



When should my student stay home from school?

- When the student appears to be severely ill, is not responsive, irritable, persistently crying, having difficulty breathing, or having a quickly spreading rash.
- **Fever** (temperature 100.4°F [38°C] or above by any method)
 - Children excluded from school due to a fever may not return to school until they are fever free, without fever-reducing medication, for 24 hours. If a child is sent home due to a fever, he/she is not permitted to return to school the following day, at a minimum. A fever is defined as a temperature reading above 100.4 degrees Fahrenheit or more, when taken orally.
- **Diarrhea** Exclusion is required for all diapered children whose stool is not contained in the diaper and toilet-trained children if the diarrhea is causing "accidents," and for children whose stool frequency exceeds 2 stools above normal per 24 hours for that child while the child is in the program or whose stool contains more than a drop of blood or mucus.
 - Diarrhea is defined by stool which is occurring more frequently and/or is less formed in consistency than usual in the child, and not associated with changes of diet.
- **Vomiting** 2 or more times in the previous 24 hours
 - Unless the vomiting is determined to be caused by a non-communicable/non-infectious condition (Food poisoning, allergic reaction, etc.) and the child is not in danger of dehydration.
- **Abdominal pain** that continues for more than 2 hours or intermittent abdominal pain associated with fever or other signs or symptoms.
- **Mouth sores** with drooling that the child cannot control unless the child's primary health care provider or local health department authority states that the child is noninfectious.
- **Rash** with fever or behavioral changes, until a primary care provider has determined that the illness is not a communicable disease.

- **Skin sores** that are weeping fluid and are on an exposed body surface that cannot be covered with a waterproof dressing.
- **COVID-19 positive test result**, requiring the individual to remain home for five days.

Keep you student home if they have been diagnosed with:

- **Streptococcal pharyngitis** (i.e., strep throat or other streptococcal infection), until the child has had two doses of a course of an appropriate antibiotic 12 hours apart.
- **Head lice, scabies, ringworm** until after the first treatment (Exclusion is not necessary before the end of the program day.) Treatment may occur between the end of the program day and beginning of the next day—not requiring any exclusion.
- **Chickenpox (varicella)** until all lesions have dried or crusted (usually 6 days after onset of rash) and no new lesions have shown for at least 24 hours.
- **Rubella**, until 7 days after the rash appears
- **Pertussis**, until 5 days of appropriate antibiotic treatment (21 days if untreated)
- **Mumps**, until 5 days after onset of parotid gland swelling
- **Measles**, until 4 days after onset of rash
- **Hepatitis A virus** infection, until 1 week after onset of illness or jaundice or as directed by the health department