How Sick Is Too Sick? When To Keep Your Child At Home



There are three reasons to keep sick children at home:

- 1. The child does not feel well enough to participate comfortably in usual activities, (such as; extreme signs of tiredness, unexplained irritability or persistent crying).
- 2. The child requires more care than program staff is able to provide, without effecting the health and safety of the other children.
- **3.** The illness is on the list of symptoms or illness for which exclusion is recommended.

Children with the following symptoms or illness should be kept (excluded) from school:

Symptoms	Child Must Be at Home?
Diarrhea Frequent, Loose Or Watery Stools Compared To Child's Normal Pattern; Not Caused By Diet Or Medication	Yes – if child looks or acts ill; if child has diarrhea with fever and behavior change; if child has diarrhea with vomiting; if child has diarrhea that is not contained in the diaper or the toilet
Fever With Behavior Changes Or Illness Note: An Unexplained Temperature Of 100°f Or Above Is Significant In Infants 4 Months Of Age Or Younger And Requires Immediate Medical Attention	Yes – When Fever Is Accompanied By Behavior Changes Or Other Symptoms Of Illness, Such As Rash, Sore Throat, Vomiting, Etc.
COUGHING severe, uncontrolled coughing or wheezing, rapid or difficulty breathing Note: Children With Asthma May Be Cared For In School With A Written Health Care Plan And Authorization For Medication/ treatment	Yes – For At Least 24 Hours After There Is No Longer A Fever, Without The Use Of Fever-reducing Medicine
Mild Respiratory Or Cold Symptoms Stuffy Nose With Clear Drainage, Sneezing, Mild Cough	Yes – Medical Attention Is Necessary
Rash With Fever Note: Body Rash Without Fever Or Behavior Changes Usually Does Not Require Exclusion From School, Seek Medical Advice	Yes – May Attend If Able To Participate In School Activities
Rash With Fever Note: Body Rash Without Fever Or Behavior Changes Usually Does Not Require Exclusion From School, Seek Medical Advice	Yes – Until Vomiting Resolves Or A Health Care Provider Decides It Is Not Contagious. Observe For Other Signs Of Illness And For Dehydration.

Drag your file(s) or browse

Date: DD-MM-YYYY

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Illness	Child Must Be At Home?
Diarrhea	Yes – Until Blisters Have Dried And Crusted (Usually 6 Days). If Blisters Occur After Vaccination, Refer To Health Dept Guidelines.
Conjunctivitis (Pink Eye)	Yes – Until 24 Hours After Treatment Starts. If Untreated, A Note Is Needed From A Healthcare Provider.
Croup (See Coughing)	Seek Medical Advice.
Fifth's Disease	No – Child Is No Longer Contagious Once Rash Appears.
Hand, Foot, And Mouth Disease	No – May Attend If Able To Participate In Activities, Unless The Child Has Mouth Sores And Is Drooling.
Head Lice Or Scabies	May Return After Treatment Starts.
Hepatitis A	Yes – Until 1 Week After Onset Of Illness Or Jaundice And When Able To Participate In Usual Activities.
Herpes	Yes – If Area Is Oozing And Cannot Be Covered (E.G., Mouth Sores).
Impetigo	Yes – For 24 Hours After Treatment Starts.
Ringworm	May Return After Treatment Starts; Keep Area Covered For The First 48 Hours Of Treatment.
Roseola	Yes – Seek Medical Advice.
RSV (Respiratory Syncytial Virus)	RSV (Respiratory Syncytial Virus)
Strep Throat	Yes – For 24 Hours After Treatment And When The Child Can Participate In Usual Activities.
Vaccine-Preventable Diseases	Yes – Until Determined Not Infectious By A Healthcare Provider.
Yeast Infections	No – May Attend If Able To Participate In School Activities.

References:

- American Academy of Pediatrics, American Public Health Association, National Resource Center for Health and Safety in Child Care, Caring for Our Children: National Health and Safety Performance Standards, Second Edition, Elk Grove Village, IL 2002
- American Academy of Pediatrics, Managing Infectious Diseases in Child Care and Schools, Elk Grove Village, IL 2005
- •Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Communicable Disease Epidemiology Program, Infectious Disease in Child Care Settings: Guidelines for Child Care Providers, Denver, CO., December 2002 http://www.cdc.gov/ Aurora, CO 303.281.2790 Revised 2009 2
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