ATTEND SCHOOL OR STAY HOME? GUIDELINES ON WHEN TO KEEP YOUR CHILD HOME.

When should a child stay home or attend school? The following guidelines are intended to help with this decision. Please keep your child at home:

- If your child has had an oral temperature of **100 degrees** or higher in the past 24 hours.
 - Keep your child home from school for 24 hours after the fever is gone (WITHOUT the use of fever-reducing medication).
- If your child has vomited in the past 24 hours.
- If your child has diarrhea and/or they are not feeling well, and will need to use the bathroom frequently.
- If your child has a rash for which the cause is unknown, see your healthcare provider before sending them to school.
- If your child has an illness that prevents them from participating in routine activities.

**Notify your child's school daily to report absences due to illness.

Disease	Symptoms	Contagious Period	When must your child stay at home?	How do you catch this disease?			
Chickenpox (Varicella)	Your child will have a rash that begins with red bumps. The bumps will blister over and then form scabs. Your child may also have a fever.	From 1-2 days before the rash begins until all blisters have become scabs.	Keep your child home from school until all blisters have dried into scabs. This is usually by day 6 after the rash began. If your child has chickenpox they need to stay home, even if they previously had chickenpox.	 By touching the blister fluid or secretions from the nose or mouth of the person with chickenpox. By air transmission by a contagious person coughing or sneezing. 			
Fact Sheet	Chickenpox (Varicella) Parent/Guardian Fact Sheet						
Cold Sores (Herpes Simplex)	The first time a child is infected there may be blister-like sores inside the mouth and on the gums. Your child may have a fever and be fussy. Cold sores and blisters may occur many times in a person's life.	First infection: up to 2 weeks, sometimes longer. Recurring infections: 3-5 days	School-aged children <mark>do not</mark> need to stay home	 By having direct contact with saliva, commonly by kissing. By touching the fluid from the blisters or sores. 			
Fact Sheet		Herpes, O	ral Parent/Guardian Fact Sheet				
Conjunctivitis (Pink Eye)	Your child may have redness, itching, pain, and drainage from the eyes. Your child may have a fever.	While symptoms are present.	Keep your child home from school if fever is present or your child is not healthy enough to participate in routine activities. Antibiotics or a note from a health care provider is not required to return to school.	 By touching secretions from the eyes, nose, or mouth. By touching hands objects, or surfaces contaminated with secretions. 			
Fact Sheet	Conjunctivitis (Pink Eye) Parent/Guardian Fact Sheet						
COVID-19	Your child may have chills, body aches, fever, and headache. Your child may also have a cough, runny or stuffy nose, and sore throat. Illness may last up to 7 days.	During the 24 hours before and up to 7 days after the illness begins.	Keep your child home from school for 24 hours after the fever is gone (without the use of fever- reducing medication) and your child is healthy enough for routine activities.	 By air transmission by a contagious person coughing or sneezing. By touching hands, objects, or surfaces contaminated with the virus. 			
Fact Sheet	COVID-19 Parent/Guardian Fact Sheet						
Fifth Disease (Parvovirus)	Your child may have a sore throat or a low- grade fever. A rash may develop causing very red cheeks. The rash often begins on the cheeks and moves to the arms, upper body, buttocks, and legs. The rash looks very fine, lacy, and pink.	Until the rash appears.	Children do not need to stay home from school if other rash-causing illnesses are ruled out by a health care provider. Persons with fifth disease are unlikely to be contagious once the rash appears.	 By air transmission by a contagious person coughing or sneezing. By touching hands, objects, or surfaces contaminated with the virus. 			
