virtually all germs from inanimate surfaces by using chemicals (eg, products registered with the US Environmental Protection Agency as “disinfectants”) or physical agents (eg, heat).

Educator: A teacher or caregiver who is professionally responsible for the education of the children who are placed in his or her care.

Emergency response practices: Procedures used to call for emergency medical assistance, reach parents or emergency contacts, arrange for transfer to medical assistance, and render first aid to the injured person.

Exclusion: Denying admission of an ill child or staff member to a facility or asking the child or staff member to leave if present.

Facility: A legal definition of the buildings, grounds, equipment, and people involved in providing child care or education of any type.

Febrile: The condition of having an abnormally high body temperature (fever), often as a response to infection.

Fever: An elevation of body temperature. Body temperature can be elevated by overheating caused by overdressing or a hot environment, reactions to medications, inflammatory conditions (eg, arthritis, lupus), cancers, and response to infection. For this purpose, fever is defined as temperature above 101°F (38.3°C) orally, above 102°F (38.9°C) rectally, or of 100°F (37.8°C) or higher taken axillary (armpit) or measured by any equivalent method. Fever is an indication of the body’s response to something, but is neither a disease nor a serious problem by itself.

Gastric tube feeding: The administration of nourishment through a tube that has been surgically inserted directly into the stomach.

Gestational: Occurring during or related to pregnancy.

Gross-motor skills: Large movements involving the arms, legs, feet, or entire body (eg, crawling, running, jumping).

Group care setting: A facility where children from more than one family receive care together.

Health care professional: Someone who practices medicine with or without supervision, and who is licensed by an established body. The most common types of health care professionals include physicians, nurse practitioners, nurses, and physician assistants.

Health consultant: A physician, a certified pediatric or family nurse practitioner, a registered nurse, or an environmental, an oral, a mental health, a nutrition, or another health professional who has pediatric and child care experience and is knowledgeable in pediatric health practice, child care, licensing, and community resources. The health consultant provides guidance and assistance to child care staff on health aspects of the facility.

HIV: Abbreviation for human immunodeficiency virus.

Immunity: The body’s ability to fight a particular infection. Immunity can come from antibodies (immune globulin), cells, or other factors.

Immunizations: Vaccines that are given to children and adults to help them develop protection (antibodies) against specific infections. Vaccines may contain an inactivated or a killed agent, part of the agent, an inactivated toxin made by an agent (toxoid), or a weakened live organism.

Individualized Education Program (IEP): A written document, derived from Part B of the Individuals With Disabilities Education Act, that is designed to meet a child’s individual educational program needs. The main purposes of an IEP are to set reasonable learning goals and state the services that the school district will provide for a child with special educational needs. Every child who is qualified for special educational services provided by the school is required to have an IEP.

Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP): A written document, derived from Part C of the Individuals With Disabilities Education Act, that is formulated in collaboration with the family to meet the needs of a child with a developmental disability or delay; assist the family in its care for a child’s educational, therapeutic, and health needs; and deal with the family’s needs to the extent to which the family wishes assistance.

Infant: A child between the time of birth and 12 months of age.

Infection: A condition caused by the multiplication of an infectious agent in the body.

Lead agency: Refers to an individual state choice for the agency that will receive and allocate federal and state funding for children with special educational needs. Federal funding is allocated to individual states in accordance with the Individuals With Disabilities Education Act.

Lethargy: Unusual sleepiness or low activity level.

Mainstreaming: A widely used term that describes the philosophy and activities associated with providing services to persons with disabilities in community settings, especially in school programs, where such children or other persons are integrated with persons without disabilities and are entitled to attend programs and have access to all services available in the community.

Medications: Any substances that are intended to diagnose, cure, treat, or prevent disease, or affect the structure or function of the body of humans or other animals.

Nasogastric tube feeding: The administration of nourishment using a plastic tube that stretches from the nose to the stomach.

