

WHEN TO SEND MY STUDENT TO SCHOOL

Illness & Symptoms	Should my student go to school today?
Parents or other family members are sick and/or hospitalized.	YES If a family member is sick, your child still may attend school.
Chronic Diseases (Asthma, Diabetes, Sickle Cell, etc.)	YES School personnel are trained to assist your child with his/her chronic disease and associated needs.
Child Doesn't want to Go To School Frequent crying, fear, anger, stomach ache, nausea	YES May need to consult your health care provider to help determine the cause. Collaborate with school personnel to work on a solution.
MILD Cold Symptoms/allergies Mild stuffy nose, runny nose, occasional sneezing, occasional cough, scratchy throat SEVERE Cold Symptoms constantly runny nose, uncontrolled cough, sore throat	YES If your child is able to participate in school activities, then he or she should go to school. Most children with mild cold symptoms can attend school. NO If your child is sick enough to need medicine to control the symptoms, or it is difficult for them to control the drainage, please keep them home. Contact the nurse as needed for further guidelines.
Conjunctivitis (Pink Eye) The whites of the eye are pink, sticky drainage, itchy	NO Your child should be evaluated by your healthcare provider. Students may return to school 24 hours after the first dose of antibiotic eye drops has been administered.
Head Lice Intense Itching of the head, may feel like something is moving	YES Your child can be in school. He/she should begin treatment with lice killing shampoo ASAP. Daily combing of the nits at home is necessary.
Strains, Sprains, and Pains	YES If there is no known injury and your child is able to function (walk, talk, eat) they should be in school. If pain is severe or persists, consult your healthcare provider to determine the cause.
Menstrual Issues	YES Most of the time menstrual (period) issues should not be a problem. If they are severe and interfering with your child attending school, consult your healthcare provider.
Fever Temperature of 100 degrees or higher	NO If your child has a fever of 100 degrees or higher (with or without other symptoms), keep them home until they are fever free for 24 hours <u>without</u> the use of fever reducing medication. If the fever does not go away for 48 hours OR is 102+, you should consult your healthcare provider.
Diarrhea Loose bowel movements	NO Frequent, loose or watery stool may mean illness, but can also be caused by food and medication. If stool is bloody, if the child has abdominal pain, fever, and/or vomiting, you should consult your healthcare provider.
Vomiting	NO Keep your child at home until the vomiting has stopped for a full 24 hours. If vomiting continues for 24 hours or more, contact your healthcare provider.
Coughing Severe, constant, uncontrolled coughing, wheezing, or difficulty breathing	NO Keep your child at home & contract your healthcare provider. If symptoms are due to asthma, provide treatment according to your child's Asthma Action Plan and when symptoms are controlled, send your child to school.
Rash	NO Keep your child at home and consult your healthcare provider. If the rash is spreading, is not improving in 24 hours or has open weeping areas, please provide a note of clearance from your healthcare provider.
Severe Sore Throat With fever, stomach ache, and/or red, swollen tonsils	NO Keep your child at home and contact your health care provider to test for strep.