Fact Sheet	Fifth Disease Parent/Guardian Fact Sheet						
Head Lice	 Itching of the head and neck. Look for: Crawling lice in the hair. Eggs (nits) glued to the hair, often found behind the back of the neck. Scratch marks on the head or back of the neck at the hairline. 	Until treated with a lice-killing product. Recommended treatment includes using either a store- bought or prescription lice- killing product.	Your child does not need to stay home from school, but it is recommended that your child be treated for head lice. Your child should be encouraged to avoid head-to-head contact with other children.	 By head-to-head contact. By sharing personal items that come in contact with the head (combs, brushes, hats, etc. Lice do not jump or fly; they crawl and can fall off the head. Head lice do not live longer than 48 hours off the head, and can only lay eggs while on the head. Lice do not spread to and from pets. 			
Fact Sheet	Head Lice Parent/Guardian Fact Sheet						

Influenzaand headache. Your child may also have a cough, runny or stuffy nose, and sore throat. Illness may last up to 7 days.before and up to 7 days after the illness begins.after the fever is gone (without the use of fever- reducing medication) and your child is healthy enough for routine activities.coughing or sneezing. By touching hands, objects, or surfaces contaminated with the virus.Fact SheetInfluenzaParent/Guardian Fact SheetSports: Children do not healthy enough for routine activities.By kissing or sharing items contaminated with saliva.MonoMonoSports: Children with enlarged spleen shouldSports: Children with enlarged spleen shouldBy kissing or sharing items contaminated with saliva.	Disease	Symptoms	Contagious Period	When must your child stay at home?	How do you catch this disease?				
Influenza Your child may have calls, bady aches, fever and head ache. Your child may have, and sore throat, lines may last up to 7 days. Keep your child means from school and your child is headthy adjust, standards. • By air transmistion by a contagious parson confaminates with the vitus. Fact Sheet Unit child may have a sare throat. Influenza Influenza Parent/Guardina • By louching in a school of 24 hour adjust, standards. • By louching in a school of 24 hour and head ache. • By louching in a school of 24 hour adjust, school of 24 hour adjust, school of 24 hour and the school of the school of the school contaminates with thread ache. • By louching in a school of 24 hour adjust, school of 2	Impetigo	sores can produce a thick golden-yellow discharge that dries, crusts, and sticks to the skin. It usually begins at a break in the skin	or the person has been treated for at	confirmed by your health care provider. Your child will need to stay home until <mark>24 hours</mark> after treatment is started and the sores are	By touching contaminated objects (for				
Influenza and headache. Your child may ida have a cogh, runny or stuffy noes, and sore throad, silless may last up to 7 days. after the fevers is gone (without the use of fever. enclosing medication) and your child is healthy enclosing in a work running. A containantiated with the visus. Coughing or sneezing. Fact Sheet Influenza Parent/Guardian Fact Sheet Standard and the sing. Mono (Mononucleasis) Your child may have a sore throad, swales and the sing. The sing is contaminated with the visus. Influenza Parent/Guardian Fact Sheet Mono (Mononucleasis) Your child may have a sore throad, swales and the sing. For several weeks or longer. Children ide nod need to stay home if they are healthy encough for noutine activities. By low thin ha visus. Mono (Mononucleasis) The selesion and neuron. Mononucleasis Parent/Guardian Fact Sheet Mono (Mononucleasis) Mononucleasis Parent/Guardian Fact Sheet By low thin a visus. Ringworm (Athlete's Feet) Non onucleasis Parent/Guardian Fact Sheet Ringworm (Athlete's Feet) Room and scale parent / Guardian Fact Sheet Rece your child hom be not school unit connon be connon be connon. By low the alter the the school unit connon be connon be connon be connon be connon be connon. By low the alter the the school unit connon be connon be connon be connon be connon be connon. By low the alter the the school unit connon be connon be connon be connon be connon. By low the alter the the tota school unit connon be connon.	Fact Sheet								
