

R430-90-23 and R430-50-23: DIAPERING

Purpose

This section provides rules and information about diapering children in care.

General Information

This section applies to all diapered children regardless of their ages.

Disposable training pants, such as Pull-Ups, are considered diapers and all the rules apply.

Diapers such as, A g-diaper (<http://www.gdiapers.com/>), are part disposable and part reusable. Child care provider should not flush the insert, but treat them as disposable diapers and properly dispose of them as required by rule. The outside plastic lining should be treated as a cloth diaper.

When the rule refers to soiled diapers it means diapers that have been used.

Licensed Family 90-23 and Residential Certificate 50-23:

If children in care are diapered on the premises, the following applies:

- (1) The diapering area shall not be located in a food preparation or eating area.

Rationale / Explanation

The purpose of this rule is to ensure that diapering surfaces can be adequately cleaned and disinfected, in order to prevent the spread of disease-causing agents. It is difficult, if not impossible, to disinfect porous surfaces or surfaces that cannot be completely cleaned. *CFOC, 3rd Ed. pg. 249 Standard 5.4.2.4*

Enforcement

Always Level 2 Noncompliance

Assessment

Diapering areas must be at least 36 inches away from food preparation or eating areas for providers to be in compliance with this rule.

This rule applies to diapering the providers' own children.

Licensed Family 90-23 and Residential Certificate 50-23:

If children in care are diapered on the premises, the following applies:

- (2) Children shall not be diapered directly on the floor, or on any surface used for another purpose.

Rationale / Explanation

The purpose of this rule is to decrease the likelihood of contamination and spreading of infectious disease agents. *CFOC, 3rd Ed. pg. 249 Standard 5.4.2.4*

Enforcement

Always Level 2 Noncompliance.

Assessment

If they are diapered in an area that is accessible to other children in care, this rule applies to diapering the providers' own children.

Licensed Family 90-23 and Residential Certificate 50-23:

If children in care are diapered on the premises, the following applies:

- (3) The diapering surface shall be smooth, waterproof, and in good repair.

Rationale / Explanation

The purpose of this rule is to decrease the likelihood of contamination and spreading of infectious disease agents. *CFOC, 3rd Ed. pg. 249 Standard 5.4.2.4*

Enforcement

Always Level 2 Noncompliance.

Assessment

A smooth waterproof surface means one that does not absorb liquid or retain soil. In good repair means that there are no tears or holes in the waterproof surface, which makes it difficult to adequately sanitize the surface.

If they are diapered in an area that is accessible to other children in care, this rule applies to diapering the providers' own children.

Providers can repair rips and tears on diapering surfaces with plastic and/or duct tape, as long as the duct tape is on the bottom and not where the child will be changed.

Licensed Family 90-23 and Residential Certificate 50-23:

If children in care are diapered on the premises, the following applies:

- (4) A provider shall clean and sanitize the diapering surface after each diaper change, or use a disposable non-permeable diapering surface that is thrown away after each diaper change.

Rationale / Explanation

The purpose of this rule is to prevent the spread of disease-causing agents. *CFOC, 3rd Ed. pg. 249 Standard 5.4.2.4*

Enforcement

Level 2 Noncompliance if there are visible feces left on the diapering surface after a diaper change.

Level 3 Noncompliance otherwise.

Assessment

If they are diapered in an area that is accessible to other children in care, this rule applies to diapering the providers' own children.

If there are feces on the diapering surface after a diaper change, the surface must be cleaned before the sanitizing solution is applied.

Cleaning is removing the dirt or feces and sanitizing is killing the germs. The entire diapering surface must be cleaned and sanitized after each use.

Providers may use any sanitizing agent as long as the manufactures instructions are followed. The caregiver must leave the product on the surface for the amount of time listed on the instructions.

A finding will not be issued if there is a small crack on a hard surface. If there is a crack on a changing pad, the surface is not waterproof, and cannot be sanitized and a finding will be issued.

Licensed Family 90-23 and Residential Certificate 50-23:

If children in care are diapered on the premises, the following applies:

- (5) The provider shall wash his or her hand after each diaper change.

Rationale / Explanation

The purpose of this rule is to prevent the spread of disease-causing agents. *CFOC, 3rd Ed. pgs. 106-107 Standard 3.2.1.4, pgs. 110-111 Standard 3.2.2*

Enforcement

Level 2 Noncompliance if there were feces in the diaper.