Nonprescription medications: Drugs that are generally regarded as safe for use if the label directions and warnings are followed. Nonprescription medications are also called over-the-counter drugs because they can be purchased without a prescription from a health care professional. Foods or cosmetics that are intended to treat or prevent disease or affect the functions of the human body (eg, suntan lotion, fluoride toothpaste, antiperspirant deodorants, antidandruff shampoo) are also considered to be nonprescription medications.

Occupational therapy: Treatment based on the use of occupational activities of a typical child (eg, play, feeding, toileting, dressing). Child-specific exercises are developed to encourage a child with mental or physical disabilities to contribute to his or her own recovery and development.

OSHA: Abbreviation for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the US Department of Labor, which regulates health and safety in the workplace.

Parent: The child's natural or adoptive mother or father, guardian, or other legally responsible person.

Pediatric first aid: Emergency care and treatment of an injured child before definite medical and surgical management can be secured. Pediatric first aid includes rescue breathing and addressing choking.

Physical therapy: The use of physical agents and methods (eg, massage, therapeutic exercises, hydrotherapy, electrotherapy) to assist a child with physical or mental disabilities to optimize his or her individual physical development or restore his or her normal body function after illness or injury.

Prenatal: Existing or occurring before birth (as in prenatal medical care).

Primary care provider (PCP): The physician in the child's medical home who supervises the team that provides preventive care, routine illness care, and care coordination with the child's specialists and therapists.

Reflux: An abnormal backward flow of liquids. The term is commonly used to describe gastroesophageal reflux of stomach contents into the esophagus, or urinary reflux of urine from the bladder up toward the kidneys.

Rescue breathing: The process of breathing air into the lungs of a person who has stopped breathing. This process is also called artificial respiration.

Sanitize: To remove filth or soil and small amounts of certain bacteria. For an inanimate surface to be considered sanitary, the surface must be clean (see *Clean*) and the number of germs must be reduced to such a level that disease transmission by that surface is unlikely. This procedure is less rigorous than disinfection (see *Disinfect*) and is applicable to a wide variety of routine housekeeping procedures involving, for example, bedding, bathrooms, kitchen countertops, floors, and walls.

Seizure: A sudden attack or convulsion caused by involuntary, uncontrolled bursts of electrical activity in the brain that can result in a wide variety of clinical manifestations, including muscle twitches, staring, tongue biting, loss of consciousness, and total body shaking.

Staff: Used here to indicate all personnel employed at the child care facility or school, including caregivers, teachers, and personnel who do not provide direct care to children (eg, cooks, drivers, housekeeping personnel).

Standard precautions: Techniques used to protect a person when there is contact with non-intact skin, mucous membranes, blood, all body fluids, and excretions except sweat. The general methods of infection prevention are indicated for all people in the group care setting and are designed to reduce the risk of transmission of microorganisms from recognized and unrecognized sources of infection. Although standard precautions were designed to apply to hospital settings, except for the use of masks and gowns, they also apply in group care settings. Standard precautions involve use of barriers (eg, gloves) as well as hand washing, and cleaning and sanitizing surfaces. Group care adaptation of standard precautions (exceptions from the use in hospital settings) are as follows:

- Use of nonporous gloves is optional except when blood or blood-containing body fluids may be involved.
- Gowns and masks are not required.
- Appropriate barriers include materials, such as disposable diaper table paper and disposable towels and surfaces, that can be sanitized in group care settings.

Substitute staff: Caregivers/teachers who are hired for one day or an extended period but are not considered permanent workers in their assigned positions.

Toddler: A child between the age of ambulation and toilet learning and training (usually between 13 and 35 months).

Universal precautions: A term used by OSHA that applies to protection against blood and other body fluids that contain blood, semen, and vaginal secretions, but not to feces, nasal secretions, sputum, sweat, tears, urine, saliva, and vomitus, unless they contain visible blood or are likely to contain blood. Universal precautions include avoiding injuries that are caused by sharp instruments or devices and the use of protective barriers, such as gloves, gowns, aprons, masks, or protective eyewear, that can reduce the risk of exposure of the worker's skin or mucous membranes that could come in contact with materials that may contain blood-borne pathogens while the worker is providing first aid or care.