# Thinking More about Personal Care Routines



## **FCCERS-R**

**Purpose:** This document addresses many of the requirements found in the Personal Care Routines subscale. The focus is primarily on indicators at the 3, 5, and 7 level. It is important to review each item entirely to ensure that no indicators at the 1 or "inadequate" level apply. Answering the questions and referring to the FCCERS-R will build familiarity with requirements, while offering a chance to reflect on current practices and situations.

**Preparation:** Refer to the FCCERS-R (spiral bound edition published in 2007) when completing the questions. To better understand the scale format, and structure, review the instructions for scoring on pages 7-8 in the FCCERS-R and the definitions of common terms on pages 9-11. It will also be helpful to refer to a copy of the most current NC Additional Notes (available at ncrlap.org). There are many questions, so completing them all will likely take several reflection/review sessions.

The items included here consider family child care routines for arrival and departure, resting, eating, toileting/diapering, health practices, and the environment's safety. These considerations and practices help maintain sanitary conditions to prevent illness for children and providers, and provide a safe environment for children to learn. Additionally, they consider opportunities during routine care to promote independence, support learning, and build relationships for each age group enrolled.

### Tips:

- If you are confused about a question, look at the item in the FCCERS-R and check any Notes for Clarification or NC Additional Notes to identify the specific indicator and requirement to which it refers.
- Describe the current practices that occur when answering the questions. Remember, this is not about a "right answer," but rather a way to build understanding about what occurs every day.
- Using the worksheet on an ongoing basis can help verify that routines continue to maintain sanitary
  practices and safety concerns are addressed. Also, it helps ensure that children have opportunities to
  learn and have positive interactions during routines, as well as in play. When considering routines like
  handwashing, meal preparation, toileting/diapering, and nap, it is most helpful for all adults in the
  program to have a common understanding of requirements.
- Answering the questions with someone else (other FCCH providers, technical assistance specialists, etc.) promotes sharing of perspectives and may draw attention to different details.
- **Reminder**: Infants are children birth-11 months, toddlers are children 12-30 months, preschoolers are 31 months Kindergarten, and school-age are children in 1<sup>st</sup> grade and older.

Date(s) completed:	Ages en	rolled:
Worksheet completed by:		
Item 7 Greeting/departing (p	.22)	
Do greetings occur for each parent	and child? <b>Y / N</b>	
Do all parents enter the caregiving	area during arrivals	and pick up? Y/N
What is discussed with parents dur	ing arrival?	What is discussed with parents during departure?
Are a variety of topics included, suc enjoyed, or new skills, upcoming pla		pout children routines, health or safety, activities they
If a child has trouble separating fro handled?	•	rrival or has trouble leaving the program, how is this
	_	bout their routine care? <b>Y / N / NA</b> If <b>yes</b> , how
Do parents ever spend time at the	program? <b>Y/N</b>	
Are there other ways parents are he	elped to feel part of	f the program? Describe:
Item 8 Nap/rest (p.23)		
Does the nap schedule seem to me nap time, most rest easily)? Y/N	et children's needs	(e.g., they rarely cry or are tired much earlier than
What happens if a child is tired before	ore nap starts?	
What happens if a child is not sleep	y at naptime?	
For programs with mats/cots: Are nare not touching each other or the		ed so that sleep surfaces and different children's items
When children are resting, cribs, pa are separated by a solid barrier tha		and/or cots are placed at least feet apart or ength of the sleep surfaces. <b>Y / N</b>