Level 3 Noncompliance otherwise.

Assessment

Hand sanitizers may be used to be in compliance with the hand washing requirements for adults and children age 2 and older without visibly dirty hands.

Licensed Family 90-23 and Residential Certificate 50-23:

If children in care are diapered on the premises, the following applies:

- (6) The provider shall place soiled disposable diapers in a container that has a disposable plastic lining and a tightly fitting lid, or place soiled diapers directly in an outdoor garbage container that has a tightly fitting lid or is inaccessible to children.

Rationale / Explanation

The purpose of this rule is to prevent the spread of disease-causing agents. Separate, plastic-lined waste containers that do not require touching with contaminated hands and that children cannot access encloses odors and prevents children from coming into contact with body fluids. *CFOC, 3rd Ed. pgs. 106-107 Standard 3.2.1.4, pg. 226 Standard 5.2.7.4*

Enforcement

Always Level 2 Noncompliance.

Assessment

If the bag containing the diaper is placed in an outdoor area that is inaccessible to children, soiled diapers may be placed in a tied plastic bag (a "garbage container") outside.

Diaper containers that have flip tops or swinging lids are considered tight fitting lids.

Licensed Family 90-23:

If children in care are diapered on the premises, the following applies:

- (7) A provider shall daily clean and sanitize indoor containers where soiled diapers are placed.

Rationale / Explanation

The purpose of this rule is to prevent noxious odors and the spread of disease. *CFOC, 3rd Ed. pg. 226 Standard 5.2.7.5*

Enforcement

Always Level 3 Noncompliance.

Assessment

This rule includes cleaning and sanitizing that part of the outside of the container the provider touches when s/he puts a soiled diaper into the container.

If a provider uses a diaper genie according to the manufacturer's instructions the inside of the container does not need to be cleaned and sanitized daily.

Licensed Family 90-23:

If children in care are diapered on the premises, the following applies:

- (8) If cloth diapers are used:
 - (a) they shall not be rinsed at the facility; and

Rationale / Explanation

Containing and minimizing the handling of soiled diapers so they do not contaminate other surfaces is essential to prevent the spread of infectious disease. Rinsing a cloth diaper or putting stool into a toilet in the facility increases the likelihood that other surfaces will be contaminated. *CFOC, 3rd Ed. pg. 105 Standard 3.2.1.2.*

Enforcement

Always Level 2 Noncompliance.

Licensed Family 90-23:

If children in care are diapered on the premises, the following applies:

- (8) If cloth diapers are used:
 - (b) after a diaper change, the provider shall place the cloth diaper directly into a leakproof container that is inaccessible to any child and labeled with the child's name, or a leakproof diapering service container.

Rationale / Explanation

Containing and minimizing the handling of soiled diapers so they do not contaminate other surfaces is essential to prevent the spread of infectious disease. Rinsing a cloth diaper or putting stool into a toilet in the facility increases the likelihood that other surfaces will be contaminated. *CFOC, 3rd Ed. pg. 105 Standard 3.2.1.2.*

Enforcement

Always Level 2 Noncompliance.

Assessment

Providers may use any leakproof container to store soiled or wet cloth diapers, including bags lined with plastic.

Licensed Family 90-23:

If children in care are diapered on the premises, the following applies:

- (9) The licensee shall ensure that each child's diaper is checked at least once every two hours, and that each child's diaper is changed promptly if it is wet or soiled. If a child is napping at the end of a two-hour period, the child's diaper must be checked when the child awakes.

Residential Certificate 50-23:

If children in care are diapered on the premises, the following applies:

- (7) The certificate holder shall ensure that each child's diaper is checked at least once every two hours, and that each child's diaper is changed promptly if it is wet or soiled. If a child is napping at the end of a two-hour period, the child's diaper must be checked when the child awakes.

Rationale / Explanation

The American Academy of Pediatrics and the American Public Health Association recommend checking children's diapers at least once every hour, and whenever the child indicates discomfort or exhibits behavior that suggests a soiled or wet diaper. The reason for this is because the frequency and severity of diaper rash is lessened when diapers are changed more often.

CFOC, 3rd Ed. pgs. 105-106 Standard 3.2.1.3

Enforcement

Always Level 3 Noncompliance.

Assessment

It is up to the provider to decide how they will check diapers. However, the provider must change children's diapers if wet or soiled