

## SHOULD I SEND MY CHILD TO SCHOOL?

The following guidelines may be used in determining if your child should be kept home from school:

- 1. The illness prevents your child from participating comfortably in activities
- 2. The illness results in a greater need for care than the staff can provide
- 3. The child has any of the following conditions, unless a health professional determines the student's condition does not require staying home from school.
  - Appears to be severely ill
  - Fever temperature 100 F or above and behavior change or other signs and symptoms (sore throat, rash, earache, vomiting, diarrhea). <u>May Return when Free of fever for 24</u> <u>hours without the use of medication.</u>
  - Marked drowsiness or malaise (a vague feeling of physical discomfort or uneasiness) as seen early in an illness
  - **Diarrhea** defined as an unusual number of stools or unusually liquid stool compared to the child's normal pattern. *May Return when Free of diarrhea for 24 hours.*
  - Blood in stools not explained by dietary change, medication or constipation
  - Vomiting/ Nausea <u>May Return when Free of upset stomach and vomiting for 24 hours.</u>
  - Severe abdominal pain
  - Less severe abdominal pain that continues more than 2 hour
  - Mouth sores with drooling
  - Rash with fever
  - Sore throat, cold and persistent coughs a child with a "heavy" cold and hacking cough should be in bed even if there is no fever. A child complaining of sore throat with no other symptoms may go to school. If white spots can be seen in the back of the throat or fever is present, keep the child at home and call your doctor
  - Any break in the skin in the weeping/oozing stage unless protected (covered) and/or diagnosed as noninfectious
  - Infected eyes with discharge until 24 hours after treatment started by a licensed medical provider. A clear, watery discharge (viral) may not require exclusion
  - Impetigo after treatment has started as long as area is covered
  - Streptococcal infection (a strep throat or other streptococcal infection), until 24 hours after treatment has been started
  - Head lice refer to USD 273 Head Lice Protocol
  - **Ringworm** may return to school immediately after beginning treatment with a fungicide. Students with ringworm of the scalp must remain out of school until they have begun treatment with a prescription oral antifungal medication.
  - Scabies until after treatment has been given
  - Any condition determined by the local health department to be contributing to the transmission of illness during an outbreak.

## Please be mindful of these symptoms and work together with the other parents/ guardians to make the classroom a healthy environment. Thank you!

If you have any questions please feel free to contact:

## Jenny Isbell, R.N.

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