



EARLY CHILDHOOD PROGRAMME

The Early Childhood Programme at MIS provides a well-balanced educational programme for young learners.

Munich International School pursues the educational objectives of the International Baccalaureate Primary Years Programme. We also fulfil the requirements of the Bavarian Early Education Plan (BEP) in accordance with the state law, Bayerisches Kinderbildungs- und -betreuungsgesetz (BayKiBiG). This approval brings many benefits in the form of professional development, educational materials, assessment of language and development skills, and financial support of the Early Childhood Programme at MIS.



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR EC FAMILIES

The jurisdiction governing kindergartens and schools falls across two distinct state authorities in Bavaria: the Bavarian State Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Affairs regulates kindergartens and day care facilities while the Bavarian State Ministry of Education and Culture oversees schools (Grades 1-12).

Our recognition by the state of Bavaria also requires the school to make certain information available to parents of EC children, specifically information regarding:

- The childcare tax relief deduction;
- Early Childhood screening;
- Immunization;
- Infection Protection Act;
- Information regarding measles vaccinations; and
- Tips for Parents from the Leibnitz Institut.

Under German tax law, childcare expenses up to a maximum of €4000 per child and year can be claimed. For more information, please consult your tax advisor.

To ensure students fully benefit from the range of curricula and learning opportunities that occur throughout the day, MIS offers various booking options. If you wish to discuss this recommendation or ask any questions about the school day, please contact Principal David Freed.

PLEASE NOTE

It is against German law to send children to Kindergarten without the MMR/measles vaccinations. Parents must provide proof of vaccination prior to the start of Kindergarten.





Vaccinated – protected: in daycare centres and nurseries



Dear Parents,

Your child is starting at a nursery or daycare centre for the first time. Keep your child safe by protecting them the best you can against infectious diseases.

Vaccinated – protected: keep your child and others safe

Infants and toddlers are particularly susceptible to many highly contagious and infectious diseases. **Before they are admitted to a daycare centre, you should therefore check the current vaccination status of your child and, if necessary, have your child (re)vaccinated.**

You are protecting your own child by vaccinating but you are also assuming social responsibility. Vaccinated children do not usually infect others and therefore also protect all those who, e.g., are too young for a measles vaccine or who cannot be vaccinated due to immunodeficiency. Unvaccinated pregnant mothers and their unborn children are also protected.

The measles vaccine – why is it so important?

Measles is not harmless. Measles weakens the body's immune system over several months. This can pave the way for many more infections, such as pneumonia or middle-ear infections. Inflammation of the brain, which occurs in about one in every 1,000 children, is particularly dangerous and can cause permanent damage.

Measles is highly infectious. The measles virus can be easily transmitted from person to person simply by speaking, for example. It is already infectious 3–5 days before the outbreak of the typical rash.

Measles Protection Act. Children from the age of one, i.e. 12 months of age or older, who are not or insufficiently vaccinated against the measles, will not be admitted to a nursery or daycare centre. The only exceptions are children with medically certified immunity or a permanent, medical contraindication. More information can be found at www.masernschutz.de.

Missed a vaccination? No problem!

You can catch up on missed vaccinations at any time. Take the opportunity to update vaccinations, not only for your child but for your entire family.

The effectiveness and safety of all recommended vaccines is under constant scrutiny by government agencies. The benefits of these vaccinations far outweigh the slight risks.

If you have any questions about vaccinations, doctors throughout Bavaria will be happy to advise you. Current and detailed information on vaccinations can also be found on the internet at www.impfen.bayern.de.





The Measles Protection Act



Measles

Measles is caused by viruses and occurs all over the world. It is highly infectious. An infection may have serious consequences. Measles leads to a long-term weakening of the immune system, which facilitates bacterial infections such as otitis media (infection of the middle ear) and pneumonia. Following the onset of the disease, 1 in every 1,000 individuals experiences encephalitis (inflammation of the brain), which may result in permanent damage, for example in the form of paralysis or mental disability, and in rare cases even death. Measles constitutes a particular danger to infants, as they are at a significantly higher risk of developing a rare but always fatal late-stage form of brain inflammation. Since the vaccination was introduced in Germany approximately 50 years ago, the number of illnesses and deaths caused by measles has dropped considerably. Because a vaccination coverage rate of 95% required for eliminating the disease has not yet been achieved, measles outbreaks occur time and again, particularly in unvaccinated adolescents and adults.

