

Sweetwater School District Number One
Nursing Department

Exclusion from School for Illness or Injury

It is the protocol of the nursing department to follow the Criteria set forth by the American Academy of Pediatrics for the exclusion of students from school.

- 1) The illness prevents the child from participating comfortably in activities as determined by the staff of the school.
- 2) The illness results in a greater need for care than the staff of the school determine they can provide without compromising their ability to care for other children.
- 3) The child has any of the following conditions, unless a health professional determines the child's condition does not require exclusion:

- Appears to be severely ill.
- Fever above 100 degrees.
- Diarrhea---defined by more watery stools, decreased form of stool that is not associated with changes in the diet, and increased frequency of passing stool that is not contained by the child's ability to use the toilet--until the diarrhea resolves.

Exceptions include:

- > Toxin-producing *E. coli* or *Shigella infection*: until the diarrhea resolves and the test results of two stool cultures are negative for these organisms.
 - > S.Typhi infection: until the diarrhea resolves, the test results of three stool cultures are negative for these organisms, and the child has been cleared by a health professional or health department.
- Blood in the stools not explained by dietary change, medication, or hard stools.
 - Vomiting more than two times in the previous 24 hours, unless the vomiting is determined to be caused by a noncommunicable condition and the child is not in danger of dehydration.
 - Abdominal pain that continues for more than two hours or intermittent pain associated with fever or other signs or symptoms.
 - Mouth sores with drooling.
 - Rash with fever or behavioral changes.
 - Pink or red conjunctiva with white or yellow mucous drainage, often with matted eyelids after sleep and eye pain, or redness of the eyelids or skin around the eye until treatment has been started. (Viral conjunctivitis usually has a clear, watery discharge that may not require exclusion.)
 - Tuberculosis, until the child's physician or local health department states child is on appropriate treatment and can return.

- Impetigo, until 24 hours after treatment has been started.
- Streptococcal pharyngitis (i.e., strep throat or other streptococcal infection), until 24 hours after treatment has been started.
- Head lice or nits, until after the first treatment.
- Scabies, until after treatment has been given.
- Chickenpox (varicella) until all lesions have dried or crusted (usually 6 days after onset of rash).
- Pertussis, until 5 days of appropriate antibiotic treatment.
- Mumps, until nine days after onset of parotid gland swelling.
- Measles, until 4 days after onset of rash.
- Hepatitis A virus infection, until one week after onset of illness or jaundice or as directed by the health department when immune globulin has been given to the appropriate children and adult contacts.
- Any child determined by the local health department to be contributing to the transmission of illness during an outbreak.

Conditions That Do Not Require Exclusion

- Common cold, runny noses, (regardless of color or consistence of nasal discharge), and coughs, unless the above affects the child's participation in class.
- Watery eye discharge without fever, eye pain, or eyelid redness.
- Yellow or white eye drainage that is not associated with pink or red conjunctiva.
- Rash without fever and behavioral changes.
- Ringworm (may delay treatment until end of day).
- Thrush
- Fifth's disease in a child without immune problems.
- Cytomegalovirus infection.
- Chronic Hepatitis B virus infection.
- HIV infections, with consideration of risk to the HIV-infected child or others decided on a case-by-case basis by health professionals.
- The presence of infectious germs in stool or urine without illness symptoms

(exceptions include potentially serious organisms).

- Children with chronic infectious conditions that can be accommodated in the program according to the legal requirements of federal law in the Americans with Disabilities Act. The act requires that schools make reasonable accommodations for children with disabilities and /or chronic illnesses, considering each child individually.

These are guidelines and each case needs to be evaluated individually.