

Daycare Providers

Public Health is here to help you with common questions.

I can't get immunization records for some of the children in my care, what can you do to help?

Public Health has access to some immunization records through an on-line program. Just call our office with the child's name and date of birth and we will let you know what records are available. A copy can be printed and mailed to you to complete your file.

How do I know when the children are due for shots?

The following chart provides the age specific requirements:

Licensed Child Care Requirements	
<u>2 through 5 months</u>	<u>6 through 14 months</u>
1 dose Diphtheria/Tetanus/Pertussis	2 doses Diphtheria/Tetanus/Pertussis
1 dose Polio	2 doses Polio
1 dose Hib	2 doses Hib
<u>15 through 18 months</u>	<u>19 months and older</u>
3 doses Diphtheria/Tetanus/Pertussis	3 doses Diphtheria/Tetanus/Pertussis
3 doses Polio	3 doses Polio
3 doses Hib with the final dose \geq 12 months of age, or 1 dose \geq 15 months of age	3 doses Hib with the final dose \geq 12 months of age, or 1 dose \geq 15 months of age
1 dose Measles/Rubella \geq 12 months of age	1 dose Measles/Rubella \geq 12 months of age
	1 dose Varicella \geq 12 months of age if born on or after September 15, 1997, or a reliable history of natural disease

One of the children I care for has been diagnosed with a disease, when can they return to my care and what does this mean for the other children who may have been exposed?

Carroll County Public Health has information to most if not all of the diseases you may come into contact with in your daycares. We can answer most of your questions over the phone and mail "fact sheets" with specific information if needed.

What's the best way to prevent the spread of disease and the common cold in my daycare?

HANDWASHING!

Carroll County Public Health can provide you with the resources you need to teach you and your little ones appropriate handwashing skills.

Print the picture below and post for your handwashing areas.



FACT SHEET HANDWASHING

Wash Your Hands!

How you wash and dry your hands makes a difference:

- * Use soap and warm or hot running water.
- * Wash for at least 15 seconds.
- * Wash all surfaces, including wrists, palms, backs of hands, between fingers, and as much as possible under fingernails, by rubbing vigorously.
- * Rinse hands under running water.
- * Away from home, dry hands with disposable paper towels or the hot air blower.
- * At home, provide a separate towel for each member of the household, and wash towels regularly in hot water and detergent.

When should I wash my hands?

Before you:

- Eat
- Prepare food for yourself or others
- Treat a break or cut in the skin
- Care for an ill or injured person or animal
- Insert or remove contact lenses

Immediately after you:

- Use the restroom
- Handle uncooked foods (especially raw meat poultry or fish)
- Change a diaper
- Blow your nose, sneeze, or cough
- Touch an animal (especially a reptile), including animals in petting zoos and fairs.

Why is handwashing important?

Your skin constantly makes oil that stays on its surface. Germs that get on your skin are trapped in the oil. Skin does not have to look dirty to be loaded with tiny germs that can cause big problems – like the common cold, diarrhea, and more serious diseases. Washing your hands with soap and warm running water is one of the best and easiest things you can do to stay healthy.

But I wash my hands a lot –

We are all in a hurry – to eat, get back to work, make that important meeting or class. Too often we forget or “don’t have time,” or we think a quick cold-water rinse will do. But that doesn’t “cut it”...literally!

Oils, and any attached germs, must be removed from the skin. A splash of cold water and a quick rub with a towel doesn’t do much good. You need to use warm water and soap to get the oil and germs off your skin.

When you’ve been touching things many people have handled, routine handwashing can help reduce your chances of getting an infection.

Should I use antibacterial soap?

The most important thing to remember is to wash with warm running water and soap. If you want to use antibacterial soap, keep in mind that it helps kill some germs – but not all. Some germs can’t be killed, no matter how strong the soap is or how long it is on your hands. You may not always have special soap with you. That is why it’s very important to spend enough time and care to wash germs away.

You may wish to use an antimicrobial soap or alcohol based hand rub if you are ill or caring for someone who is, or has a weakened immune system.

Remember, Carroll County Public Health cares about promoting, preserving and enhancing the health of our community. Please let us know if we can help you!