

School Readiness

Hounslow School Nursing Service



Welcome to Hounslow School Nursing Service



Once children reach school age, they will automatically transition from the Health Visiting Service to the School Nursing Service.

All children that attend a Hounslow School are offered a universal school nursing service that includes:

- Vision Screening (Reception)
- National Child Measurement Program (Reception & Year 6)
- Health & Wellbeing reviews at key transition stages via our Digital Health Form (Reception, Year 6, Year 9 & Year 12).

Referrals to the School Nurse Service for advice and support, can be made by schools and parents/carers once your child has started Reception class.

School ready?



Generally, be independent in getting dressed

Be Active

Independent going to the toilet (not wearing pull-ups or nappies.)

Have a regular & consistent bedtime routine

Able to communicate their needs

Are independent in eating

Have good oral health

Able to socialise, take turns and participate

Be a healthy weight & enjoy a balanced diet

Be up to date with childhood immunisations

Child Development

Not all children develop at the same rate.

Do not be concerned if your child is not meeting all the milestones for their age range; it is perfectly normal for one area to develop quicker than another.

If, however, your child is not meeting any of the milestones for their age range it may be helpful to speak to a health professional.

A great deal of physical and emotional development happens before the age of 5!

5 YEAR OLD DEVELOPMENT MILESTONES

What most children do by this age























Knows about things used every day, like money and food









Child Development



Frontal Lobe (Concrete thinking)

Encourage problem-solving, sorting & categorising objects.

Let me be frustrated at times and figure things out.

Help me notice patterns ('when you do X, this usually happens')

behaviour

Hearing, learning

& emotions

Thought, Prefrontal Cortex (Judgement) memory &

Give me choices (when I'm calm – I struggle to make choices when I'm stressed or upset).
Talk to me about plans.
Help me break down big tasks into little steps.

Parietal Lobe (Language)

Talk too me, sing to me, read to me. Liten to me and respond. Repeat songs & books so I learn to memorise.

Parietal Lobe (Touch)

Hug me, hold my hand. Let me explore the world hands-on (pushing, pulling, pouring, turning, twisting etc

Language & touch

Visual processing

Balance & coordination

Breathing, heart rate & temperature

Occipital Lobe

Surround me with interesting things to look at.
Play games and take me outdoors to help my vision develop.

Cerebellum

Let me move a lot!
Take me out!
Let me take some 'risks' while
I learn and move.

Temporal Lobe & Limbic System

Respond in consistent ways.

Show me unconditional love.

Experience joy with me.

Talk to me about my emotions to help me have the vocabulary to understand how I feel.

Brain Stem

Help me feel emotionally & physically safe. If I am frightened or stressed my brain goes into survival mode and the rest of my brain struggles to grow or develop.

Emotional Wellbeing, Routines & Boundaries



Rules and boundaries help families to understand how to behave towards each other, and what's OK and not OK.

Routines are much more powerful than just being the daily tasks that help you organise your day. They help create relationships and repetition to help children develop **self-confidence**, **curiosity**, **social skills**, **self-control**, **communication skills**, **and more**.

There is so much that is new in your child's world every day that making things predictable is **comforting** for them. Knowing what to expect **reassures** your child and this gives them **confidence** to carry out tasks **independent**ly.

By setting limits, you give your child clear guidelines and expectations.

Emotional Wellbeing, Routines & Boundaries



Introduce boundaries from an early age

Empathi se

Set aside time & show your child you're interested in what they like

Learn from achievements

Avoid criticism

Try suggestions rather than answers

Use positive language

Avoid ultimatums

Try distraction

Pick your battles!

Give praise

Be a role model & acknowledge no one's perfect!

Talk about feelings

Don't forget the power of non-verbal cues

Communication





Listen to and follow requests without having to stop what they are doing



Understand longer instructions and use longer, more detailed sentences



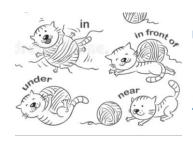
Understand and answer questions about simple stories with no pictures



Take turns in longer conversations and stay on the same topic



Ask lots of questions, especially 'why' questions



Understand words like 'first' and 'next' in a sentence and words such as 'above', 'below' and 'between'



Say most words clearly when they are talking – people who don't know them can understand them all the time. Talk quite smoothly

Communication



Play games like 'I Spy'

Read to each other

Describe what you can see whilst out

Explore rhyming words

Talk about what you are doing

Help them notice and listen to things around them

Make up stories together

Socialise with others

Count together when doing chores

Sing together

Play pretend games

Local library activities

Sleep





Sleeping is as important for our bodies as eating, drinking, and breathing.
Sleep helps our brains and bodies recover from everything we have done during the day.



