



When to Keep Your Student Home from School

There are times when your student should not attend school. Keeping your student home at these times will help prevent the spread of illness to other students at school.

If you have any questions, please contact your School Nurse, _____.

Illness	What to Do?
<i>Difficulty breathing</i> or other signs of serious illness	Keep student home. See healthcare provider for evaluation.
<i>Chickenpox</i>	<p>Keep student home until they have no new sores for 24 hours AND all sores are dried and crusted.</p> <p>An evaluation by a medical provider is strongly encouraged to provide future proof of immunity to chickenpox. School nurse must be notified if student has chickenpox.</p> <p>**During an outbreak of chickenpox (5 cases or more), students who are NOT vaccinated for chickenpox (Varicella) and have been in close contact with someone sick with the infection will not be allowed at school for 21 days after they were last exposed to chickenpox, even if not sick.</p>
<i>COVID-19</i> (Positive Antigen Test or PCR/Molecular Test)	<p>The CDC recommends that you <i>should</i>:</p> <p>Keep student home until:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It has been at least 5 days after the first day of symptoms (or test collection date if no symptoms); AND 2. It has been at least 24 hours since the student last had a fever (without using fever reducing medication); AND 3. Other symptoms of COVID-19 are improving <p>** Student <i>should</i> wear a mask for 10 days after the first day of symptoms to reduce the risk of infecting others, unless an exemption to wearing a mask applies.</p>
<i>Diarrhea</i>	<p>Keep your student home until it has been 24 hours since the last episode of diarrhea; AND</p> <p>It has been at least 24 hours since the student last had a fever (without using fever-reducing medications).</p> <p>**If diarrhea cannot be controlled and/or has blood/mucus in it or with a fever: Keep your child home and see a healthcare provider.</p>

<i>Fever</i> oral temperature 100.4 F or higher	Keep student home until fever free for 24 hours <u>without</u> the use of fever reducing medications such as Tylenol or Motrin.
<i>Head Lice</i>	Students found at school with live head lice will be excluded for the remainder of the day and referred to their parents or guardians for treatment. Students may return to school after treatment and all live lice are gone.
<i>Impetigo</i>	Keep student home until after they have been on antibiotics for at least 24 hours and sores should be covered.
<i>MRSA</i>	Keep student home if sore is draining and cannot be covered with a clean, dry bandage. Keep student home if they cannot keep from picking at sore.
<i>Pertussis (Whooping Cough)</i>	Student should not return to school until they have finished all their antibiotics.
<i>Pink Eye</i> with white or yellow discharge or eye pain	Keep student home until seen by a healthcare provider and 24 hours after 1 st dose of medication, if prescribed.
<i>Rash</i> with fever or behavior change	Keep student home until evaluated by a healthcare provider and treated if necessary.
<i>Ringworm</i>	If ringworm is first found at school, student may stay until the end of the day IF it can be covered. Student may not return until treatment has been started. Area must remain covered until completely healed.
<i>Strep Throat</i>	Keep student home until they have been on antibiotics for at least 24 hours.
<i>Scabies</i>	Student must stay home until after treatment is complete.
<i>Vomiting</i> 2 or more times within 24 hours	Keep student home until able to tolerate regular diet and it has been at least 24 hours since last vomiting episode.