# St George's Beneficial C of E Primary School



**Absences** 

# Should my child go to school today?

Think twice every day counts



#### **High Temperature**

Give paracetamol and plenty to drink. If your child feels better they should return to school.

#### **Coughs and colds**

It is fine to send your child to school with minor coughs or colds, treat with paracetamol and bring them into school. If they have a fever, keep them off school until the fever goes. Encourage your child to throw away any used tissues and to wash their hands regularly.

#### Sore throat, tonsillitis and glandular fever

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

#### **Conjunctivitis**

Children can go to school. They should be encouraged to wash their hands to prevent further spread of the infection.

#### **Chickenpox, Measles and German Measles**

If your child has chicken pox, they are safe to return to school 5 days after the first spot appeared.

If your child has Measles, they are safe to return 4 days after the rash has started If your child has German Measles your child can return to school 6 days after the rash has started.

Please inform school as any pregnant members of staff may be affected.

#### **Cold sores**

There is no need to keep your child off school if they have a cold sore. Encourage them not to touch the blister or kiss anyone while they have the cold sore, or to share things like cups and towels.

#### **Scabies**

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

# <u>Impetigo</u>

If your child has Impetigo, they will need treatment from a GP, often with antibiotics. Keep them off school until all the sores have crusted over and healed, or for 48 hours after they start antibiotic treatment.

# Hand, foot and mouth disease

If your child has <u>hand</u>, <u>foot and mouth disease</u> but seems well enough to go to school, there is no need to keep them off.

#### Whooping cough

Children should return to school 5 days after starting antibiotics. Non-infectious coughing may continue for many weeks.

#### Headache

You do not need to keep your child off school with a headache treat with paracetamol, give them plenty of fluids and get them into school.

#### **Vomiting and diarrhoea**

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

#### Ringworm

If your child has <u>ringworm</u>, see your pharmacist unless it is on their scalp, in which case you should see a GP.

It is fine for your child to go to school once they have started treatment.

### **Scarlet fever**

If your child has s<u>carlet fever</u>, they will need treatment with antibiotics from a GP. Otherwise, they will be infectious for 2 to 3 weeks. Your child can go back to school 24 hours after starting antibiotics.

# Slapped cheek syndrome (fifth disease)

You do not need to keep your child off school if they have <u>slapped cheek syndrome</u>, because once the rash appears, they're no longer infectious.



**Threadworms** 

You do not need to keep your child off school if they have <u>threadworms</u>. Speak to your pharmacist, who can recommend a treatment.

#### **Head lice and nits**

There is no need to keep your child off school if they have head lice. You can treat <u>head lice</u> and <u>nits</u> without seeing a GP. Nit combs and headlice lotions can be bought from any chemist. Treat the whole family and wash all bedding.

#### **Meningitis**

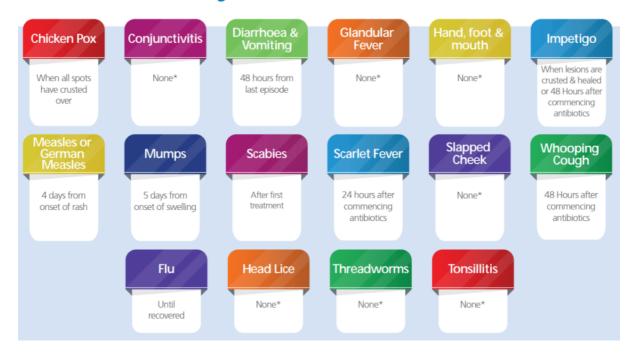
If your child is suffering from a stiff neck, has a dislike to bright lights, or a rash that does not disappear under a glass, seek medical attention as soon as possible.

#### **School Nurse drop in sessions**

Your school nurse is available to meet with you in school. Please ask for an appointment at the school office.

# When should my child return to school?





https://www.nhs.uk/live-well/is-my-child-too-ill-for-school