

## WHEN SHOULD I KEEP MY CHILD HOME FROM SCHOOL?

### Communicable Disease Control Measures – Guidelines for Exclusion

Student's Symptoms/Diagnosed Illness:	Student May Return to School When:
Fever greater than 100 degrees (orally)	Temperature below 100 degrees (orally) for a minimum of 24 hours without the use of Tylenol or other fever-reducing medicine.
Rash or rash with fever – new or sudden onset.	Rash disappears and/or written or phone consent from doctor to school allowing student to return to school with rash.
Vomiting	Symptom free for 24 hours – no vomiting for 24 hours.
Yellow or brown drainage from eyes or nose, or unusual drainage from other parts of the body, such as a draining sore or skin lesion.	Discharge must be gone or the student must have a written or phone consent from the doctor to the school. Sore must be covered.
Diarrhea: 3 loose or watery stools in one day.	Symptom free for 24 hours – no diarrhea for 24 hours.
Cough: Deep, barking, congested, or productive cough of colored mucous.	Symptom free or student must have been on antibiotics for 24 hours and have a written or phone consent from doctor to school. Antibiotics are not effective for viral illnesses.
White, clay-colored, or bloody stool.	Written or phone consent from doctor to school.
Yellow color of skin and/or eyes.	Written or phone consent from doctor to school.
Brown or bloody urine.	Written or phone consent from doctor to school.
Stiff neck or headache with fever.	Symptom free or written or phone consent from doctor to school.
Unusually sleepy, lethargic or grumpy.	Symptom free or written or phone consent from doctor to school.
Strep throat diagnosed by health care provider.	Must have been on antibiotics for 24 hours and have written or phone consent from doctor to school.
After an illness of two or more weeks, surgery, or other change in health status.	Written instructions from doctor or parent regarding medication or special health needs must be provided to the school.

**DO NOT SEND AN ILL CHILD TO SCHOOL!** If your child is ill or his/her fever is higher than 103 degrees, contact your health care provider for advice.

Children with measles, chicken pox/shingles, Fifth disease, rubella and hepatitis may cause dangerous illness in others, so please call the school if your child has any of these diagnoses.

If your child is found to have live lice crawling on his/her hair, you will be notified. Depending on the circumstances, your child may be allowed to remain in school until the end of the school day. Proper treatment with an over-the-counter pediculicide shampoo that contains permethrine or pyrethrin should be applied before the student returns to school. The student may return to school the following day if treatment was done and there are no longer live lice. If nits are found, the student remains in school.

*From the Oregon Department of Education:*

<http://www.ode.state.or.us/groups/supportstaff/hklb/schoolnurses/commndisease.pdf>