The Measles Protection Act has been in force since 1st March 2020.

The rules apply to all **new entrants/new employees** in certain facilities as from **1st March 2020**. Children/employees who were already admitted/hired **before 1st March 2020** must resubmit a proof of protection against measles. Please refer to the websites mentioned below for the applicable deadline. The management of the respective facility is responsible for verifying this proof.

Further information

www.masernschutz.de

www.schutz-impfung-jetzt.de

www.nali-impfen.de



Measles Protection Act

The federal Measles Protection Act has been in force since 1st March 2020. It provides for a range of measures for promoting prophylactic immunisation. The focus of these measures is on protection against measles in community facilities and shared accommodation as well as in medical facilities. All children must be able to demonstrate that they have received the recommended measles vaccination (or demonstrate immunity or contraindication documented by a doctor) in order to enter certain facilities such as daycare centres or schools. The same applies to persons born after 1970 who work in these facilities or in med. facilities (see tables).

For parents

Information for parents and legal guardians regarding the **admission of new minors to community facilities** (simplified overview):

Proof of sufficient vaccinations, Article 20 para. 9 clause 1 no. 1 IfSG			
Facility (admission after 01.03.20)	Age groups of children cared for	Extent of duty of proof	Consequence if such proof is not presented
Without compulsory schooling: Crèche, nursery school, Art. 33 No. 1 Alt. 1 IfSG Child daycare centre, Art. 33 No. 2 IfSG After-school care, Art. 33 No. 1 Alt. 2 IfSG	< 12 months	Proof may not be possible because of child's age (STIKO recommendation for 1st measles vaccination for infants cared for in daycare centres from 9 months of age)	Admission to facility, but the health department will be notified and may take further action. Parents will be sent a letter informing them of further steps.
	> 12 months < 24 months	Proof of one vaccination required*	Admission to the facility is not possible
	> 24 months	Proof of two vaccinations required*	Admission to the facility is not possible
With compulsory schooling: Schools and other educational institutions attended mainly by minors		Proof of two vaccinations required*	Admission to the school, but the health department will be notified and will assume responsibility for further steps

* or doctor's certificate attesting to immunity or a medical contraindication

For personnel (born after 1970)

Information for adults who were born **after 1970** and are **newly employed in community facilities, medical facilities or shared accommodation** (simplified overview):

Institution of new employment	Duty of proof	Consequences
Community facilities: e.g. crèches, daycare facilities, nursery schools, after-school care, schools, vocational training schools (BOS = vocational high school, FOS = technical high school, etc.)	Proof of two measles vaccinations, Article 20 para. 9 clause 1 no. 1 IfSG*	If no proof is supplied, no employment is possible in the relevant institutions
Medical facility: e.g. hospital, medical practice, physiotherapy, birthing centre, etc.		
Shared accommodation: Refugee accommodation		

* or doctor's certificate attesting to immunity or a medical contraindication

These regulations also apply to regular and non-temporary volunteers, trainees and service personnel (e.g. cleaning and kitchen staff).

More brochures: www.bestellen.bayern.de



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Stamp of organisation

WORKING TOGETHER TO PROTECT AGAINST INFECTIONS
Instruction for Parents and other Guardians of
Communal Facilities
pursuant to § 34 Para. 5 No. 2 of the German
Infection Protection Act

In communal facilities such as kindergartens, schools and summer camps, there are many people in a limited space. Consequently, infectious diseases can spread very easily in such places.

For this reason, the Infection Protection Act contains a number of provisions that are designed to protect all children and also the staff in communal facilities against infectious diseases. We wish to inform you about these by means of this **Fact Sheet**.