In order to support the developing brain of a 3-5 year old it is recommended they get **11-13 hours of sleep a night.**

Sleep

- Routine & Consistency
- Sleep friendly bedroom
- No naps after 3pm
- Be active in the day

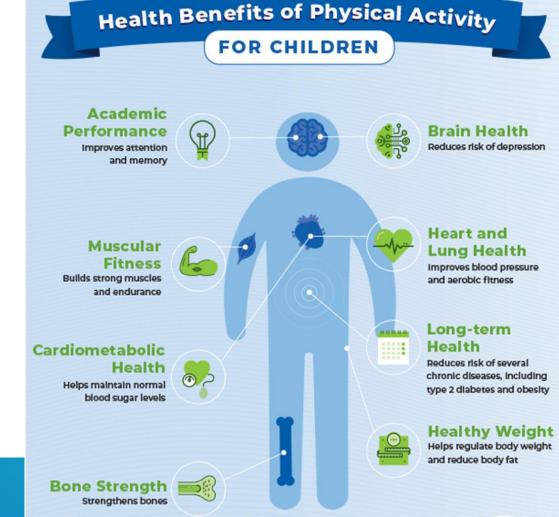




Physical Activity

All children should aim to get at least **60 minutes** of physical activity a day for good health, but it doesn't need to be all at once.

Several short 10-minute bursts of activity throughout the day can be just as good as an hour-long stretch.



Physical Activity



After school clubs

PE lessons

Walk, scoot, cycle to school

Sports clubs

Swimming, Gardening, Dancing...

Take the stairs instead of lift

Get off the bus one stop early

Less time sat down

Holiday Activities & Food (HAF) Program

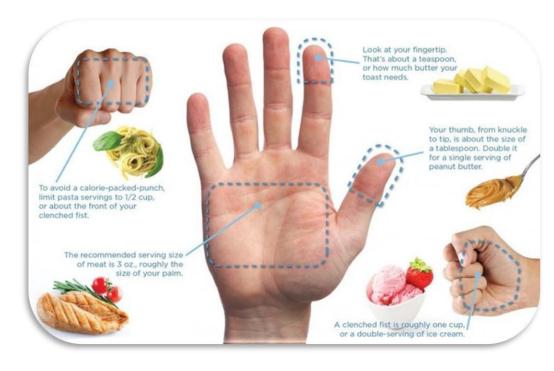
Local Council Leisure Centres

(free holiday activities for eligible children – benefits based free school meals)

Food & Drink



Research shows children who stay a healthy weight tend to be fitter, healthier, better able to learn, and more self-confident.



Each 1/2 pack serving contains

MED	LOW	MED	HIGH	MED
Calories	Sugar	Fat	Sat Fat	Salt
353	0.9g	20.3g	10.8g	1.1g
18%	1%	29%	54%	18%

of your guideline daily amount







Food & Drink

Want to encourage trying more foods?

Environment – minimise distractions. **Mealtime Routines** – to help your child prepare for what is coming. Avoid eating when your child is tired.

Role Model – eat together. Use phrases like 'I can twirl my spaghetti around my fork, can you?'

No pressure – Avoid phrases like 'I want you to eat all of your carrots'. Don't show frustration.

Limit meal times – keep it to 15-30 minutes **Play** – introduce new foods through play

(paint with yoghurt!)

The body depends on water to survive.

Every cell, tissue, and organ in your body needs water to work properly.

In general, have around 6-8 cups or 1-1.5 litres of water a day

On average expect to wee 4-7 times a day!









CONSTIPATION



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EQUENT DRY SK

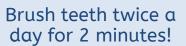




Self Care – support your child to be able to...







Be able to dress self independently (may need help with tricky things like buttons)







Know when and how to wash & dry their hands

Wash self regularly (may need some help)





Know when and how to go to the toilet independently

Wash & brush hair (may need some help)





Toileting



You don't need to delay potty training and wait for signs of readiness.

Research shows it is better for your child's bladder and bowel health to stop using nappies between 18 and 30 months.

The longer you leave it, the harder it can be for your child to learn this new skill and accept not having a nappy on anymore.

The aim is for children to be able to:

- pull their underwear down
 - get onto the toilet
 - sit on the toilet
 - have a wee/poo
 - wipe themselves
 - get off the toilet
 - pull their underwear up
 - flush toilet
 - wash and dry hands.

Toileting



Start with...

- Check no constipation
- Plenty of water-based drinks
- Change nappies or pull-ups as soon as they are wet or soiled
- Talk with & involve your child in the process
- Nappy-free time after having wee/poo
- Use stories / toys to explain what to do

TYPE 1	•	Separate hard lumps (hard to pass).	
TYPE 2		Lumpy, hard, sausage-shaped.	
TYPE 3		Sausage-shaped with cracks on the surface.	
TYPE 4	~	Sausage-shaped or snake-like; smooth and soft.	
TYPE 5	536	Soft blobs with clear-cut edges (easy to pass).	
TYPE 6	65°	Fluffy pieces with ragged edges; mushy.	
TYPE 7	6	Entirely liquid, watery, no solid pieces.	

Move on to...

- Choose a good time
- Say goodbye to nappies
- Loose clothing
- Sit down to use toilet

Good times to sit on the toilet:





Shortly after waking up
After mealtimes



Anytime you think your child needs to go!

Toileting







Comfortabl e?

Keep

Praise each step!



calm!