lf <u>infants</u> are enrolled, are safe sleep policies being followed (e.g., back to sleep, no blankets or other items in the crib)? <b>Y / N / NA</b>		
Describe supervision practices during nap and any interactions that occur to help children relax:		
If <u>infants</u> are enrolled, consider how they are supervised during their naptimes. Do they sleep in close proximity to the playroom, or any locations used by the other children while they rest, like the kitchen they be easily heard? Can they be seen or checked on easily?	? Can	
Is the room made conductive to nap/rest (dim lights, quiet music, etc.) Y/N		
ITEM 9 Meals/snacks (p. 24–25)		
There are meals and snacks each day.		
Are all children served a meal or snack at least every 3 hours unless they are sleeping? $  {f Y}  {f N} $		
Does the meal/snack schedule seem to meet the children's needs (e.g., they don't cry/ask for food earlier and are ready to eat at meal/snack times)? $\mathbf{Y} / \mathbf{N}$		
Are children who eat mostly solid foods offered water to drink between meals/snacks? Y/N		
If <b>yes</b> , when does this occur?		
Now look at the menu for this week and the USDA meal guidelines. Are the required food components present for each meal or snack? $\mathbf{Y}\mathbf{/}\mathbf{N}$	;	
For children with special food considerations, such as allergies or family preferences, consider the following	owing:	
Is this information posted in spaces where children eat, so that all adults who work with children a aware? <b>Y / N</b> If <b>yes</b> , where is it located?	re	
What food substitutions are made?		
Do substitutions meet USDA guidelines OR is a doctor's note provided that specifies what should be served? $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$	e	
Are tables and high chairs (if used) cleaned with soapy water and wiped dry with a single use paper too clean cloth? <b>Y / N</b> Then are they sprayed with sanitizer? <b>Y / N</b> The sanitizer is left to air dry or state the surface for at least minutes before it is wiped off.		
Proper handwashing includes the use of running water and soap.		
Do children wash hands <u>before</u> and <u>afte</u> r meals/snacks and/or holding their own bottles? <b>Y</b> /	N	
Do adults wash hands before and after meals and snacks or any food/bottle preparation? Y/	N	

	nacks prepared ahead to reduce wait times for children? Y/N If no, do children have activities to keep them busy during meal/snack preparation? Y/N Describe:
Regarding <u>sı</u>	upervision while children are eating/drinking:
Are i	infants who can't independently hold their own bottle held for bottle feedings? Y/N
Are t	there ever times when children are not visually supervised while eating/drinking? Y/N
Does	s someone stay close to/sit with the children while they eat? Y/N
Are	young children consistently seated or held while eating/drinking? Y/N
What types	of interactions occur during meals/snacks? Describe some recent examples:
	provided for parents? Y / N Does the provider work with parents to support children's eating N If yes, how is this done?

## ITEM 10 Diapering/toileting (p. 26-27)

Diaper procedures (skip the following questions if not applicable):

Are all supplies prepared before the child is brought to the diapering area? **Y / N**Is the soiled diaper/pull-up properly removed and disposed of in a hands-free, covered trash can? **Y / N** 

Are the provider's and child's hands cleaned with a disposable wipe before the child is redressed in their clean diaper/pull-up and clothing?  $\mathbf{Y} / \mathbf{N}$ 

Consider the sanitary steps taken if any child's diaper/pull-up is changed in a <u>standing</u> position, rather than on a diapering table. Are there procedures in place to reduce the spread of germs during these types of changes? **Hint**: Think about preparation of supplies, placement and disposal of soiled diapers/pull-ups, and how involved the provider is in cleaning the child. **Y / N** 

Does diapering occur on a non-porous surface that can be cleaned and disinfected (e.g., not cloth, no straps)?  $\mathbf{Y} / \mathbf{N}$ 

After a change, is the changing table/mat cleaned with soapy water and wiped dry with a single use paper towel? **Y / N** Is it then sprayed with disinfectant? **Y / N** The disinfectant is left to air dry or stay on the surface for at least \_\_\_\_\_ minutes before it is wiped off.

If potty chairs are used, are they cleaned and disinfected after each use? Y/N/NA

Regarding handwashing:						
Do children wash hands after diapering or toileting routines? Y/N						
Does the provider wash hands after assisting with toileting/dressing or as the last step of the diapering process? $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$						
Is there a sink used only for diapering/toileting handwashing and no other purposes? $ $						
Does the schedule for diapering/toileting seem to meet children's needs (e.g.,no extended periods between diaper changes, no accidents related to the schedule)? $\mathbf{Y} / \mathbf{N}$	<i>i</i> een					
For children wearing diapers or pull-ups, how are diaper changes or bathroom visits ensured ev two hours:	ery					
Describe how children are supervised during toileting/diapering, including the types of interactions that occur:	· ·					
Are provisions for diapering/toileting convenient for adults and children (e.g., close to play room, diaper surface is at a comfortable height, steps to sink and changing table? Y/N	ing					
Describe how children's self-help skills are promoted during toileting or diapering:						
ITEM 11 Health practices (p. 28–29)						
Is smoking prohibited in all areas used for child care? Y/N						
Consider what happens If a child becomes sick while in care. Are they separated from the group? If so, is an area that is <u>not</u> used by other children during the day but can be easily supervised? Describe what occurs:	s this					
Does handwashing occur for both children and adults at the following times?  ☐ Upon arrival						
☐ After being outdoors						
☐ After messy play with materials that are moist, sticky, or leave residue						
☐ Before and after water play						
☐ After contact with bodily fluids and removing mouthed toys						
<ul> <li>After touching potentially contaminated surfaces, like trashcan lids or pets</li> </ul>						

