



Is My Child Well Enough To Go To School?



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Schools
ISD #624
Health Service Staff

| DISEASE | SYMPTOMS/SIGNS | INCUBATION PERIOD | SCHOOL ACTION & COMMENTS ON COMMUNICABILITY | SOURCE OF INFECTION & MODE OF TRANSMISSION |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| Hand, Foot, and Mouth Disease | Sores occur toward the front of the mouth, on the sides of the tongue, inside the cheeks, and on the gums and may last 7-10 days. In most cases, sores can be found on the palms of the hands, the fingers, and the soles of the feet. A low-grade fever may last 1-2 days. | Usually 3-5 days | Exclude until temperature is normal for 24 hours and child is well enough to participate in normal daily activities. Sores may still be present. | Coxsackievirus spread through contact with nose and throat discharge and stool of infected persons. Hand washing important. |
| Pink Eye (Conjunctivitis) | <u>Bacterial</u> : Pink or red conjunctiva with pus that causes matting of the eyelids; pain or redness of eyelids. <u>Viral</u> : Pink conjunctiva with clear watery discharge and without pain or redness of eyelids. | 1-3 days | Refer for medical diagnosis and treatment; if bacterial (with pus), exclude from school until 24 hours after treatment begins. If viral (without pus), no exclusion. | Most are viral in etiology; some bacterial. May be spread through hand-eye contact. |
| Reyes Syndrome | Sudden onset of violent vomiting, mental confusion, extreme sleepiness or fatigue, twitching or jerking movements, hostility, coma. | 1-7 days following viral infection (cold, flu, chicken pox) | 1. If one or more symptoms appear, call physician immediately. 2. Go to emergency room of hospital. 3. Do not give aspirin to a child with a viral illness. 4. Exclude from school until clinically well. | Usually follows viral infection. It is not contagious. Cause unknown. No prevention. Requires immediate attention at onset of symptoms. Most common in young children. |
| Ringworm | <u>Body</u> : Ringworm appears as flat, spreading ring-shaped lesions. The edge of the lesion may be dry and scaly or moist and crusty. As the lesion spreads outward, the center often becomes clear. <u>Scalp</u> : Ringworm may be hard to detect in the early stages. It often begins as a small, scaly patch on the scalp. Mild redness and swelling may occur. Infected hairs become brittle and break off easily. | Body: 4-10 days Scalp: 10-14 days | Exclude from school until 24 hours after treatment has been started. When in school or in contact sports, area of ringworm must be covered. | Fungus spread by contact with infected person, animal or contaminated articles. |
| Scabies | Rash and intense itching which may be more severe at night. Common locations to see the rash are folds of skin between fingers, around wrists, elbows, and armpits. Other areas where rash may appear are knees, waistline, thighs, male genitals, abdomen, chest and lower portion of buttocks. Infants may be infected on head, neck, palms and soles of feet. | 2 weeks – 2 months; symptoms may appear in less than 2 weeks if the person has had scabies before. | Exclude from school until treatment has been completed. | Mite is transferred by direct contact with skin or through shared bedding, towels, and clothing of a person with scabies. Treat all members of household at the same time. |
| Streptococcal Sore Throat/Scarlet Fever | Sudden onset of fever, sore throat, swollen glands, headache, abdominal pain; nausea and vomiting in severe cases. With scarlet fever, a very fine raised rash is present. A fuzzy, white tongue may occur. The rash appears most often on the neck, chest, in folds of the armpit, elbow, groin, and on the inner thigh. Later on, there may be peeling of the skin on the fingertips and toes. | Usually 1-3 days | Exclude until throat culture report is received. If positive for strep, exclude from school until 24 hours after antibiotic treatment is started and until clinically well. Communicable until 24 hours after treatment is started. Exclude from school until temperature has been normal for 24 hours. | Bacteria spread directly from nose and throat discharges on infected persons. |

Many students and parents are frequently concerned about when students should stay home or attend school. The following information is intended to help with this decision.

