

STUDENT ILLNESS GUIDELINES

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Parents should keep a child at home who exhibit the following conditions:

1. Has a fever of 100.0 degrees or higher.
2. Has had vomiting, diarrhea, or fever within the past 24 hours. The child must be symptom free without the use of fever-reducing medicine for the last 24 hours.
3. Has a frequent or chronic cough or a new rash. Skin rashes of unknown origin should be evaluated by a healthcare provider before a child is sent to school.

Students who have been absent with the following acute contagious diseases will be readmitted to school after 24 hours or more of medical therapy with a note from their health care provider. The note must indicate that the student is under adequate and effective therapy or has been judged non-infective. A prescription is required for all of the following conditions:

1. Strep Infection
2. Conjunctivitis (Pink Eye)
3. Enterobius (Seat worm or Pinworm)
4. Impetigo Contagious
5. Pediculosis Capitis (Lice of Body)
6. Scabies
7. Tinea Capitis (Ringworm of Scalp)
8. Tinea Corporis (Ringworm of Body)

Students must remain at home for the number of days indicated below for the following illnesses:

1. Chicken pox – a student should remain home until all blisters have scabbed over, usually five to 7 (5-7) days after the appearance of the first crop of blisters.
 2. Common cold – a student should remain home if symptoms are serious enough to interfere with their ability to concentrate and learn. Medical attention should be obtained if symptoms persist beyond ten (10) days, fever develops, or discharge becomes yellow or green.
 3. Fever – if a student's temperature is 100 degrees Fahrenheit or greater (or 1-2 degrees above the child's normal temperature), he or she should remain home until they have been without fever for a full 24 hours.
 4. Flu (seasonal) – a student should remain home from school until symptoms are gone and he is without fever for a full 24 hours.
 5. Head lice – following lice infestation, your student may return to school after receiving treatment with a pediculicide shampoo, **AND ALL NITS HAVE BEEN REMOVED AND THIS HAS BEEN CONFIRMED BY THE SCHOOL NURSE.**
 6. Impetigo – a student should remain home from school until receiving 24 hours of antibiotic therapy and sores are no longer draining.
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1. Pain – if a student complains, or behavior indicates that he or she is experiencing persistent ongoing pain, he should be evaluated by a healthcare provider before being sent to school.
2. Skin rashes – skin rashes of unknown origin should be evaluated by a healthcare provider before a student is sent to school.
3. Strep throat and scarlet fever – a student should remain home until receiving a full 24 hours of antibiotic therapy and until he has been without fever or vomiting for 24 hours. Most healthcare providers will advise rest at home for one to two (1-2) days after a strep infection.
4. Vomiting and diarrhea (intestinal viral infections) – a student should remain at home until he is without vomiting, diarrhea, or fever for a full 24 hours. **IF A CHILD HAS HAD ANY OF THESE SYMPTOMS DURING THE NIGHT, HE OR SHE MAY NOT BE SENT TO SCHOOL THE FOLLOWING DAY.**

ILLNESS OR INJURY AT SCHOOL

Students who are ill or injured during school hours must report to the health clinic to be evaluated and the event documented. In the event that the illness or injury requires the student to go home or seek medical treatment, the student will remain in the health clinic while waiting to be picked up. **Under no circumstances should a student call home and arrange to be picked up due to illness without first consulting the nurse.**
