

Statement of Deficiencies

1723.A.&B.: CPR Certification

Not Met

1723.A.&B.: A. Infant and child CPR. Fifty percent of staff members on the premises of a center and accessible to children, or at least four staff on the premises and accessible to children, whichever is less, shall have current certification in infant and child CPR through training approved by the department.

B. Adult CPR. Fifty percent of staff members on the premises of a center and accessible to children, or at least four staff on the premises and accessible to children, whichever is less, shall have current certification in adult CPR through training approved by the department.

Finding:

1723.A.&B.: CPR Certification. Based on Record Review: Center failed to have 50% or 4 staff members, whichever is less, on the premises today, 2/26/19. During review of employee files, Specialist noted only S1 to have a current CPR certification. The minimum requirement on today, 2/26/19 would be 2 certified staff members. S1 stated she was planning to schedule a CPR certification class soon.

1723.C.: Pediatric First Aid

Not Met

1723.C.: Pediatric First Aid. Fifty percent of staff members on the premises of a center and accessible to children, or at least four staff on the premises and accessible to children, whichever is less, shall have current certification in pediatric first aid through training approved by the department.

Finding:

1723.C. Pediatric First Aid. Based on Record Review: Center failed to have 50% or 4 staff members, whichever is less, on the premises today, 2/26/19. During review of employee files, Specialist noted only S1 to have a current Pediatric First Aid certification. The minimum requirement on today, 2/26/19 would be 2 certified staff members. S1 stated she was planning to schedule a CPR certification class soon.

1901.J.&K.: Items That Can be Harmful to Children

Not Met

1901.J.&K.: J. Items that can be harmful to children, such as medications, poisons, cleaning supplies and chemicals, and equipment, tools, knives and other potentially dangerous utensils, shall kept in a locked cabinet or other secure place that ensures they are inaccessible to children.

K. Plastic bags, when not in use, regardless of purpose or use, shall be made inaccessible to children.

Finding:

1901.J.&K.: Items That Can be Harmful to Children. Based on observations: Center failed to keep items that can be harmful to children locked up or other secure place as on 2/26/19, Specialist observed an aerosol can of disinfecting spray on a low step-stool in the girl's bathroom along with disinfecting wipes and aerosol air freshener spray located on a low windowsill in S1's classroom. All cleaning agents were accessible to children in the rooms.

1903.C.: Free of Hazards

Not Met

1903.C.: Indoor and outdoor areas shall be free of hazards.

Finding:

1903.C. Free of Hazards. Based on observations: The provider failed to have all areas outside free of hazards. On 2/26/19 during a walk-through of the play-yard, Specialist observed two wooden boards from the back portion of the fence lying on the ground inside the play-yard perimeter, and loose bricks laying on the ground.

1909.D.: Infants - Car Seats

Not Met

1909.D.: Written authorization from a physician is required for a child to sleep in a car seat or other similar device and shall include the amount of time that the child is allowed to remain in said device.

Finding:

1909.D. Infants - Car Seats. Based on observations: Upon arrival to the center at 9:55am on 2/26/19 Specialist observed C1 asleep with a lidded bottle next to her in a car seat inside the infant room. S2 stated that C1 had just been dropped off at the center and she had not yet had time to remove her from the car seat. However, the children's attendance log for 2/26/19 showed a sign-in time of 8:39am for C1. S2 removed C1 from car seat before Specialist left the room.

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1919.A.&B.: Food Service and Nutrition - Menu

Not Met

1919.A.&B.: A. All meals and snacks provided by the center, and their preparation, service and storage, shall meet the requirements for meals of the U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP), 7 CFR 226.20, and LAC 51:XXIII.

B. The weekly menu shall:

1. be planned for each day of the week and list the specific food items served;
2. be prominently posted by the first day of each week and remain posted throughout the week; and
3. have substitutions or additions posted on or near the menu.

Finding:

1919.B.3.: Food Service and Nutrition - Menu. Based on Observations: Provider failed to post the substitutions for breakfast on or near the menu. On 2/26/19 Specialist observed the posted weekly menu to be unreflective of the foods served that day. The posted menu for Tuesday, 2/26/19, indicated toast with butter, diced ham, strawberries, and milk to be served for breakfast. Pancakes, mandarin oranges, and milk were the foods served for breakfast instead. The change to the menu was not noted.

1919.D.2.: Food Service and Nutrition - Choking Hazards

Not Met

1919.D.2.: Children under age 4 shall not have foods that are implicated in choking incidents. Examples of these foods include but are not limited to: whole hot dogs, hot dogs sliced in rounds, raw carrot rounds, whole grapes, hard candy, nuts, seeds, raw peas, hard pretzels, chips, peanuts, popcorn, marshmallows, spoonful of peanut butter, and chunks of meat larger than what can be swallowed whole.

Finding:

1919.D.2. Food Service and Nutrition. Based on observations: Children under the age of 4 were served large chunks of meat, which is implicated in choking incidents. On 2/26/19 during the children's lunchtime, Specialist observed beans, sausage, and rice being served to 3 and 4 year olds. The sausage pieces were not cut properly to address the possibility of a choking hazard. Specialist mentioned the choking hazard to S1, who then cut up the sausage into smaller bite size pieces for the children.

1919.I.: Warming in Microwave

Not Met

1919.I.: Microwave ovens shall not be used for warming bottles or infant food.

Finding:

1919.I. Warming in Microwave. Based on interview(s): Microwave ovens were used to warm infant bottles. On 2/26/19 Specialist questioned S2 on how she heats up the infants' bottles. S2 stated that the bottles are warmed in the microwave, which is located in the kitchen. According to the regulation, microwave ovens shall not be used for warming bottles or infant food.

1921.A.: Emergency Preparedness and Evacuation Planning

Not Met

1921.A.: Emergency and Evacuation Plan. The director shall consult with appropriate state and local authorities and shall establish and follow a written multi-hazard emergency and evacuation plan to protect children in the event of emergencies that at a minimum shall:

1. address any potential disaster related to the area in which the center is located;
2. include procedures for sheltering in place, lockdown and evacuation to a pre-determined site for potential threats to the safety, health and well-being of children in care;
3. include specific procedures for handling infants through two year olds, including food and formula;
4. include specific procedures for handling children with special needs, including the evacuation and transportation of children in wheelchairs;
5. include a system to account for all children;
6. include a system, and a back-up system, for contacting parents and authorized third party release caretakers;
7. include a system to reunite children and parents following an emergency;
8. include procedures for providing information about the emergency plan to parents at the time of enrollment and when changes occur;
9. be reviewed annually for accuracy and updated as changes occur; and
10. be reviewed with all staff at least once per year.
11. practice drills shall be conducted at least twice per year to include all children and shall be documented.

Finding:

1921.A. Emergency Preparedness and Evacuation Planning. Based on observations: Provider failed to have an emergency preparedness and evacuation plan on site. On 2/26/19 S1 was unable to provide Specialist with the center's Emergency Evacuation Plan for review. S1 stated she must have misplaced it.

1921.E.: Tornado Drills

Not Met

1921.E.: Tornado drills shall be conducted at least once per month in the months of March, April, May, and June at various times of the day necessary to include all children and shall be documented.

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Finding:

1921.E. Tornado Drills. Based on record review: Provider failed to conduct tornado drills for the months of March, April, May and June. On 2/26/19, S1 was unable to provide documentation of completed tornado drills for the months of March, April, May, and June of 2018. S1 stated she knew she missed completing the drills for 2018. Specialist advised S1 to begin on 2019's drills promptly in March.
