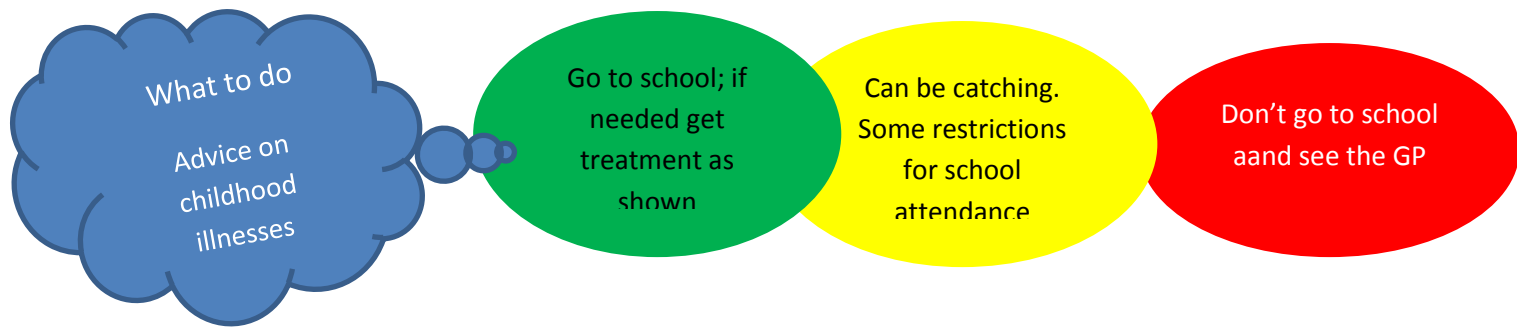




The following information is a guide and has been taken from “Guidance on infection control in schools and other childcare settings” Public Health Agency March 2017.

If you are unsure about your child’s wellbeing we recommend you contact your pharmacy or GP to check.

See NHS choices on www.nhs.uk or refer to www.patient.co.uk for further information on each of these conditions.

What it’s called	What it’s like	Going to school	Getting treatment	More advice
Chicken pox	Rash begins as small, red, flat spots that develop into itchy fluid filled blisters	●	Pharmacy	Back to school when spots crusted over
German Measles	Fever, tiredness. Raised red rash that starts on the face and spreads downwards	●	GP	Back to school 4 days from onset of rash
Impetigo	Clusters of red bumps or blisters surrounded by area of redness	●	GP	Back to school when lesions crust or 48 hours after start of antibiotics
Hand, foot and mouth	Fever, sore throat, headache, small painful blisters inside the mouth on tongue and gums (may appear on hands and feet)	●	GP	Only need to stay off if feeling too ill for school
Measles	Fever, cough, runny nose and watery inflamed eyes. Small red spots with white or bluish white centres in the mouth, red, blotchy rash.	●	GP	Back to school 4 days from onset of rash.
Ringworm	Red ring shaped rash, may be itchy. Rash may be dry and scaly or wet and crusty	●	GP	Treatment is required. Ensure good hand hygiene.
Scabies	Intense itching, pimple like rash. Itching and rash may be all over body but commonly between the fingers, wrists, elbows, arm	●	GP	Back to school after first treatment. Child, family and close contacts need treatment
Slapped cheek	High temperature, bright red cheeks, rash may appear on body.	●	GP	Back to school once rash has developed
Shingles	Pain, itching or tingling along the affected nerve pathway. Blister type rash.	●	GP	Only stay off school if rash is weeping and cannot be covered.
Diarrhoea and/or vomiting	Stomach cramps, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea.	●	Pharmacy	Back to school 48 hours from last episode of diarrhoea or vomiting. See GP if

				symptoms persist after 48 hours
Flu	Fever, cough, sneezing, runny nose, headache, body aches and pain, exhaustion, sore throat		Pharmacy	Back to school when recovered. Ensure good hand hygiene.
Whooping cough	Violent coughing, over and over, until child inhales with “whooping” sound to get air into lungs.		GP	Back to school 48 hours after commencing antibiotic treatment or 21 days from onset of illness.
Conjunctivitis	Teary, red, itchy, painful eyes		Pharmacy	Ointment needed for eyes.
Glandular Fever	High temperature, sore throat; usually more painful than ever before and swollen glands		GP	Child needs to be physically able to concentrate
Head lice	Itchy scalp (may be worse at night) Live lice may be seen		Pharmacy	Whole family to be treated. Bed clothes washed.
Threadworms	Intense itchiness around anus		Pharmacy	Treatment recommended for the child and family. Ensure good hand hygiene.
Tonsillitis	Intense sore throat		Pharmacy	See G.P. if temperature lasts more than 48 hours or cannot swallow
Common cold	Runny nose, sneezing, sore throat		Pharmacy	Calpol/paracetamol/ throat sweets Ensure good hand hygiene.
Temperature but no other symptoms	Child feels hot to the touch.		Pharmacy	Calpol/paracetamol to be given before school. School will contact parents if other symptoms develop.

Please let us know if your child has chickenpox, measles, German measles, slapped cheek or flu as some of our children have medical conditions which make them vulnerable to infections that would rarely be serious in most children. Pregnant members of staff will need to see their GP.