



## PARENT ILLNESS AND INJURY GUIDELINES FOR SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

In order to provide a healthy school environment for all children and staff, the following guidelines have been prepared to assist you in decisions relating to your child's health and school attendance. If your child is not feeling well and you are uncertain about sending him/her to school on any given day, it is best to keep your child home and observe him/her for worsening symptoms. If a child is too ill to attend school in the morning, it is recommended that he/she stay home all day.

When you make the decision to keep your child home, please notify the **school secretary or attendance line** that your child will be absent and state the nature of your child's illness.

<b>Colds/Flu</b>	Student needs to remain home if he/she has an excessive runny nose, excessive coughing, temperature at or above 100°F, or is too uncomfortable to function at school.
<b>Fever</b>	Student may return to school when he/she has been fever-free (less than 100°F) without fever-reducing medication for <b>at least 24 hours</b> .
<b>Rash</b>	Student is to remain at home with any undiagnosed skin rash and may return when the rash is gone, or with a doctor's note stating diagnosis and clearing him/her to return to school.
<b>Vomiting</b>	Student is to remain at home if he/she has vomited within <b>the past 24 hours</b> . Should a student experience vomiting during school hours, he/she will be sent home and needs to remain home for <b>at least 24 hours</b> after vomiting subsides.
<b>Diarrhea</b>	If student has diarrhea 2 times in a day, he/she needs to remain at home until diarrhea subsides and <b>no other signs of illness exist</b> .
<b>Strep Throat</b>	Student needs to be treated with antibiotics for <b>48 hours</b> before returning to school if there is a positive throat culture.
<b>Ear Infection</b>	Student needs to be evaluated by a physician if he/she complains of ear pain. Early treatment can help ward off permanent damage to the ear which could result in hearing loss.
<b>Eye Infection</b>	Redness, drainage, or watering of the eyes requires assessment to determine the cause of the conjunctivitis (pink eye) or possible eye injury. Eyes need to be clear, or student needs to be treated with prescription medication for <b>at least 24 hours</b> before returning to school.
<b>Chicken Pox</b>	Student may return to school after <b>all blisters are dried and crusted over</b> . Notify the school nurse if your child has chickenpox.
<b>Head Lice</b>	Student must be treated with shampoo or rinse as recommended by your doctor or pharmacy and may return to school when the hair is <b>nit free</b> . Notify the school nurse if your child has head lice and sign the Verification of Treatment Form when student returns to school.
<b>Serious Injuries and Surgeries</b>	The school nurse is to be notified when a student has sustained a serious injury or has had surgery and a <b>note from the physician must describe any limitations or special needs when student is cleared to return to school</b> . Possible modifications to school schedule, physical activity and mode of travel on the school campus should be evaluated. For the student's safety, if <b>crutches, a wheelchair or any other assistive devices will be needed, the physician must specify this in writing</b> .
<b>School Injuries</b>	The nurse, health clerk, or other school staff will assess the injury, administer first aid, and notify parents as soon as possible, by phone and/or note, as to the type and status of injury.