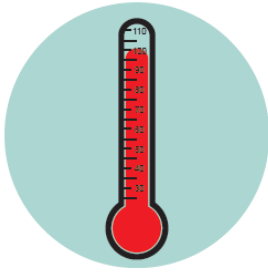


When to Keep Your Child Home



FEVER

An oral temperature of 100.4 or higher indicates a fever. If your child has a temp of 100.4 or higher at school he/she will be sent home. Your child will be excluded from school until they are fever free for 24 hours without the use of a fever reducer (Tylenol or Ibuprofen product).



SORE THROAT

If a fever is accompanied by a sore throat, stomach ache or headache it may be strep throat. Strep throat is diagnosed by a throat culture obtained at a medical clinic. If your child is diagnosed with strep throat, your child will be excluded from school for 24 hours after initiation of appropriate antibiotic and fever free without the use of a fever reducer (Tylenol or Ibuprofen product).



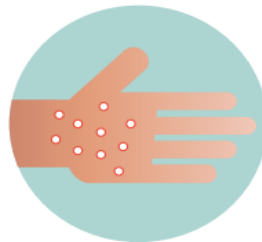
VOMITING/DIARRHEA

If your child has an episode of vomiting and/or diarrhea at school, he/she will be sent home. Anyone with these symptoms will be excluded from school until symptom free for 24 hours.



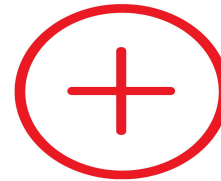
COUGH

A cough may be a sign of many different illnesses. If a cough is accompanied by a fever, you should keep your child home. Any cough that lasts for more than several days should be discussed with a doctor.



SKIN LESIONS/SORES

Rashes and infected sores needed to be diagnosed by a medical provider. Many skin rashes such as impetigo, scabies, chicken pox, Fifth disease or Hand Foot and Mouth disease are very contagious. Students may return to school once the rash has been diagnosed and treated for 24 hours or cleared by a doctor. Open sores from illnesses such as chicken pox and impetigo may need to be covered at school with bandages for several days.



COVID-19

If your child is POSITIVE for COVID, keep your child home from school until they are fever free for 24 hours without the use of a fever reducer. Household members can continue to attend school but should monitor their symptoms. Masks are optional.

Resource: State of Wisconsin, Department of Health Services, Childhood Communicable Disease Chart