

Guide to Administration of Medication

1. Introduction

There is a growing number of allergic or chronically ill children. If any administration of medication would be denied by the kita teacher these children would not be able to go to a kindergarten.

2. Legal Framework

According to § 1631 Abs.1 BGB the care of your child is transferred to the provider (i.e. studierendenWERK Berlin). The provider is transferring the care of your child to a kita teacher. The kita teachers are amenable to § 45 II Nr. 2b SGB VIII in which the health care for each child is specified.

There are no specific guidelines for the administration of medication in the kindergarten within the law. It is therefore the responsibility of the social provider to outline a guide to the administration of medication in their kindergarten.

3. Regulations in the kitas of the studierendenWERK Berlin

Because of the risk of legal liability, the Kita teachers are not allowed to administer any medications to the children.

Definition Medication:

A "medication" is defined as any product that contains a medicinal substance (for example, nose drops, Bepanthen ointment, antibiotics, etc.).

In the context of body care the kita teacher is allowed to apply body lotions, sun protection products, which have been provided by the parents. Tooth paste is also allowed to be used.

4. Exceptional regulation

4.1 Exceptional regulation to administration of medication

In reasonable exceptional cases, as with chronically ill children, exceptional regulations are to be made. It has to be taken into account that the administration of medication is not a first aid measure and is therefore not covered by the „Unfallkasse“.

Further information regarding regulations to administration of medication can be looked up in our Form 58 „ Guide to Dealing with Sick Children or Children Who Have Had an Accident“.

4.2 Exceptional regulation for use of active substances

The use of fluoride toothpaste is allowed.

To prevent napkin dermatitis it is allowed to use nappy rash cream consisting zinc (for example Weleda, Töpfer, Babylove, Hipp). The nappy rash cream has to be provided by the parents. The use of the nappy rash cream has to be explained by the parents.

To prevent solar damage it is recommended to use sun protection products. It is recommended to use products suitable for children and dermatologically tested.