

Box Elder School District

Should I Send My Child To School?

The following guidelines may be used in determining if your child should be kept home from school:

1. The illness prevents your child from participating comfortably in activities
2. The illness results in a greater need for care than the staff can provide
3. The child has any of the following conditions, unless a health professional determines the student's condition does not require staying home from school
 - **Appears to be severely ill**
 - **Fever**-temperature 101 F or above and behavior change or other signs and symptoms (sore throat, rash, earache, vomiting, diarrhea)
 - **Marked drowsiness or malaise** (a vague feeling of physical discomfort or uneasiness) as seen early in an illness
 - **Diarrhea** – defined as unusual number of stools or unusually liquid stools compared to the child's normal pattern
 - **Blood in stools** – not explained by dietary change, medication, or constipation
 - **Vomiting/nausea**
 - **Severe abdominal pain**
 - **Less severe abdominal pain** – that continues for more than 2 hours
 - **Mouth sores** with drooling
 - **Rash with fever or behavioral change**
 - **Sore throat, cold and persistent cough** – a child with a “heavy” cold and hacking cough should be in bed even if there is no fever. A child complaining of sore throat with no other symptoms may go to school. If white spots can be seen in the back of the throat or if fever is present, keep the child home and call your doctor.
 - **Any break in the skin in the weeping/oozing stage** – unless protected (covered) and/or diagnosed as noninfectious
 - **Impetigo** – until 24 hours after treatment has started
 - **Streptococcal infection** – (strep throat or other streptococcal infection), until 24 hours after treatment has been started
 - **Head lice** – until after the first treatment (Refer to BESD Head Lice Protocol)
 - **Scabies** – until after treatment has been given
 - **Chicken Pox** – until all lesions have dried or crusted (about one week after onset of rash)
 - **Pertussis (Whooping cough)** – until 5 days of appropriate antibiotic treatment
 - **Hepatitis A** – until 1 week after onset of illness or jaundice or as directed by licensed medical provider
 - Any condition determined by the local health department to be contributing to the transmission of illness during an outbreak

Please be mindful of these symptoms and work together with the other parents/guardians to make the classroom a healthy environment.

Communicable Disease Bureau, Bear River Health Department and the American Academy of Pediatrics
Review and approved by Box Elder District Health and Nursing Services and Special Education Nursing Services
For a complete list see Board Policy 5071 – Guidelines for Exclusions of Children from School