	sanitizer is used, does this ONLY occur when soautdoors? <b>Y / N / NA</b> Is it kept out of reach of cl	•				
exampl	In addition to handwashing, what other actions are taken to reduce the spread of germs? <b>Hint</b> : see examples in the text on page 28, also consider the design of the trashcan and lid, and how often mouthed toys are removed and cleaned/sanitized:					
Do all c	hildren have a change of clothes available? <b>Y</b> /	N				
-	children receive medication or use diapering cre ministering medications while children are in car		-			
Describ	e actions for modeling and teaching children god	od hea	lth practices:			
Are the	re ways children manage their health practices ir	ndeper	ndently? <b>Y / N</b>			
Do todo	dlers and older children brush their teeth while a	it the p	rogram? <b>Y / N/ NA</b> If <b>yes</b> , are toothbrushes			
	so they do not touch and can air dry? Y/N	'	<b>,</b> ,			
Do vou	have access to a health consultant for health-rel	ated a	uestions? <b>Y / N</b>			
- ,						
ITEM	12 Safety Practices (p. 30–31)					
List pro	visions for emergencies ( <b>Hint</b> : see page 30 for ex	xample	es):			
	or safety hazards in all indoor and outdoor space in hazards present? Please note this is not a com		-			
Indoo		Outdo				
Ц	Uncovered electrical outlets or loose electrical cords		Not enough cushioning under gross motor equipment			
	Items labeled "keep out of reach of		Fall zones are not large enough around			
	children" accessible Disinfectant or sanitizer sprayed when		gross motor equipment Equipment spacing is too close			
_	children are nearby		Outdoor space is not completely fenced, or			
	Choking hazards (e.g., toy sets with small		fence height is less than 4 feet			
	pieces, broken crayon pieces for children under 3; food choking hazards for children under 4)	Gro	nt: Refer to the document NCRLAP's Requirements for ss Motor Space and Equipment for specific asurements for gross motor equipment.			

	<b>N</b> If <b>yes</b> , describe:
Describe ways the provider monitors and takes action to reduce or remove possible haz	zards:
If required by the county, is there a record of an official fire inspection? Y/N/NA working smoke detector? Y/N Working fire extinguisher? Y/N	f <b>NA</b> , do you have a
Do the children practice evacuation procedures, like fire drills? Y/N	
If <b>Yes</b> , how often?	
Are children helped to follow safety rules? Y/N	
Are children reminded about the reasons for safety rules and expectations each day? <b>Y</b> describe two recent examples:	<b>' / N</b> If yes,
<b>Reflection for future planning:</b> After completing this worksheet, it can be helpful to more about the answers. Were there any questions that were answered "no" instead of could help identify areas to work on. It can also be helpful to break bigger topics into some changes and progress can be easily recognized. Hopefully this worksheet was a helpful ongoing self-study practice and suggest continuing with an action plan after completing questions below.	"yes?" If so, this naller steps so that
	•
List areas where strengths were noted in personal care routines:	•
	•

Are there issues that will take more time to change? What are these and what resources may be neede

#### Want to find out more?

Not all FCCERS-R indicators are covered in this worksheet, so review the FCCERS-R carefully and seek out other resources, as needed, since relying on these questions alone to prepare for an assessment will not be sufficient. We encourage you to review other resources found on the ncrlap.org website to stay informed about any updates and continue to build your understanding of the FCCERS-R and the assessment process.

- Look for general information about the assessment process and also specific FCCERS-R resources. These resources may offer ideas about what to focus on or supplement ideas you were already considering.
- Check out the answers to Frequently Asked Questions or send a new question to ncrlap@uncg.edu.
- Register for free online training webinars. Some are live webinars; others are pre-recorded and offer training credits (contact hours). Call 1-866-362-7527 or register online at ncrlap.org.

When planning for program enhancement, always consider the unique features of the classroom and facility such as ages and abilities of the children enrolled, the number of teachers in the classroom, and overall goals and/or philosophy. Programs may also seek advice from their DCDEE Child Care Consultant, local CCR&R and/or Smart Start Partnership, or other child care agencies.

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#### References:

Harms, T., Cryer, D., & Clifford, R. (2007). Family child care environment rating scale. (Revised edition). New York, NY. Teachers College Press.

NC Additional Notes (n.d.). Retrieved from http://www.ncrlap.org.