

FACT SHEET

RISKS OF WADING POOLS AT CHILD CARE HOMES

The use of wading pools in home child care settings could facilitate the transmission of infections among children and cause serious disease.

Guidelines for out-of-home child care programs have been jointly developed by the American Academy of Pediatrics and the American Public Health Association and published by the National Center for Education in Maternal and Child Health. These guidelines state that "small portable wading pools shall not be permitted" because they do not permit adequate control of sanitation and safety and provide a superior means of transmission of infectious diseases."

In New Hampshire, we are particularly concerned about the potential for the enhanced transmission of *E. coli* 0157:H7. This bacteria is passed in stool and is readily transmitted among children when contaminated hands or toys are placed in the mouth or contaminated food or water are consumed. Wading pools can easily become contaminated with stool.

Infection with *E. coli* 0157:H7 is the primary cause of hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS), the most common cause of kidney failure in children in this country. This syndrome usually involves prolonged hospital stays and is fatal in up to 5% of cases.

Each year several *E. coli* 0157:H7 outbreaks are identified in both child care homes and centers. These outbreaks often cause a disruption of parents' schedules and income for the child care provider because infected children need to be excluded from child care until they are no longer carrying the bacteria, which can take as long as 1-2 months. Several other disease-causing agents, including *Giardia*, *Cryptosporidium*, and *Shigella* are also efficiently transmitted in wading pools. All of these agents can cause severe illness in children and are common in New Hampshire.

The transmission of these infections can occur even under the care of the most diligent and thoughtful child care providers as the infections can be spread even with mild symptoms.

Wading Pools Present the Risk of Drowning or Other Submersion Incidents.

The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission warns that young children can drown in small amounts of water, as little as two inches deep. Submersion incidents involving children usually happen in familiar surroundings and can happen quickly, even in the time it takes to answer the phone. In a comprehensive study of drowning and submersion incidents involving children under 5 years old, 77% of the victims had been missing from sight for 5 minutes or less. The Commission notes that toddlers in particular often do something unexpected because their capabilities change daily, and that child drowning is a silent death; there is no splashing to alert anyone that the child is in trouble.