**WHEN MY CHILD SHOULD STAY HOME?**

Following is a list of common ailments that your child may experience during the school year. These guidelines are designed to assist in your decision-making process as to whether or not to send your child to school. Your doctor will assist you in determining if your child needs to be seen for an office visit. The goal of these guidelines is to reduce the spread of communicable disease at school and to promote a healthy environment for students attending school.

**FEVER –** If your child has a temperature over 100 F, they should remain at home. When accompanied by sore throat, nausea, rash, or a contagious illness is suspected, they should remain at home until fever free, without the use of fever reducing medications, for 24-48 hours.

**VOMITING & DIARRHEA-** Child should remain out 24-48 fours after vomiting or diarrhea subsides.

**RUNNY NOSE & COUGHING-** Minor symptoms should not be a reason to stay home. If the cough is disruptive or child does not cover keep cough covered, the child should be kept at home.

**SORE THROAT WITH FEVER-** Consult your doctor if your child has sudden sever sore throat with fever. If strep is diagnosed, the child may return after being on antibiotics for 24-48 hours.

**PINK EYE-** Mildly red and watery eyes may indicate irritation or allergy. If markedly red and accompanied by thick, yellow or green drainage, the child may have conjunctivitis. Conjunctivitis may be caused by virus, bacteria or allergies. Bacterial conjunctivitis must be diagnosed by your doctor, and is highly contagious. Your child must remain at home until the symptoms are gone.

**RASHES-** Rashes can be caused by many things, and are not always contagious. If a rash is accompanied by other symptoms or fever, it should be evaluated by your doctor.

**HEAD LICE-** Students must be treated with a special preparation for killing head lice (available over the counter) and progress made on removing all of the nits. Follow the instructions on the container carefully, or the instructions of your health care provider. Contact the school nurse before your child re-enters school.

**OPEN SORES-** If your child has a blister or open sores on the skin it needs to be covered during school hours. If the sores persist around the mouth/nose and are crusted and not healing, it may be contagious and needs to be evaluated by your doctor.

**RINGWORM-** Any circular, scaly patch seen along the hairline, in the scalp or on the body may be ringworm and should be evaluated by your health care provider. Your child may return to school after treatment has begun, as long as area remains covered.

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