

USD 250 Illness Guidelines

We encourage you to seek medical attention when your child is sick and to follow your health care provider's recommendations about returning to school and other social activities. Below are a few guidelines for when your child should be kept at home:

FEVER: A child should be kept home with a temperature of 100.4 degrees or above. Any student with a temperature of 100.4 degrees or higher will be sent home from school. A child should remain home until their temperature has returned to normal for 24 hours without the use of fever-reducing medication to keep it normal.

VOMITING: A child should not be sent to school until the vomiting has been absent for at least 24 hours.

DIARRHEA: A child should not be sent to school until the diarrhea has been absent for at least 24 hours.

INFLUENZA: A child with a confirmed case of influenza should stay home for at least five days following the onset of symptoms. The student must also be fever free for 24 hours prior to returning.

CHICKENPOX: A child should be kept home for at least 6 days after the first onset of vesicles (blister-like sores) caused by chickenpox. The child may return to school when all vesicles have scabbed over, no new vesicles have appeared for 24 hours, and have been fever free for 24 hours.

SCABIES: Children can usually return to school the day after treatment.

IMPETIGO: Children with impetigo are allowed to return to school or daycare when they have been on antibiotics for 24 hours and lesions are showing improvement.

HAND, FOOT, & MOUTH: A child with a mild case of hand, foot, and mouth may return to school or daycare when they are fever free for at least 24. Children with widespread blisters need to stay home until blisters are drying and no new blisters are appearing as well as be fever free for at least 24 hours.

RINGWORM: A child with ringworm can attend school if the lesion can be covered. If the lesion cannot be covered, they must stay home until treatment has been started. If on the scalp, they must stay home until 24 hours after treatment has been started. Any child with ringworm should not participate in gym, swimming, and other close contact activities that are likely to expose others until 72 hours after treatment has begun or until the lesions can be completely covered.

PINK EYE: Pink eye is also called bacterial conjunctivitis, and is very contagious. This infection requires medical treatment from a doctor. Antibiotic eye drops are the usual treatment prescribed. A child must stay home until the antibiotic eye drops have been

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given for at least 24 hours, and the eyes are no longer draining. A physician's note to return to school is required.

LICE: Children who are found to have live head lice cannot attend school until adequate lice treatment is complete and no live lice are found. A parent/guardian must accompany the student when they return to school. The child must be re-examined by school personnel upon returning to make sure there are no live lice. If no live lice are found, the child may return to classes. Other children that have been in close contact may also be examined. Children are not required to be nit free before returning to school.

BED BUGS: A child should not be excluded from school due to bed bugs but the school should be notified. See Bed Bug Policy for further details which can be found on the USD 250 website under Health Services.

STREP THROAT: A child diagnosed with strep throat should stay home until the prescribed antibiotic has been taken for at least 24 hours and your health care provider has given permission for your child to return to school.

For questions about guidelines for staying home due to other illnesses or contagious diseases not listed above, please contact your school nurse or your personal health care provider.

MEDICATIONS AT SCHOOL

No medication, including over-the-counter medication, will be given to any student unless a completed and signed Authorization for Medications form is received or verbal consent has been obtained from the parent/guardian for over-the-counter medication to be given. If the medication is prescription, it must be signed by the physician as well as the parent.

All medication must be brought to school in the original container it was purchased in, with the student's name on it. Please refer to the Student Handbook for further information about medication administration at school.