

## Communicable Disease Information

Disease	Symptoms	School Exclusion
<b>Chicken Pox</b>	Red rash, characterized by a blister-like lesion in the center, which becomes a scab; mild elevation in temperature; malaise.	May not return to school sooner than 6 days after the appearance of first lesions, until no fever, and/or before all lesions are scabbed.
<b>Conjunctivitis (Pinkeye)</b>	Pink/Redness of the white part of the eye, itching, and burning of the lids, and discharge from the eye.	May not return to school sooner than 24 hours after initiation of medical treatment and/or before all drainage is cleared up. Physician note indicating treatment required for return to school.
<b>COVID-19</b>	Fever (100.4°F degrees or higher), new onset of moderate to severe headache, shortness of breath, new cough, sore throat, vomiting, diarrhea, new loss of sense of taste or smell, fatigue from unknown cause, muscle or body aches from unknown cause	Check with the nurse at your child's school for further instructions.
<b>Fifth Disease</b>	Low grade or no fever and a distinct facial rash (slapped cheek appearance); frequently associated with a lace-like rash on trunk and extremities. A sore throat, respiratory symptoms, and abdominal complaints may precede the onset of rash.	The student must be fever-free for 24 hours before returning to school <b>without the use of fever-reducing medication</b> . If a rash was present, the physician must provide a written confirmation that the rash was due to Fifth Disease.
<b>Fever</b>	Children with temperatures of 100.4°F degrees or higher should not be sent to school.	The student must be fever-free for 24 hours before returning to school <b>without the use of fever-reducing medication</b> .
<b>Hand, Foot &amp; Mouth</b>	Fever, sore throat, feeling of being unwell (malaise), painful, red, blister-like lesions on the tongue, gums, and inside of the cheeks, a red rash, without itching but sometimes with blistering, on the palms, soles of the feet, loss of appetite.	May not return to school if open weeping sores on hands or until fever-free for 24 hours.
<b>Impetigo (Common Skin Infection)</b>	Skin infection appearing as fluid-filled blisters with "honey-colored" blisters that form scabs, frequently on the face around the mouth.	Until after completing 24 hours of antibiotic treatment and until the doctor gives written release.
<b>Influenza (Flu)</b>	Abrupt onset of fever, headache, fatigue, chills, cough, sore throat, and/or aching muscles. Vomiting and diarrhea may occur but are not common.	Fever of 100.4°F degrees or greater, and/or Influenza symptoms listed. The student must be fever-free for 24 hours before returning to school <b>without the use of fever-reducing medication</b> .

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<b>Ringworm</b>	(Scalp) Temporary loss of hair, itching flaking scalp (Body) Small red patch or bump that spreads with the appearance of a red, scaly, outer ring with a clear central area.	Until after completing 24 hours of antibiotic treatment and until the doctor gives written release. The affected area must be covered.
<b>Stomach Flu (Viral Gastroenteritis)</b>	Stomach ache, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, fever	The student should remain home from school until free of symptoms for 24 hours.
<b>Streptococcal Infections (Strep Throat Scarlet Fever)</b>	Fever, sore throat, and enlarged glands in the neck. The scarlet fever rash (pinpoint dots) appears 1-3 days after onset of a sore throat and strawberry tongue.	A student may return to school following 24 hours of antibiotic therapy providing accompanying symptoms that have subsided.

Your child will be evaluated if any of the above described communicable disease symptoms exist. You will be notified if it is determined that your child must be taken home for treatment/recovery. Mild to moderate temperature elevations are considered along with accompanying symptoms when a decision is made to send a child home from school. A child with an elevated temperature should remain at home until the temperature has been in the normal range for **24 hours without fever-reducing medication** (e.g., Tylenol, Advil, etc.).

For your child’s complete recovery from illness, to prevent the spread of communicable diseases in the school setting, and to foster positive attitudes about academic achievement in our children: **ill children must remain at home, and well children must be in school.**

At times, student illness or injury may require further medical attention or removal from school. In the case of a severe student injury, a 911 call may be required. Paramedics will decide to transport to the hospital. Every attempt will be made to inform parents in a timely manner. Parents must provide up to date phone contact numbers and emergency contact numbers. Parents may be asked to come to school and accompany their child home or to a physician in case of illness or injury.