1. Legal Prohibitions on Attendance

The Infection Protection Act stipulates that a child **may not go to kindergarten, school or any other communal facility** if he/she is suffering from certain infectious diseases or an illness of this type is suspected. These diseases are listed in **Table 1** on the following page.

In the case of some infections, it is possible that your child excretes pathogens after having suffered the disease (or more rarely, without having been ill). In this case, too, playmates, classmates or staff members may be infected. In accordance with the Infection Protection Act, it is therefore stipulated that the **carriers** of certain bacteria may be allowed to return to a communal facility only with the **approval of the Health Authority** and **in compliance with the specified protective measures** (**Table 2** on the following page).

In the case of some particularly serious infectious diseases, your child must even stay at home if **another person in your household** is ill, or if one of these infectious diseases is suspected (**Table 3** on the following page).

Of course you are not expected to recognise the illnesses mentioned by yourself. But in the event that your child is seriously ill, you should seek medical advice (e.g.: if they have a high temperature, are noticeably tired, vomit repeatedly, have diarrhoea or other unusual or worrying symptoms). Your paediatrician will inform you whether your child has a medical condition that prohibits attending a communal facility in accordance with the Infection Protection Act.

There are vaccinations available to protect against some of the diseases. If your child is adequately vaccinated, the Health Authority may waive prohibiting attendance.

2. Obligation to Notify

If your child is prohibited from attending for the reasons mentioned above, **please let us know immediately and give us details of the illness in question**. You are required by law to do so and contribute to helping us and the **Health Authority** to take the necessary measures to prevent the illness spreading further.

3. Prevention of Infectious Diseases

In line with the Infection Protection Act, communal facilities are obliged to educate people on general measures to prevent infectious diseases.

We encourage you to pay attention, among other things, to the fact that your child complies with the general rules of hygiene. These are primarily **regular hand washing** before eating, after using the toilet or after outdoor activities.

It is equally important that your child is **fully vaccinated**. Vaccinations are also partly available against those diseases that are caused by pathogens in the air and thus cannot be avoided by general hygiene measures (e.g.: measles, mumps and chicken pox). For more information on vaccinations, please visit: www.impfen-info.de.

If you have any further questions, please contact your family doctor or paediatrician, or local Health Authority. We will be pleased to help.

Table 1: **Prohibition of attendance** of communal facilities and guardians' **obligation to notify** in cases of suspected infection or infection by the following diseases

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • impetigo (impetigo contagiosa) • infectious pulmonary tuberculosis • bacillary dysentery (shigellosis) • cholera • gastroenteritis caused by EHEC • diphtheria • jaundice/hepatitis caused by hepatitis viruses A or E • meningitis caused by Hib bacteria • infectious diarrhea (caused by viruses or bacteria) and / or vomiting (only applies to children under 6 years of age) • whooping cough (pertussis) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • polio (poliomyelitis) • head lice (if the correct treatment has not yet been started) • scabies • measles • meningococcal infections • mumps • plague • scarlet fever or other infections due to the bacterium <i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i> • typhoid or paratyphoid fever • chickenpox (varicella) • viral haemorrhagic fever (e.g.: ebola)
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Table 2: Attendance of communal facilities only with **Health Authority approval** and **obligation to notify** by the guardians **in the case of carriers** of the following pathogens

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cholera bacteria • diphtheria bacteria • EHEC bacteria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • typhoid or paratyphoid fever • Shigella bacteria
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Table 3: **Prohibition of attendance** and **guardians' obligation to notify** in cases of suspected infection or infection by the following diseases **in another person in a household**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • infectious pulmonary tuberculosis • bacillary dysentery (shigellosis) • cholera • gastroenteritis caused by EHEC • diphtheria • jaundice/hepatitis caused by hepatitis viruses A or E 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • meningitis caused by Hib bacteria • polio (poliomyelitis) • measles • meningococcal infections • mumps • plague • typhoid or paratyphoid fever • viral haemorrhagic fever (e.g.: ebola)
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EC Hygiene Tips

Dear Parents

Great that you want to bring something tasty from home to the Kindergarten.

