



Week 7 Term 3

Tuesday 29 August 2023

www.casinowest-p.schools.nsw.edu.au



Dates to remember:

Wednesday 30 August

- *Father's Day Picnic*
- *Father's Day Stall*
2:20pm-3:20pm

Thursday 31 August

- *Father's Day Stall*
2:20pm-3:20pm

Friday 1 September

- *Father's Day Stall*
2:20pm-3:20pm

Wednesday 20 September

- *Last day of term for Group A*

Friday 22 September

- *Last day of term for Group B*

Learning everything "Bees".....

Over the past two weeks the Burbi Group have shown a strong interest in bees. This interest has developed through exploring the outdoor learning environment and seeing the bees buzzing in the clovers. The children used tweezer tongs to catch the bees and place them into bug catchers. This created many discussions around bees and what we know about bees. To foster this interest, today we had a visit from Crystal from Stingless Native Bees come to preschool and do a presentation to the children on Native Bees. The children learnt lots of important facts about the job of bees within our ecosystem. We will continue to research and engage in experiences fostering this interest in the coming weeks.



Casino West Public School Preschool known locally as Casino West Little Jarjums Preschool Phone 02 6662 8995

QA6 Collaborative partnerships with families and communities Concept 6.1.3

Dream, Believe, Achieve.

Casino West Public School • 84a Hotham Street, Casino NSW 2470 • phone: 6662 1916 • fax: 6662 6373 • email: casinowest-p.school@det.nsw.edu.au

Celebrating Book Week



Thank you to our wonderful families for your commitment in celebrating book week this year. The children and staff all embraced the event, and the children loved being apart of the book parade at "Big school".



Fighting Fires

Our Burbi Group has shown a continued interest in fire fighting this term. Educators have supported this interest by providing the children with lots of learning experiences using fire fighting props, resources and engaging in water play. This week, the children extended their own learning and engaged in a problem-solving group experience. The children used the hoses to join them all together and run water through it. The children worked together to problem solve how to successfully get the water through the tubes without leaking.



Big School Helpers

We often have big school children volunteer during their lunch and recess times to come into the preschool and spend time playing with the preschool children. This is so valuable for our jarjums to connect with children from the larger school community to support their transition into formal schooling next year.



Casino West Public School

Casino West Public School Kindy Expo for children starting in 2024 Tuesday 24 October 2023



After you drop your children at the Kindergarten rooms at 9.00am on Tuesday 24 October we would love you to stay on for our Kindy Expo for families with children starting Kindergarten in 2024.

The Expo is in our Library.
We will provide you with information to help your kids begin their big school journey.
We really look forward to seeing you.



Casino West
PUBLIC SCHOOL

For information and enrolment
packages

Telephone 6662 1916
or visit
Casino West Public
School
84a Hotham Street
Casino NSW 2470

Children Orientation Dates

Tuesday 24 October 2023
Tuesday 31 October 2023
Tuesday 7 November 2023



9.00am - 11.00am
in our Kindergarten rooms

Your kids will love our school.

Welcome to the
Casino West Family.



Tickets on sale now
Don't miss out!



STAYING HEALTHY | 5TH EDITION | 2013

INFORMATION FOR FAMILIES

Breaking the chain of infection

Infection prevention and control in early childhood education and care services

STOPPING THE SPREAD OF INFECTION

In the education and care service that your child attends, the educators and staff try to limit the spread of disease to keep the children and staff healthy.

This fact sheet provides you with some information and things that you can do at home to prevent the spread of disease.

HAND HYGIENE

Hands play an important role in spreading germs.

Hand hygiene is a very effective way to control the spread of infection. Hand hygiene means washing hands with soap and water, or using an alcohol-based hand rub.

Soap and water

The most effective method of hand hygiene is soap and water. Washing your hands with soap and running water loosens, dilutes and flushes off dirt and germs.

It's very important to remember to dry your hands completely after washing. Damp hands pick up and transfer up to 1000 times more bacteria than dry hands. Drying your hands thoroughly also helps remove any germs that may not have been rinsed off.

Alcohol-based hand rubs

Alcohol-based hand rubs are a fast and effective way to remove germs that may have been picked up by touching contaminated surfaces. Alcohol-based hand rubs reduce the number of germs on your hands but they are not as good at removing dirt from your hands. If your hands are visibly dirty, washing with soap and water is the best way to clean your hands.

COUGH/SNEEZE ETIQUETTE

Many germs can be spread through the air by droplets. By covering your mouth and nose when you cough or sneeze, you reduce how far the droplets can travel and stop them from contaminating other surfaces or being breathed in by others.

In the past, people were encouraged to cover their coughs and sneezes with their hands. But if you do not clean your hands immediately, germs stay on your hands and can be transferred to other surfaces.

To prevent the spread of germs from coughing and sneezing, cough and sneeze into your inner elbow.

Should you use a tissue to cover your mouth and nose when coughing and sneezing, put your tissue/s in the bin straight away and perform hand hygiene with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub.



