

# Contribute to children and young people's health and safety

[Family](#), [Children](#)



MU 2. 4: Contribute to children and young people's health and safety 1. 3- Explain what risk assessment is and how this is managed in the work setting.

A risk assessment is a health and safety procedure, which requires a member of staff or line manager to carry out an examination; on what could cause danger and create harm to anyone within the work environment.

During my time at One World nursery, a staff member would carry out a risk assessment every day; within their located room also there would be someone who will carry out a risk assessment outside in the garden. . 1-

Explain why a safe but challenging environment is important for children and young people. It is very essential that children and young people are provided with safe but challenging environment reason to this; is so that they enhance their life skills and create a positive impact on all aspects of development. For instance, having a safe but challenging environment could increase a child's or young person's self-esteem and allow them to have a deeper perspective view in life decisions.

Finally, it is vital to have " safe" environment in order to prevent any accidents and so that their parents and guardians, are at peace of mind. 2.

2- Identify the differences between risk and hazard. A risk is 50 50 chance, of something to cause an accident or create danger. Whereas, a hazard is something that can actually cause an accident e. g. a spilt water on the ground within a nursery- in a toddler room. 6. 1- Outline procedures for infection control in own work setting.

Similar article: Infection Control in Own Work Setting

Staff should report personal illness and exclude themselves from work if suffering with something infectious (not an excuse to ill inform the setting and take time off as in correctly informing the setting could result in the setting incorrectly informing the parents/carers and Environmental Health where necessary. Paper towels are to be used when drying and dispensers are to be fitted beyond splash contamination hands if dispenser becomes empty please re fill instead of using a towel. Nail brushes should not normally be used as they can be a reservoir for bacterial multiplication. Staff should wash their hands:- Before they serve food

After smoking if they do before entering premises or during lunch break although this is not permitted on premises. After changing a child's nappy After they have been to the toilet After outdoor activities e.g. playing in the sandpit Before giving medication to a child or staff

6. 2- Describe personal protective clothing that is used to prevent spread of infection. Personal protective clothing that is commonly used to prevent spread of infection is; gloves which help to prevent skin contamination from their hands, an apron to avoid any fluids or other substances reaching personal clothing.

SCH 21: Introduction to communication in health, social care or children's and young people's settings. 3. 4- Identify sources of information and support or services to enable more effective communication. Sources of information to enable more effective communication could be from: The internet The Library Books Workshops Services that enable more effective communication: Advocacy services Speech and language services Interpreting services Translation services

4. 1- Explain the term “

confidentiality". The term confidentiality, means to keep something a secret e. . to not share information with unnecessary people regarding a child within a setting. 4. 3- Describe situations where information normally considered to be confidential might need to be passed on. Sometimes information which may be seen as confidential may have to be passed on, due to various reasons. For instance, if a child within a nursery setting decides to confide in the keyworker that, they have been abused at home by their parents. The keyworker must take this matter serious and pass this vital information on to the manager, in-order to precede investigation.

Another case could be that a child within a secondary school may be finding it difficult to understand the work, due to learning difficulties therefore they may tell their teacher about this matter in private, however in order to attend this child's needs and allow them to develop, they must inform another member of staff to provide additional support for this particular child. 4. 4- Explain how and when to seek advice about confidentiality. Ways on how and when to seek advice about confidentiality, going to your line manger first or even going to Human Resources department e. . if a child or young person has confided in you that they are being sexually harassed but they don't want anyone to know. TDA 2. 9- Support children and young people's positive behaviour. 1. 2- Describe with examples the importance of all staff consistently and fairly applying boundaries and rules for children and young people's behaviour in accordance with policies and procedures of setting. It very important for of all staff consistently and fairly applying boundaries and rules for children and young people's behaviour in accordance with policies and procedures of setting.

Reason being is so that, children and young people are able to follow and listen to a good set of rules. For example, if one staff member did not fairly apply the rule towards the children and perhaps young people, this could then create confusion upon the children and young people. Another example could be if a staff member was not consistent with the set rules e. g. no running in the building - this could be a risk causing the children or young people's life to be at risk, in-case they fall while running and severely injure themselves. CCLD MU 2. -Contribute to the support of child and young person development. 1. 2-Identify different observation methods and know why they are used. There are various of observations methods, which practitioners tend to use: Narrative reports- consist of simply watching an individual child or group of children and writing down in note-form what has been seen. This form of child observation typically lasts for a short period of time and requires the observer to try to remain as unnoticed as possible as any interaction with those being observed is likely to have an impact upon the child's behaviour.

Time sampling-is a useful way on how to gather information based on a child or young person over a long period of time. Event sampling- is a useful way to notice if a child or young person has a behaviour problem that needs help or referral to another professional. Charts and Pictograms- show how many children have reached particular milestones, but give little information about individual development e. g. through graphs, bar charts, pie charts, histograms. 3. 1- Describe the different transitions children and young people may experience. There are many different types of transitions children and young people go through.

For instance, a baby weaning onto solid foods, a child starting nursery for the very first time this big transition and requires their located keyworker to work closely by them. Another transition- a child moving on to secondary school, this is another big step as they are moving on to higher education, which they may find difficult. MU 2. 9- Understand partnership working in services for children and young people. 2. 4- Describe why it is important to record information clearly, accurately, legibly and concisely meeting legal requirements.

First of all, it is important to record information clearly so that other staff members can read and understand what you have written down e. g. when staff members are writing down information based on their key child, they should make sure that is it always clear and accurate, in case if they are absent it will be easy for fellow staff members to read the information regarding the child. If it is a legal document, practitioners must insist that they follow the legal requirements, in order to process the document.