Mono (Mononcleosity) For several weeks or longer. Children de not healthy enough for routine activities. Sports: Children with endarged spleen should avoid sports until cleared by their healthcare provider. By kissing or shoring items contaminated with saliva. Fact Sheet Mononucleosity Mononucleosity Mononucleosity Body: Flat. spreading.round, red shapes filesions) on the skin. As long as you can your child swin or eyes) and/or enlarged spleen or liver. Mononucleosity Non on ucleosity Non on ucleosity Body: Flat. spreading.round, red shapes filesions) on the skin. As long as you can your child's skin. Non on ucleosity Non on ucleosity Non on ucleosity Body: Flat. spreading.round, red shapes free/insert has been sharted. By sharing or houching the infected skin of a person or pet (usually dogs and cats). By sharing or houching contaminated ables. By sharing or houching, the insert sprost leagues rules. By sharing or houching, the unsert secontenedofines and the specific sports leagues rules. By sharing or houching, the unsert secontenedofines and the specific sports leagues rules. By sharing or houching, the unsert secontenedofines and the specific sports leagues rules. By sharing or houching, the unsert secontenedofines and the specific sports leagues rules. By sharing or houching, the unsert secontenedofines and the specific sports leagues rules. By sharing or houching, the unsert secontenedofines and the specific sports leagues rules. By sharing or houching, the unsert secontenedofines and the specifi	Influenza	and headache. Your child may also have a cough, runny or stuffy nose, and sore throat.	before and up to 7 days after the illness	after the fever is gone (without the use of fever- reducing medication) and your child is healthy	By touching hands, objects, or surfaces				
Mono (Mononucleosis) glands, headache, fever, and sometimes a rash, Your child may bever fired, tess (with solice, tever, and sometimes a rash, Your child may bever fired, tess (yellowing of the skin or eyes) and/or enlarged spleen or liver. Index (Mononucleosis) Index (Mononucleosis) Mononucleosis (properties) with solice. Fact Sheet Mononucleosis Mononucleosis Mononucleosis Reep your child home from school until rest. Fact hys soling or cracking of the skin bisters. Itching is common. As long as you can see the niggworm on your child's skin. Keep your child home from school until rest. Fact hys soling or cracking of the skin bisters. Itching is common. By shouching the infected skin of a person or per (jusual) dogs and cals). By buching the infected skin of a person or per (jusual) dogs and cals). Rep word file skin. Once the rash stars shinking and solpt and may cover more of the head. Activities: time lesion connot be convered or until <u>22 hour</u> solfter treatment has begun, your child is skin. By double shing or buchings. By shouting to tactivities. Fact Sheet Nour child may have a rash of pink bumps or involder's recommendations and the specific sports lesions. Foot head have and itching are between finger, around wists and elbows, and amplits. From when a child gets the mites until <u>24 hours</u> . By howing a lot of direct contact with the shind to parson with scabies. The mites cannot live off of the human body for more than 3 days. They cannot reproduce off of the body. By our child may have a fever that stars.	Fact Sheet								
Body: Flat, spreading, round, red shapes (lesions) on the skin. As long as you can see the ingroom on the skin. Keep your child home from school until treatment has been started. By touching the infected skin of a person or pet (usually dogs and cats). Ringworm (Athlete's Feet) Feet: Patchy scaling or cracking of the skin bisters. Itching is common. As long as you can see the ingroom on your child's skin. Keep your child home from school until readment has been started. By touching the infected skin of a person or pet (usually dogs and cats). Scalp: Begins as a small scalp patch on the scalp and may cover more of the head. Mild bumps may occur. (Infected hairs can become brittle and break easily. Once the rash starts shrinking and begun, your child skin. Sports: Athletes should follow their heathcare is contagious. By touching the infected skin of a person or pet (usually dogs and cats). Fact Sheet Your child may have a rash of pink bumps or iny bisters and may itch the most at night. Sometimes you can only see scratch marks. From when a child gets the mites until gets the mites until gets the reatment begins. A child is contagious before the rash starts. From when a child gets the mites until gets the reatment begins. A child is contagious before the rash starts. By sharing bedding, towels, or clothing that was used by a person with scabies. The mites cannot live off of the human body for more than 3 days. They cannot reproduce off of the body. Fact Sheet Scables Court child may have a fever that starts suddenly, a red see throat, and svolien glands. Headache may occur. Children	Mono (Mononucleosis)	glands, headache, fever, and sometimes a rash. Your child may be very tired. Less common problems include jaundice (yellowing of the skin or eyes) and/or		healthy enough for routine activities. Sports: Children with enlarged spleen should avoid sports until cleared by their healthcare					
