Protocol

Fever

Although variations can occur, an elevation of the body's temperature to 100 degrees Fahrenheit (37.7 degrees Celsius) or above is generally considered a fever and a possible sign of illness. It is important to note that in most 2-5 day childhood illnesses, a fever is the lowest in the morning, rises in the afternoon and is highest in the evening and at night. As a child begins to recover, the morning temperature will be normal, with fever still present later in the day. Students will be excluded from school anytime during the day under the following conditions:

Temperature of 100.4 degrees Fahrenheit or above.

Management Guidelines

1. Assess the student's temperature using an electronic digital thermometer. Notify the parent/guardian of a fever greater than 100.4 degrees to pick up the child from school.

2. School personnel are prohibited from administration of anti-pyretics unless medication has been pre-authorized by the student's parent and medical provider via a signed med consent. Staff may offer student sips of cold water in an attempt to reduce fever.

3. Students must be fever-free (less than 100 degrees Fahrenheit without the use of anti-pyretic, fever reducing medication) for 24 hours before returning to school.

4. A fever of 105 degrees Fahrenheit or greater is considered a medical emergency. If parent is not readily available, call 911 for EMS assistance.

06/11/2026
Date

Dr. Nancy Bizzell, M.D.
Medical Consultant
Union County Public Schools