General Practice:

- If a student has had a fever of 100 degrees or more, the student should stay home for 24 hours after the temperature returns to normal and remains normal without fever reducing medications.
- If a student has vomited or had diarrhea, the student should stay home until 24 hours after the last episode.
- If a student has had any rash that may be disease-related or the cause is unknown, check with the family physician before sending the student to school.
- If a student is ill, please call the school daily to report an illness.

If you have any questions regarding the above information or your child's illness, please call your school nurse or family physician.

REMEMBER – Children with an infectious disease can spread the disease when they are in contact with others in the family or in the community.

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| Chicken Pox | Fever and skin rash that comes in crops. Rash begins on the chest, back, under arms, neck, and face; changes to blisters and then scabs. | Usually 13-17days; can be as long as 3 weeks | Exclude from school until blisters have dried into scabs, usually about 6 days after the rash appears. | Virus is spread by direct contact with the blisters or by droplets – small particles of fluid that are expelled from the nose and throat of an infected person during sneezing and coughing. Readily communicable. One attack usually confers immunity. DO NOT give aspirin as there is a risk of Reyes Syndrome. Children on immuno-suppressive drugs are at high risk. |
| Cold Sores (Herpes Simplex) | Cold sores (fever blisters) appear on the lips and face, less often in the mouth. Sores usually crust and heal within a few days. May be confused with impetigo. | 2-12 days | No exclusion necessary for mild oral herpes in children who are in control of their mouth secretions. | Virus is transmitted by direct contact with infected persons, a majority of whom have no apparent infections. |
| Common Cold Respiratory Infections (Viral) | Runny nose, sneezing, chills, tiredness, fever, muscle aches, sore throat, and cough which may last 2-7 days | Colds: 1-3 days Other acute respiratory illness: up to 10 days | Exclude from school until child is without fever for 24 hours and is well enough to participate in normal daily activities. | Different viruses spread directly through coughing, sneezing, and explosive manner of speech in which droplets are cast; indirectly through articles freshly soiled by discharges of infected person. |
| Fifth Disease | Rarely any symptoms other than a rash ("slapped cheek") that begins on cheeks; later found on the backs of arms and legs. Rash is very fine, lacy, pink, and tends to come and go in sunlight or heat. | 4-14 days; usually 12-14 days | No exclusion necessary unless fever is present. | Human Parovirus B19 spread through contact with infected respiratory secretions; good hand washing decreases transmission. |
| Influenza | Sudden onset of fever, headache, muscle pain, generalized discomfort, cough, and sore throat. | 1-3 days | Exclude from school until no fever and child is well enough to participate in normal activities. | Virus spread directly through coughing, sneezing, and contact with nose or throat discharges of patient. |
| Impetigo | Blister-like sores that form an oozing, sticky, yellow crust; itching | Usually 1-10 days | Exclude from school until child has been treated with antibiotics for at least a full 24 hours. Encourage good hand washing. Avoid close contact with other children. | Bacteria spread by direct contact with persons or with articles freshly soiled with discharges from nose or throat of patient; airborne transmission also occurs. Usually caused by staphylococcus or streptococcus. |
| Infectious Mononucleosis | Fever, sore throat, tiredness, and swollen glands, especially behind the neck. Sometimes there is a rash. Often children have no symptoms at all. | 4-6 weeks | Exclude from school until the child is well enough to return to normal activities. | Epstein-Barr virus spread by person to person through saliva also direct contact such as kissing. |
| Lice (head) | Itching of the scalp. Look for 1) Crawling lice in the hair, 2) eggs (nits)glued to the hair near the scalp, 3) scratch marks on scalp or back or the neck at hairline. | Nits (eggs) hatch in 6-10 days | Exclude from school for 24 hours after treatment is completed and no lice or nits are present. Must be rechecked by Health Office Personnel before returning to school. | Louse transmitted primarily by direct contact with infested persons. Lice can also be transmitted through combs, brushes, bedding, wearing apparel, headwear including hair ornaments, helmets & sleeping bags. |