

Measles, Chicken Pox and German Measles

Measles: children should go back to school four days after the rash has started.
If clinically well i.e. no temperature

Chicken Pox: children should go back to school six days after the rash has started and no open blisters or if the blisters are dry

German Measles: children should go back to school six days after the rash has started, if they are clinically well.

Please let the school know, as pregnant members of staff may be affected.

Mumps

Children should go back to school five days from the start of swollen glands, if they are clinically well.

Whooping cough

Children should go back to school five days after starting antibiotics.

Non-infectious coughing may continue for many weeks.

th!nk twice
Every day counts.

Information in this guide is taken from the Health Protection Agency document 'Guidance on infection control in schools and other childcare settings' - April 2010.

www.hpa.org.uk
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What else do I need to know?

Medicines in school

Please discuss with the head teacher. Children can come to school even if they are taking medicines.

If your school will administer your child's medicine, please make sure the bottle is labelled with your child's name and how often they should have it.

School Nurse

Your school nurse is available to meet with you in school. Please ask reception for the school nurse's contact details.

Further advice

You can also contact NHS Direct on 111
www.nhsdirect.nhs.uk

Local pharmacy: see your local pharmacist for help and advice.

GP Out of Hours Service: contact your own GP for details

Minor injury units:

Bransholme HU7 4DW Mon to Fri 9am-8pm.
Sat Sun and public holidays 9-5 Tel 01482 838855

Freedom Centre Preston Road Mon-Fri 9am – 5pm Tel 01482 344580

Your child should be registered with a dentist
Emergency Dental Service 01482 336000

If you would like this document in an alternative language or format, such as audio tape or Braille, please call 01482 347649

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**Should my
child go to
school
today?**
th!nk twice
Every day counts.

www.chcpcic.org.uk



Providing Quality Care



Headache, earache and stomach ache

Children with headache, earache or stomach ache can go to school (just let the school staff know they have felt unwell).

Give paracetamol (as directed on the packaging) and plenty of fluids to drink.

If headache, earache or stomach ache persist...seek medical advice.

High temperature

Give paracetamol and plenty to drink. After paracetamol, if your child feels better, bring them into school. If the child's high temperature continues for three days or more—seek medical advice.

Coughs and colds

Children should be given paracetamol and plenty of fluids to drink and can be sent to school. If your child is asthmatic, remember they may need their blue inhaler more often.

Flu and swine flu

Children should go back to school when recovered—this is usually about 5 days.



Sore throat, tonsillitis and glandular fever

Children should be given paracetamol, plenty of fluids to drink and can be sent to school.



Diarrhoea and vomiting

Children can return to school 48 hours after the last episode of diarrhoea or vomiting.

Head lice

Children can go to school with head lice but they must be treated for the condition to prevent further spreading.

Parents should treat their children and other family members with head lice by wet combing with a nit comb and conditioner.

See your school nurse for further advice.

Scabies

Children can go back to school after the first treatment. Others at home should be treated.

Threadworm

Children can go to school when they have started their treatment. Everyone at home should be treated.

Hand, foot and mouth, warts and verrucae, athlete's foot and molluscum contagiosum

Children can go to school. Verrucae should be covered in swimming pools and changing rooms.



Conjunctivitis

Children can go to school.

Child should be treated with eye drops or eye cream from the pharmacy/ GP.

They should be encouraged to wash their hands to prevent further spread of infection.

Impetigo

Children can go back to school when their lesions are crusted or healed, or two days after starting antibiotics.