



Should I Send My Child to School?

<p><u>Parent is Sick, Stressed or Hospitalized</u></p>	<p>YES – If you are sick, your child still needs to attend school. Your illness does not excuse your child from attending. We all are sick at times so plan ahead for these days. Get a neighbor, relative, or spouse to take your child to school and pick him or her up.</p>
<p><u>Chronic Diseases</u> (Asthma, Diabetes, Sickle Cell, Epilepsy, etc.) Chronic disease is a disease that lasts longer than 3 months or longer. It often can be controlled, but may not be cured.</p>	<p>YES – Your child should attend school. The District Nurse will train school personnel to assist your child with his or her chronic disease and associated needs.</p>
<p><u>Child Doesn't Want to go to School</u> Frequent crying, fear, anger, not wanting to socialize, behavior change, stomach ache, nausea (These can be signs of depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress, or fear)</p>	<p>YES – You should keep your child in school, but try to determine what is causing the changes. Talk to school personnel and consult a health care provider. Your child may be experiencing bullying or trauma, may be behind in his or her school work, or not getting along with others. These and other issues may require your or school personnel's attention</p>
<p><u>Cold Symptoms</u> Stuffy nose/runny nose, sneezing, mild cough</p>	<p>YES – If your child is able to participate in school activities send him or her to school.</p>
<p><u>Flu</u> Abrupt onset of fever, chills, headache and sore muscles. Runny nose, sore throat, and cough are common. Diagnosis is made by a physician.</p>	<p>NO – Your child should remain home from school until symptoms are gone and the child is without fever for 24 hours.</p>
<p><u>Conjunctivitis (Pink Eye)</u> The white of the eye is pink; there may or may not be a thick yellow/green discharge.</p>	<p>NO – if there is discharge from the eye, your child must be evaluated by a healthcare provider before returning to school.</p>
<p><u>Head Lice</u> Lice are small-grayish-tan, wingless insects that lay eggs called nits. Nits are firmly attached to the hair shafts, close to the scalp. Nits are much easier to see and detect than lice. They are small white specks which are usually found at the nape of the neck behind the ears.</p>	<p>NO – West Clermont has a NO NIT Protocol</p>

<p><u>Strains, Sprains, and Pains</u></p>	<p>YES – If there is no known injury and your child is able to function (walk, talk, eat) he or she should be in school. If pain is severe or doesn't stop, consult a health care provider.</p>
<p><u>Menstrual Issues</u></p>	<p>YES – Most of the time menstrual (periods) issues should not be a problem. If they are severe and interfering with your daughter attending school, consult with a health care provider.</p>
<p><u>Fever</u> Fever usually means illness, especially if your child has a fever of 100.4 or high-and is not feeling well with other symptoms such as behavior change, rash, sore throat, vomiting etc.</p>	<p>NO – If your child has a temperature of 100.4 or higher, keep him or her at home until his or her fever is below 100.4 for 24 hours without the use of fever reducing medication. If the fever does not go away after 2-3 days or is 102.0 or higher, you should consult a health care provider.</p>
<p><u>Diarrhea</u> Frequent, loose, or watery stool may mean illness but can also be caused by food and medication</p>	<p>NO – If 2 or more episodes or in addition to diarrhea, your child acts ill, or is vomiting, it is recommended to keep him or her at home for 24 hours. If stool is bloody, or if the child has abdominal pain, fever or vomiting, you should consult a health care provider.</p>
<p><u>Vomiting</u> Child has vomited</p>	<p>NO – If your child has had 2 or more episodes or shows other signs of illness, keep your child at home until the vomiting has stopped for 24 hours. If vomiting continues, contact a health care provider. YES- if vomiting is due to motion sickness, vigorous activity, overeating or eating too fast, or heat.</p>
<p><u>Coughing</u> Severe, uncontrolled, rapid coughing, wheezing, or difficulty breathing</p>	<p>NO – Keep your child home and contact a health care provider. If symptoms are due to asthma, provide treatment according to your child's physician/healthcare provider. When your child does not need to use his or her inhaler or medication more frequently than every 4 hours, or as ordered, he or she may return to school.</p>

<p><u>Rash</u></p>	<p>NO – If a rash spreads quickly, is not healing, or has open weeping wounds you should keep your child at home and have him or her seen by a health care provider. Your child may return to school if a health care provider states child is not contagious. Yes- if the cause of the rash is known please notify the School Nurse, or School Health Assistant.</p>
<p><u>Strep Throat</u> Sore throat, fever, stomach ache, and red, swollen tonsils</p>	<p>Strep throat should be diagnosed by the health care provider.</p> <p>NO – If your child is diagnosed with strep throat, keep your child at home for the first 24 hours after an antibiotic is started.</p>
<p><u>Vaccine Preventable Diseases</u> Chicken Pox - fever, headache, stomach ache or sore throat, then a red itchy skin rash develops on the stomach first then limbs and face. Measles & Rubella (German Measles) – swollen glands, rash that starts behind ears followed by the face and the rest of the body, sore joints, mild fever and cough, red eyes Mumps – fever, headache, muscle aches, loss of appetite, swollen tender salivary glands Pertussis (Whooping Cough) – many rapid coughs followed by a high-pitched “whoop,” vomiting, very tired</p>	<p>NO – Keep your child at home until a health care provider has determined that your child is not contagious.</p>
<p><u>Impetigo</u> Blister-like lesions which later develop into crusted pus-like sores.</p>	<p>NO – Your child should remain home from school until receiving 48 hours of antibiotic therapy and sores are no longer draining.</p>