

When to keep your child home from school

When the child appears to be severely ill, irritable, has an uncontrolled cough or runny nose, is having difficulty breathing, or having a quickly spreading rash.

Fever (temperature above 99.6°F) and behavior change or other signs and symptoms (sore throat, rash, vomiting, or diarrhea).

Diarrhea defined by stool which is occurring more frequently and/or is less formed in consistency than usual in the child, and not associated with changes of diet.

Vomiting Two or more times in the previous 24 hours, unless the vomiting is determined to be caused by a non-communicable/non-infectious condition and the child is not in danger of dehydration.

Abdominal pain that continues for more than 2 hours or intermittent abdominal pain associated with fever or other signs or symptoms.

Rash with fever or behavioral changes, blisters, development of pus, or is uncomfortable.

Skin sores that are weeping fluid and are on an exposed body surface that cannot be covered with a waterproof dressing.

Streptococcal pharyngitis (strep throat or other streptococcal infection), until the child has had two doses of a course of an appropriate antibiotic 12 hours apart.

Head lice, scabies, ringworm until after the first treatment.

Chickenpox (varicella) until all lesions have dried or crusted and no new lesions have showed for at least 24 hours.

****PLEASE BE SURE TO CALL YOUR SCHOOL TO LEAVE A MESSAGE AS TO WHY YOUR CHILD IS ABSENT. THIS ALLOWS THE ABSENCE TO BE CONSIDERED AN “EXCUSED ABSENCE” AND ALSO HELPS THE NURSE MONITOR SCHOOL ILLNESSES.**