

Standing Change Procedure.

Children should be changed in a cubicle/toilet that is big enough for both the adult and child to fit in comfortably, allowing an unhurried and nurturing changing experience.

What you need	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A clean nappy. • Disposable wipes. • The child’s own tub or tube of barrier cream. Do not use shared tubs or tubes of barrier cream. • A plastic bag (or nappy sack) for the used nappy. • PPE for staff — a single-use disposable plastic apron and disposable gloves (on both hands). • Waste bin for disposal of disposable nappies or other container, if required, for reusable nappies. • Change of clothes if needed.
How you do it	<p>Staff should be vigilant and change the child’s nappy as soon as possible – faeces left in a nappy will start to harden/stick to the skin and spread to other areas. PPE, nappies, wipes and nappy sacks should be taken to the area at the time of the change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wash hands. • Put on PPE. • Remove side tabs /break side of pull up, pull nappy down low enough with one hand so that it is not touching the child’s body and then slide backwards past the bottom. • Put the dirty nappy in a plastic bag, tie the bag and put it in a lined bin for used nappies. • The bin must have a lid, and must not be in areas used for preparing or eating food, or where children play. • Gently clean the child’s bottom using disposable wipes. When cleaning the child ensure they feel comfortable bending over, some children may feel uncomfortable and prefer to squat. The child may also start to perform the actions independently by using a wipe to clean themselves. Staff should ensure that children are always clean before a new nappy is put on. • Check for a nappy rash — if the child has a rash, tell their parent or guardian at the end of the day. • Dispose of gloves and put on a clean pair. • Put on a clean nappy. Independence skills should be encouraged to support early stages of toilet training if appropriate. Children can be encouraged to pull up their nappy/pull up. • Dress the child supporting them to be as independent as possible. • Ensure the child washes their hands. • Take the child back to the play area. • Clean the toilet/surrounding area (if body fluids present wear PPE). • Wash your hands.

Encourage the child to become familiar with the routine by letting them take ownership of different parts of the routine such as pulling down their trousers or sitting on the toilet if they wish. This may be an effective way to start toilet training for some children and a good opportunity for children to begin to learn about protective behaviours.