

Communicable Disease Information

Disease	Symptoms	School Exclusion
Chicken Pox	Red rash, characterized by a blister-like lesion in the center, which becomes a scab; mild elevation in temperature; malaise.	May not return to school sooner than 6 days after the appearance of first lesions, until no fever, and/or before all lesions are scabbed.
Conjunctivitis (Pinkeye)	Pink/Redness of the white part of the eye, itching, and burning of the lids, and discharge from the eye.	May not return to school sooner than 24 hours after initiation of medical treatment and/or before all drainage is cleared up. Physician note indicating treatment required for return to school.
COVID-19	Fever (100.4°F degrees or higher), new onset of moderate to severe headache, shortness of breath, new cough, sore throat, vomiting, diarrhea, new loss of sense of taste or smell, fatigue from unknown cause, muscle or body aches from unknown cause	Check with the nurse at your child's school for further instructions.
Fifth Disease	Low grade or no fever and a distinct facial rash (slapped cheek appearance); frequently associated with a lace-like rash on trunk and extremities. A sore throat, respiratory symptoms, and abdominal complaints may precede the onset of rash.	The student must be fever-free for 24 hours before returning to school without the use of fever-reducing medication . If a rash was present, the physician must provide a written confirmation that the rash was due to Fifth Disease.
Fever	Children with temperatures of 100.4°F degrees or higher should not be sent to school.	The student must be fever-free for 24 hours before returning to school without the use of fever-reducing medication .
Hand, Foot & Mouth	Fever, sore throat, feeling of being unwell (malaise), painful, red, blister-like lesions on the tongue, gums, and inside of the cheeks, a red rash, without itching but sometimes with blistering, on the palms, soles of the feet, loss of appetite.	May not return to school if open weeping sores on hands or until fever-free for 24 hours.
Impetigo (Common Skin Infection)	Skin infection appearing as fluid-filled blisters with "honey-colored" blisters that form scabs, frequently on the face around the mouth.	Until after completing 24 hours of antibiotic treatment and until the doctor gives written release.
Influenza (Flu)	Abrupt onset of fever, headache, fatigue, chills, cough, sore throat, and/or aching muscles. Vomiting and diarrhea may occur but are not common.	Fever of 100.4°F degrees or greater, and/or Influenza symptoms listed. The student must be fever-free for 24 hours before returning to school without the use of fever-reducing medication .

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Measles	Cough, runny nose, conjunctivitis, fever, rash that starts at head and spreads down and out on body; sore throat; may have Koplik's spots	Exclude for at least 4 days after the start of the rash. Susceptible contacts: Those who do not receive vaccine within 72 hours of exposure shall be excluded for 21 days after onset of last case.
Ringworm	(Scalp) Temporary loss of hair, itching flaking scalp (Body) Small red patch or bump that spreads with the appearance of a red, scaly, outer ring with a clear central area.	If lesions can be kept covered, exclusion is not required. If lesions can NOT be kept covered, exclude from school until 24 hours after treatment begins.
Stomach Flu (Viral Gastroenteritis)	Stomach ache, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, fever	The student should remain home from school until free of symptoms for 24 hours.
Streptococcal Infections (Strep Throat Scarlet Fever)	Fever, sore throat, and enlarged glands in the neck. The scarlet fever rash (pinpoint dots) appears 1-3 days after onset of a sore throat and strawberry tongue.	A student may return to school following 24 hours of antibiotic therapy providing accompanying symptoms that have subsided.

If your child has symptoms of a communicable disease and it has been determined they need to go home for treatment or recovery, the parent/guardian or emergency contact will be called. The decision to send a student home from school is based on nursing judgement, the student's temperature, and any accompanying symptoms.

To ensure complete recovery and prevent the spread of illness:

- A child with a temperature of 100.4F or greater, must stay home from school until the child is fever free for 24 hours, without the use of fever-reducing medication (i.e.: Acetaminophen, Ibuprofen, etc.).
- A child must stay home from school until 24 hours have passed since the last episode of vomiting or diarrhea.

Emergency: At times, a student's illness or injury may require emergency medical attention and 911 will be called. Paramedics will then decide to transport the student to the hospital. Every attempt will be made to contact the parent/guardian or emergency contact in a timely manner.