

ILLNESS POLICY

Health Services Guidelines

Deciding when to keep your child home from school can be difficult. When a child is sick and needs to stay at home, parents should contact the school and describe the illness and symptoms. If a medical provider makes a specific diagnosis (such as strep throat, conjunctivitis or chicken pox), let school staff know.

There are several reasons to keep (exclude) sick children from school:

1. The child does not feel well enough to participate comfortably in usual activities, such as with extreme signs of tiredness or fatigue, unexplained irritability or persistent crying.
2. The child requires more care than the school staff is able to provide without effecting the health and safety of the other children.
3. The illness is on the list of symptoms or illness for which exclusion is recommended.
4. The child is not vaccinated due to medical or religious reasons and there is an outbreak in the school.

The following list gives guidelines and recommendations for exclusion from school due to illness. Children with minor illness need not be excluded unless one or more of the following exists.

ILLNESS OR SYMPTOM	EXCLUSION IS NECESSARY
Chicken Pox	Yes - Until blisters have dried and crusted (usually 6 days).
Conjunctivitis (pink eye) (pink or red eyes with thick mucous or pus draining from the eye)	Yes – May return 24 hours after treatment begins. If your health provider decides not to treat your child, a note is needed.
Coughing (severe, uncontrolled coughing or wheezing, rapid or difficulty in breathing)	Yes - Medical attention may be necessary. <i>Note: Children with asthma may be cared for in school with a written health care plan and authorization for medication/treatment.</i>
Coxsackie Virus (Hand, foot and mouth disease)	No - May attend if able to participate in school activities, unless the child has mouth sores and is drooling
Diarrhea (loose or watery stools not caused by diet or medication)	Yes – Children in diapers may remain in school if diarrhea is caused by diet or other medical factors
Fever <u>with</u> behavior changes or illness <u>Fever</u> is an elevation of body temperature above normal.	Yes - when fever is elevated to 100 degrees or more. Child must remain at home for 24 hours after temperature returns to normal.

ILLNESS OR SYMPTOM	EXCLUSION IS NECESSARY
Fifth's Disease	No - child is no longer contagious once rash illness appears.
Head Lice	Yes - May return after treatment and removal of all live lice and nits from hair.
Hepatitis A	Yes – until 1 week after onset of illness or jaundice and when able to participate in school activities.
Herpes	Yes – if area is oozing and cannot be covered, e.g., mouth sores. Otherwise, may return to school.
IMPETIGO/ STAPH/ MRSA	Yes – May return 24 hours after treatment starts. Wound must be covered with dressing taped on all 4 sides.
Body Rash <u>with</u> fever	Yes - Seek medical advice. Any rash that spreads quickly, has open, weeping wounds and/or is not healing should be evaluated. May return to school when medical provider determines that illness is not communicable.
Mild Cold Symptoms (stuffy nose with clear drainage, sneezing, mild cough)	No – May attend if well enough to participate in school activities
Molluscum Contagiosum	No – affected area must be covered by clothing or bandage
Upper Respiratory Complications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – large amount of thick nasal discharge – extreme sleepiness – ear pain – fever (above 100° orally) 	Yes – Seek medical advice. May return when symptoms are improved.
Ringworm	Yes - May return after treatment begins. Area should be covered by clothing or bandage.
Roseola	No – unless child cannot participate in usual activities and has fever.
Scabies	Yes – May return after treatment is started with note from medical provider.
Strep Throat	Yes – May return after 24 hours of antibiotic treatment and no fever for 24 hours
Vaccine Preventable Diseases (mumps, measles, whooping cough)	Yes – until judged not infectious by a medical provider. Report all cases to Health Services Coordinator.
Vomiting (2 or more episodes in the past 24 hrs)	Yes – until vomiting resolves or health care provider determines that cause is not communicable. <u>Note:</u> Observe for other signs of illness and for dehydration.

Handout developed by The Children's Hospital School Health Program, Denver, CO (303)-281-2790, 1995, revised 1999, 2001, 2003
Revised 2013, for use by Lee County School Health Services, Fort Myers, FL. (239) 337-8244.

References

- American Academy of Pediatrics, American Public Health Association, National Resource Center for Health and Safety in Child Care. *Caring for Our Children: National Health and Safety Performance Standards*, Second Edition, Elk Grove Village, IL 2002
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *ABC's for Safe and Healthy Child Care. A Handbook for Child Care Providers*. Atlanta, GA U. S. Department of Commerce, 1996
- Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Communicable Disease Epidemiology Program, *Infectious Disease in Child Care Settings. Guidelines for Child Care Providers*, Denver, CO, December 2002
- Kendrick AS, Kaufman R, Messenger KP, Eds. *Healthy Young Children: A Manual for Programs*. Washington, D.C. National Association for the Education of Young Children, 2002