Positive language



3-5 minutes of trying



Distraction S

Health - Free Services with NHS





Every child should be registered with a local GP.

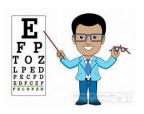
General practitioners (GPs) treat all common medical conditions and refer patients to hospitals and other medical services for urgent and specialist treatment.



Every child should be registered with a local **dentist**.

Dentists provide oral health check-ups and treatment.

Children should have a check-up with the dentist at least once a year (even if there is no pain or problems).



Opticians check eye health and vision.

Children should have their eyes checked by an Optician every 2 years (unless advised otherwise), even if there are no obvious problems).

Children may not realise they have a vision problem so, without routine tests, there's a risk a problem may not be spotted. This may affect their development and education.

Immunisations

Vaccines are the most effective way to prevent infectious diseases, so it is important your child keeps up to date with the childhood immunisation programme.

Before starting school (from the age of 3 years and 4 months) your child will need their 'preschool booster' vaccination. You can book this with the Practice Nurse at your GP surgery.

Age	Vaccines	To protect your child against
Babies aged 6 weeks to 1 year old	6-in-1 vaccine (3 doses)	Diphtheria, hepatitis B, polio, haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib), tetanus, whooping cough
	Rotavirus vaccine (2 doses)	Rotavirus
	MenB vaccine (3 doses)	Meningitis and sepsis
	Pneumococcal vaccine (2 doses)	Pneumonia, sepsis (blood poisoning), meningitis
	Hib/MenC vaccine	Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) and meningitis C
	MMR vaccine (1st dose)	Measles, mumps and rubella
	BCG vaccine (high risk patients and/or boroughs only)	Tuberculosis (TB)
Toddlers	Children's flu vaccine (every year)	Flu
aged 2 to 3 years old	MMR vaccine (2nd dose)	Measles, mumps and rubella
	4-in-1 pre-school booster vaccine	Diphtheria, tetanus, polio, whooping cough
Children	Children's flu vaccine (every year)	Flu
and teenagers aged 4-15 years old	HPV vaccine (12-13 years old)	Cancers caused by the human papillomavirus (HPV)
	3-in-1 teenage booster vaccine (14 years old)	Diphtheria, tetanus, polio
	MenACWY vaccine (14 years old)	Meningitis and sepsis

School or Home?



Cold Sore



Conjunctivitis



Coughs & Cold (without a temperature)



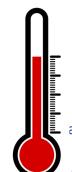
Headlice



Chickenpox



Ear Infection with pain or temperature



A High Temperature

Normal body temperature is around 36.4 degrees

A high temperature is above 38 degrees





Vomiting and Diarrhoea

How to access support

















Care for Local expert
ourself at advice

NHS 111 Non-emergency help GP Advice
Out of hours:
Call 111

UTCs
Urgent
Treatment
Centres

A&E or 999

For

emergencies

only

Minor cuts & grazes Minor illnesses
Minor bruises Headaches
Minor sprains Stomach upsets
Coughs and colds Bites & stings

Feeling unwell?
Unsure?
Anxious?
Need help?

Persistent symptoms
Chronic pain
Long term conditions
New prescriptions

Breaks & sprains
X-rays
Cuts & grazes
Fever & rashes

Choking Chest pain Blacking out Serious blood loss

Hounslow Health Visiting Service (0-5 yrs)

Advice Line: 0208 973 3490

Hounslow School Nursing Service (school age)

Parentline Text messaging service: 07312 263080

Hounslow School Nursing Service

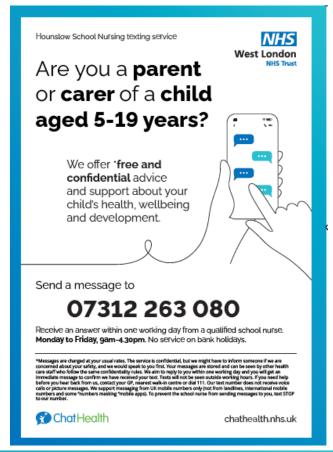
Anyone can make a referral to the School Nursing Service.

Hounslow School Nursing Service is for any child that attends a Hounslow school or that lives in Hounslow and is home educated.



We ask all parents/carers of children entering Reception class to complete a digital health form for their child.

https://forms.chathealth.nhs.uk/index.php/558667?lang=en



Useful websites



Routines & Boundaries www.families.barnardos.org.uk/pre-school/routines-boundaries

Child Development <u>www.inourplace.co.uk/developmental-and-emotional-milestones-0-18y-leaflet/</u>

Sleep www.thesleepcharity.org.uk/information-support/children/

Holiday Activities

www.hounslow.gov.uk/info/20008/schools children and families/2322/hounslow holiday activities and food programme

Healthy Living / When to send child to school www.nhs.uk/live-well/

Toileting www.eric.org.uk/information/

Speech & Language <u>www.speechandlanguage.org.uk/help-for-families/ages-and-stages/4-5-years/</u>

Finding NHS Service / Vaccinations www.nhs.uk/

Child Health www.healthiertogether.westlondon.nhs.uk/