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WORKING TO BUILD A HEALTHY AUSTRALIA

Recommended minimum exclusion periods

ADAPTED FROM STAYING HEALTHY | 5TH EDITION | 2013

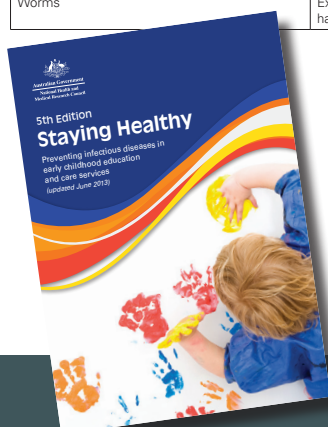
Condition	Exclusion of case	Exclusion of contacts ^a
Campylobacter infection	Exclude until there has not been a loose bowel motion for 24 hours ^b	Not excluded
Candidiasis (thrush)	Not excluded	Not excluded
Cytomegalovirus (CMV) infection	Not excluded	Not excluded
Conjunctivitis	Exclude until discharge from the eyes has stopped, unless a doctor has diagnosed non-infectious conjunctivitis	Not excluded
Cryptosporidium	Exclude until there has not been a loose bowel motion for 24 hours ^b	Not excluded
Diarrhoea (No organism identified)	Exclude until there has not been a loose bowel motion for 24 hours ^b	Not excluded
Fungal infections of the skin or nails (e.g. ringworm, tinea)	Exclude until the day after starting appropriate antifungal treatment	Not excluded
Giardiasis	Exclude until there has not been a loose bowel motion for 24 hours ^b	Not excluded
Glandular fever (mononucleosis, Epstein Barr virus [EBV] infection)	Not excluded	Not excluded
Hand, foot and mouth disease	Exclude until all blisters have dried	Not excluded
Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib)	Exclude until the person has received appropriate antibiotic treatment for at least 4 days	Not excluded. Contact a public health unit for specialist advice
Head lice (pediculosis)	Not excluded if effective treatment begins before the next day at the education and care service. The child does not need to be sent home immediately if head lice are detected	Not excluded
Hepatitis A	Exclude until a medical certificate of recovery is received and until at least 7 days after the onset of jaundice	Not excluded. Contact a public health unit for specialist advice about vaccinating or treating children in the same room or group
Hepatitis B	Not excluded	Not excluded
Hepatitis C	Not excluded	Not excluded
Herpes simplex (cold sores, fever blisters)	Not excluded if the person can maintain hygiene practices to minimise the risk of transmission. If the person cannot comply with these practices (e.g. because they are too young), they should be excluded until the sores are dry. Sores should be covered with a dressing, where possible	Not excluded
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)	Not excluded. If the person is severely immune compromised, they will be vulnerable to other people's illnesses	Not excluded
Human parvovirus B19 (fifth disease, erythema infectiosum, slapped cheek syndrome)	Not excluded	Not excluded
Hydatid disease	Not excluded	Not excluded
Impetigo	Exclude until appropriate antibiotic treatment has started. Any sores on exposed skin should be covered with a watertight dressing	Not excluded
Influenza and influenza-like illnesses	Exclude until person is well	Not excluded
Listeriosis	Not excluded	Not excluded
Measles	Exclude for 4 days after the onset of the rash	Immunised and immune contacts are not excluded For non-immunised contacts, contact a public health unit for specialist advice. All immunocompromised children should be excluded until 14 days after the appearance of the rash in the last case
Meningitis (viral)	Exclude until person is well	Not excluded
Meningococcal infection	Exclude until appropriate antibiotic treatment has been completed	Not excluded. Contact a public health unit for specialist advice about antibiotics and/or vaccination for people who were in the same room as the case
Molluscum contagiosum	Not excluded	Not excluded
Mumps	Exclude for 9 days or until swelling goes down (whichever is sooner)	Not excluded
Norovirus	Exclude until there has not been a loose bowel motion or vomiting for 48 hours	Not excluded
Pertussis (whooping cough)	Exclude until 5 days after starting appropriate antibiotic treatment, or for 21 days from the onset of coughing	Contact a public health unit for specialist advice about excluding non-vaccinated and incompletely vaccinated contacts, or antibiotics
Pneumococcal disease	Exclude until person is well	Not excluded
Roseola	Not excluded	Not excluded
Ross River virus	Not excluded	Not excluded
Rotavirus infection	Exclude until there has not been a loose bowel motion or vomiting for 24 hours ^b	Not excluded
Rubella (German measles)	Exclude until fully recovered or for at least 4 days after the onset of the rash	Not excluded
Salmonellosis	Exclude until there has not been a loose bowel motion for 24 hours ^b	Not excluded
Scabies	Exclude until the day after starting appropriate treatment	Not excluded
Shigellosis	Exclude until there has not been a loose bowel motion for 24 hours ^b	Not excluded
Streptococcal sore throat (including scarlet fever)	Exclude until the person has received antibiotic treatment for at least 24 hours and feels well	Not excluded
Toxoplasmosis	Not excluded	Not excluded
Tuberculosis (TB)	Exclude until medical certificate is produced from the appropriate health authority	Not excluded. Contact a public health unit for specialist advice about screening, antibiotics or specialist TB clinics
Varicella (chickenpox)	Exclude until all blisters have dried—this is usually at least 5 days after the rash first appeared in non-immunised children, and less in immunised children	Any child with an immune deficiency (for example, leukaemia) or receiving chemotherapy should be excluded for their own protection. Otherwise, not excluded
Viral gastroenteritis (viral diarrhoea)	Exclude until there has not been a loose bowel motion for 24 hours ^b	Not excluded
Worms	Exclude if loose bowel motions are occurring. Exclusion is not necessary if treatment has occurred	Not excluded

^a The definition of 'contacts' will vary according to the disease—refer to the specific fact sheet for more information.

^b If the cause is unknown, possible exclusion for 48 hours until cause is identified. However, educators and other staff who have a food handling role should always be excluded until there has not been a loose bowel motion for 48 hours.

Adapted from SA Health Communicable Disease Control Branch: <http://www.dh.sa.gov.au/pehs/branches/branch-communicable.htm>. Note that exclusion advice is consistent with Series of National Guidelines (SoNGs) where available.

Staying Healthy. Preventing infectious diseases in early childhood education and care services | 5th Edition | Printed June 2013 NHMRC Ref. CH55e



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