



IS MY CHILD WELL ENOUGH TO GO TO SCHOOL?

A common question throughout the school year! The following are guidelines for our Health Office procedure. Please use this as a reference.

FEVER- Children with a fever of 100 degrees or higher need to stay at home for 24 hours after the temperature returns to normal (98.6) without the use of fever reducing medicines such as Tylenol or Ibuprofen. If child develops fever over 100 degrees during school hours, the child needs to be picked up.

VOMITING AND/OR DIARRHEA- Your child needs to remain at home until 24 hours after the last episode.

STREP THROAT- Children can return to school 24 hours after antibiotic treatment begins.

RASH- Please check with your family physician before sending your child to school with a rash in which you do not know the cause. Children can return to school if the rash has been diagnosed as non-contagious or once the recommended treatment for the rash has been received. The diagnoses of a rash cannot be made at school.

CHICKEN POX/SHINGLES - Please notify the school health office of any diagnosed case of chicken pox or shingles. Your child needs to remain home until all blisters have dried to scabs (about 6-10 days).

HEAD LICE- Your child can return to school once they have been treated with a medicated shampoo or oil treatment and/or no live lice are found.

PINK EYE- Symptoms of pink eye will often include thick yellow discharge that crusts over the lashes, especially after sleep. Green or white discharge from the eye and a pink tint to the sclera (white portion of the eye), itching, burning or blurred vision. Contact your child's physician for advice/treatment for these symptoms as prescription eye drops may be necessary. Child can return to school if condition has been diagnosed non-contagious or 24 hours after starting treatment with eye drops.

COUGH/NASAL DRAINAGE- Coughing that interferes with or limits your child's activity or play, or is too loud in the classroom which disrupts learning, needs to go home. Any thick colored drainage from the nose or cough may need to be evaluated by your child's physician.

If a child begins to experience one of these conditions during their school day, his/her parent will be contacted to take child home. In the event a parent cannot be reached, one of the emergency contacts will then be asked to pick up the child. School personnel are not able to transport students home.