

WHEN SHOULD YOU KEEP YOUR SICK CHILD AT HOME?

I HAVE A FEVER	I AM VOMITING	I HAVE DIARRHEA	I HAVE HEAD LICE	I HAVE A RASH	I HAVE AN EYE INFECTION	I HAVE A PAINFUL SORE THROAT
						
<p>Temperature of 100°F or higher</p>	<p>One event of vomiting, or vomiting with rash, fever and/or weakness. Vomiting within 24 hours.</p>	<p>One event of watery diarrhea or diarrhea with rash, fever or weakness. Diarrhea within 24 hours.</p>	<p>Itchy head from live lice or eggs (nits) that are closer than ½ inch to scalp.</p>	<p>Body rash with fever or itching. Scabies-rash and itching Impetigo-red, oozing blisters with yellow drainage. Chickenpox-if bumps are not scabbed and no new bumps within 2 days.</p>	<p>Redness, itching and/or “crusty” yellowish drainage from eye(s).</p>	<p>A painful sore throat, especially if they also have a fever, rash, complain of headaches or nausea, you can see white patches on the tonsils or the back of the throat.</p>

I AM READY TO RETURN TO SCHOOL WHEN...

<p>Fever free without the use of fever reducing medication (Tylenol, Ibuprofen) for 24 hours.</p>	<p>Free from vomiting for 24 hours.</p>	<p>Free from diarrhea for 24 hours.</p>	<p>All live lice have been removed. Eggs (nits) that are less than ½ inch from scalp have been removed.</p>	<p>Free from rash, itching and/or fever. Scabies-may return to school after treatment is used for 8-12 hours unless physician recommends otherwise. Impetigo-call your doctor for treatment and release to return to school. Chickenpox-all bumps must be scabbed over and no new have shown up within 2 days</p>	<p>When you have been evaluated from your health care provider. When you treat your child for pinkeye, they should not return to school until they are free from drainage and redness is gone.</p>	<p>If your child has been diagnosed with strep throat by their physician, he/she should stay home until they have been taking antibiotics for 24-48 hours and do not have a fever.</p>
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We encourage you to seek medical advice if you have any doubt about sending your child to school. Please remember that nose, mouth and eye secretions are the most common source of stomach and respiratory infections. The secretions are usually spread by contaminated hands but coughing and sneezing can also spread infectious droplets through the air. GOOD HANDWASHING HABITS can prevent the spread of many illnesses. For more information or if you have any questions, please contact your School Nurse.