So that the joy of celebrating and feasting is not spoiled for everyone, you should heed the following information and tips on how to handle food and ingredients hygienically.

Food is spoilt by undesirable micro-organisms.

These are small organisms which exist everywhere – in the air, on the hands, on food, on kitchen towels etc.

Salmonella, for example, are unwelcome micro-organisms that produce substances which cannot be seen, smelt or tasted. After consumption – roughly between five hours and seven days – diarrhoea, vomiting, stomach pain, head-aches, nausea, fever and sometimes more serious complications can however arise.

Salmonella occur especially in animal products which are not sufficiently heated: in poultry, eggs or meat and in meals prepared using these ingredients.

The more Salmonella there is in food, the higher the chances that people who have eaten the food will become sick.

Please note the following hints on how to handle food hygienically

Keeping food cool

Foods which are principally stored in the refrigerator have to be transported under cooled conditions. A chilly bin or a cooling bag with sufficient coolers is sufficient. This way the refrigerator temperature can be maintained for two hours.

In the refrigerator, easily perishable foods such as meat and meat products, fish, eggs, milk and milk products and all meals which are prepared using these ingredients should be stored at a temperature of maximum 7° Celsius, so that bacteria which they contain do not, or only slowly multiply.

Expiry date

Concerning duration of storage, attention should be paid to the expiry date and the minimum stability date written on the package.

Defrosting

Prior to preparation, frozen meat and poultry should be taken out of the packaging and defrosted. Should the meat not be defrosted, the required core-temperature of +70°C might not be reached in bigger pieces.

You should *not* bring the following dishes to the Kindergarten

- Raw minced meat, "Hackepeter", Tatar
- Raw sausages which can be used as spread e.g. ground beef or pork, smoked pork paté
- Raw milk and raw milk products e.g. raw milk cheese
- Not sufficiently cooked meat e.g. meatballs, chicken thighs (Check if that they are cooked through!)
- Smoked salmon, graved salmon and raw fish products such as sushi
- Dishes with raw eggs e.g. self made mayonnaise or sweet dishes with raw eggs
- Ice-cream, that was, or is defrosted
- Poultry salad
- Cream cakes

Further information and practical advice can be obtained from:

The "Trained personnel for healthy child nutrition" in your Kindergarten or from

**Leibniz-Institute
for Prevention Research and
Epidemiology - BIPS GmbH**

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What you should observe when you bring food in the Kindergarten



Information and Tips
(not only) for Parents

Throw away the thawed water as it could contain Salmonella. Clean all items which might have come into contact with the thawed water very carefully e.g. bowls, work surfaces, refrigerator draws, cleaning cloths etc ...



Heating dishes

Heat the dishes up sufficiently. This means that all parts must be brought to a temperature of at least 70° Celsius.

How can this be controlled?

1. Possibility:

Poultry: Meat should not remain pink. Bones should come away easily from the meat.

Cooked Eggs: Cooking time of at least 10 minutes, then is the yolk hard.

Minced Meat: Regular grey colour, with meatballs, the inside shouldn't still be red.

2. Possibility:

Using a Food Thermometer.

Baking

Always prepare dough which contains eggs e.g. waffle dough, just before use and store it cool. Baking products should always be thoroughly baked!

Cooling hot dishes

Cool hot dishes in shallow containers - they cool faster this way.

When preparing potato or pasta salads, or other mixed dishes, cool the cooked ingredients before mixing the salad.

Re-heating

Cooled food for further consumption should be re-heated to a minimum of 70° Celsius, only then are the micro-organisms which develop despite storage under cool conditions killed.

Perishable foods

Easily perishable foods should always be used quickly. The longer food is exposed to warmth, the greater the danger of germs breeding.

Handling prepared meals

Do not touch prepared meals with your hands as you can transmit germs onto the food in this way.