Ringworm (Athlete's Feet)(lesions) on the skin.see the indigworm on your child's skin.treatment has been started.or pet (usually dogs and cats).(Athlete's Feet)Feet: Patchy scaling or cracking of the skin bisles. Itching is common.Once the rash starts.Activities: Limit gym, swimming, and other close covered or until 72 hours after treatment has begun, your child is sports: Athletes should follow their healthcare provider's recommendations and the specificBy sharing or touching contaminated opticat cate/tivities: Limit gym, swimming, and other close covered or until 72 hours after treatment has begun, your child is sports: Athletes should follow their healthcare provider's recommendations and the specificBy sharing or touching contaminated or pet (usually dogs and cats).Fact SheetRingworm (Athlete's Fool) Parent/Guardian Fact SheetScabiesYour child may have a rash of pink burps or iny bisters and may lich the most and liching are between fingers, around wrists and elbows, and amplis.From when a child gets the mise until 24 hours after the treatment begins. A child is contagious before the rash starts.Keep your child home from school until 24 hours after treatment begins. A child is contagious before the rash starts.By sharing bedding, towels, or clothing that was used by a person with scabies. The mites cannot live off of the hourna body after the laburs, and amplis.ScabiesYour child may have a fever that starts suddenly, are dose throat, and swollen globas, and amplis.Until 12 hours after the rash starts.Keep your child home from school until 124 hours after treatment begins. A child is contagious before the rash starts.By doir transmis	Fact Sheet								
Scables Common locations for the fash and lichting are between fingers, around wrists and elbows, and armpits. child is contagious before the rash starts. Ind Was used by a person with scables. Fact Sheet Scables Parent/Guardian Fact Sheet The mites cannot live off of the human body for more than 3 days. They cannot reproduce off of the body. Strep Throat (Streptococcal Infection) Your child may have a fever that starts suddenly, a red sore throat, and swollen glands. Headache may occur. Children may have stomach pain and vomiting. Until 12 hours after antibiotic treatment begins. Keep your child home from school until 12 hours after antibiotic treatment begins. By air transmission by a contagious person coughing or sneezing. Infection) Strep Throat (Streptococcal Infection) Vour child may have a fever that starts suddenly, a red sore throat, and swollen glands. Headache may occur. Children may have stomach pain and vomiting. Until 12 hours after antibiotic treatment begins and the fever is gone. Children who test positive for strep, but do not have symptoms, do not need to be excluded. They are unlikely to spread the infection to other people. By touching hands, objects, or surfaces contaminated with the virus. By touching hands, objects, or surfaces contaminated with the virus. By touching hands, objects, or surfaces contaminated with the virus. By touching hands, objects, or surfaces contaminated with the virus. By touching hands, objects, or surfaces contaminated with the virus. By touching hands, objects, or surfaces contaminated with the virus. <li< td=""><td>(Athlete's Feet) Fact Sheet</td><td>(lesions) on the skin. Feet: Patchy scaling or cracking of the skin blisters. Itching is common. Scalp: Begins as a small scaly patch on the scalp and may cover more of the head. Mild redness, swelling, itching, and pus-filled bumps may occur. Infected hairs can become brittle and break easily. Your child may have a rash of pink bumps or tiny blisters and may itch the most at night. Sometimes you can only see scratch marks.