

School Illness Guidelines

The following guidelines will help you decide whether your child is too ill to go to school and when it is advised to return after a contagious condition. **Please notify the school when your child has any contagious condition or has been diagnosed by a physician.**

Child Is Too Ill

Your child is too ill to go to school if he/she has any of these signs:

- Vomiting and diarrhea
- Becomes short of breath or is wheezing
- Cough that disrupts normal activity
- Distracting pain from earache, headache, sore throat or recent injury
- Yellow or green drainage from eye(s)
- Rash (please follow up with your child's doctor)
- Seems very tired and needs bed rest

Fever

Your child should not go to school if the temperature is above 100 degrees Fahrenheit. The child may return to school when he/she has been fever free without medication for 24 hours and they feel better.

Contagious Disease

- Your child should stay home from school if he/she has a contagious disease. These are diseases that can be spread by close contact. Examples of contagious diseases are: chickenpox, flu, vomiting, diarrhea, colds, strep throat, and pink eye.
- Strep Throat: The student may return after taking medication for a full 24 hours and has been fever free for at least 24 hours.
- Vomiting: Need to be free from vomiting for AT LEAST 24 hours before returning to school.
- Colds: Remain home if there is an excessive runny nose, excessive coughing, temperature at or above 100 F, or is too uncomfortable to function at school.
- Eye infection: Redness, drainage, or watery eyes require assessment to determine the cause. Eyes need to be clear, treatment has started, or the student has been cleared by his/her healthcare provider before returning to school.
- Head lice: The student may return to school when treated with lice shampoo or cleared by a lice treatment service.