

When to Keep Your Child Home

Children should be kept home from school when they don't feel well. It is important to get the rest they need to recover, and to prevent the spread of germs to other children and the staff. If you are unsure of when to keep your child home, please contact the school nurse or your family medical provider.

The following symptoms may suggest a communicable disease. Children who have the following symptoms should be kept home from school until a doctor has seen them, they no longer have symptoms indicating a communicable disease or they have received treatment for at least 24 hours for certain diseases.



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).



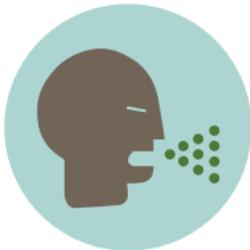
SORE THROAT

If a fever is accompanied by a sore throat, stomach ache or head ache 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).



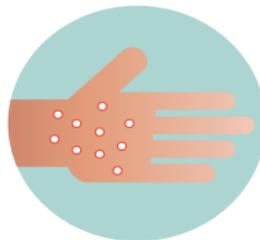
VOMITING/DIARRHEA

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, sore throat, body aches or any other symptoms 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.



OTHER

Symptoms that prevent the student from active participation in usual school activities OR student is requiring more care than school that can safely provide.