</td><td>see the ringworm on your child's skin. Once the rash starts shrinking and treatment has begun, your child is less contagious. Ringworm (Athlet From when a child gets the mites until 24 hours after the</td><td>treatment has been started. Activities: Limit gym, swimming, and other close contact activities if the lesion cannot be covered or until 72 hours after treatment has begun. Sports: Athletes should follow their healthcare provider's recommendations and the specific sports league's rules. e's Foot) Parent/Guardian Fact Sheet Keep your child home from school until 24 hours</td><td> or pet (usually dogs and cats). By sharing or touching contaminated objects like hats, hair brushes, clothing, furniture, shower stalls, swimming pool decks, locker room benches, or floors. By having a lot of direct contact with the skin of a person with scabies. By sharing bedding, towels, or clothing </td></li<>	(Athlete's Feet) Fact Sheet	(lesions) on the skin. Feet: Patchy scaling or cracking of the skin blisters. Itching is common. Scalp: Begins as a small scaly patch on the scalp and may cover more of the head. Mild redness, swelling, itching, and pus-filled bumps may occur. Infected hairs can become brittle and break easily. Your child may have a rash of pink bumps or tiny blisters and may itch the most at night. Sometimes you can only see scratch marks.	see the ringworm on your child's skin. Once the rash starts shrinking and treatment has begun, your child is less contagious. Ringworm (Athlet From when a child gets the mites until 24 hours after the	treatment has been started. Activities: Limit gym, swimming, and other close contact activities if the lesion cannot be covered or until 72 hours after treatment has begun. Sports: Athletes should follow their healthcare provider's recommendations and the specific sports league's rules. e's Foot) Parent/Guardian Fact Sheet Keep your child home from school until 24 hours	 or pet (usually dogs and cats). By sharing or touching contaminated objects like hats, hair brushes, clothing, furniture, shower stalls, swimming pool decks, locker room benches, or floors. By having a lot of direct contact with the skin of a person with scabies. By sharing bedding, towels, or clothing 				
Strep Throat (Strep Tococcal Infection)Your child may have a fever that starts suddenly, a red sore throat, and swollen glands. Headache may occur. Children may have stomach pain and vomiting.Until 12 hours after antibiotic treatment begins.Keep your child home from school until 12 hours after antibiotic treatment begins and the fever is gone.By air transmission by a contagious person coughing or sneezing.Strep Throat (Streptococcal Infection)Vour child may have a fever that starts suddenly, a red sore throat, and swollen glands. Headache may occur. Children may have stomach pain and vomiting.Until 12 hours after antibiotic treatment begins.Keep your child home from school until 12 hours after antibiotic treatment begins and the fever is gone.•By air transmission by a contagious person coughing or sneezing.•By touching hands, objects, or surfaces contaminated with the virus.••••	Scabies	are between fingers, around wrists and	child is contagious		The mites cannot live off of the human body for more than 3 days. They cannot reproduce				
Strep Throat (Strep Tococcal Infection)suddenly, a red sore throat, and swollen glands. Headache may occur. Children may have stomach pain and vomiting.antibiotic treatment begins.after antibiotic treatment begins and the fever is gone.coughing or sneezing.Children who test positive for strep, but do not have symptoms, do not need to be excluded. They are unlikely to spread the infection to other people.By touching hands, objects, or surfaces contaminated with the virus.	Fact Sheet								
Fact Sheet Strep Throat Parent/Guardian Fact Sheet	(Streptococcal	suddenly, a red sore throat, and swollen glands. Headache may occur. Children may	antibiotic treatment	after antibiotic treatment begins and the fever is gone. Children who test positive for strep, but do not have symptoms, do not need to be excluded. They are unlikely to spread the infection to other	coughing or sneezing.By touching hands, objects, or surfaces				
	Fact Sheet	Strep Throat Parent/Guardian Fact Sheet							

Developed using the Hennepin County Infectious Diseases in Childcare Settings and School Manual, this manual is designed to provide specific disease prevention and control guidelines that are consistent with the national standards put forth by the American Public Health Association and the American Academy of Pediatrics. Last reviewed: 8/2023

TOGETHER WE CAN Keep kids healthy and in school!

