


















When to Send Your Child to School: Parent Guidelines

<p>Child doesn't want to go to school Frequent crying, fear, anger, not wanting to socialize, behavior changes, stomach ache, nausea. These can be signs of depression, anxiety, stress or fear</p>	 <p>You should keep your child in school, but try to determine what is causing the changes. Talk to school personnel & consult a health care provider, if necessary.</p>
<p>Chronic Disease Symptoms Chronic disease is a long-lasting condition that can be controlled but not necessarily cured.</p>	 <p>Your child should attend school. School nurses can provide necessary medical interventions for chronic disease management, including medication administration and/or special procedures.</p>
<p>Eye Symptoms Redness, discharge, itching, swelling</p>	 <p>If your child has pinkeye, they do not have to stay home unless there is a recommendation from your child's doctor. Consult a medical provider if your child has a fever or severe eye pain.</p>
<p>Family member sick, stressed, hospitalized</p>	 <p>If you or a family member is sick, your child needs to attend school. The best place for your child is at school.</p>
<p>Head Lice Intense itching of the head; may feel like something is moving.</p>	 <p>Please notify your child's school nurse. Your child can be in school following an initial treatment for head lice.</p>
<p>Minor Injuries</p>	 <p>Most children can attend school with minor injuries. If any injury limits movement and causes persistent pain, it should be evaluated by a medical provider. A note from a healthcare provider is required to use crutches, a wheelchair or any other assistive device at school. Please contact your child's school nurse to further discuss.</p>
<p>Ring Worm</p>	 <p>Children with ringworm of the scalp must remain out of school from the end of the day until they have begun treatment with a prescription oral medication. Your child may return with a <u>medical</u> note. Children with ringworm of the body must remain out of school from the end of the day until they have begun treatment and then they may return with a parent note.</p>
<p>Communicable Disease Measles, mumps, chicken pox, TB, etc.</p>	 <p>If your child has a communicable disease, please contact your child's school nurse immediately. Your child may return to school according to SC DHEC recommendations. If there is an outbreak of disease in your child's school and/or or if your child has not received vaccines against the disease, he./she may be excluded from school.</p>
<p>Coughing Severe Uncontrolled, rapid coughing, and/or difficulty breathing</p>	 <p>Keep your child home and contact a health care provider. Coughing due to asthma may be controlled at school with appropriate medications. Notify your child's school nurse.</p>

<p>Diarrhea Frequent, Loose or Watery Stool</p>	<p> Your child may return to school when diarrhea has stopped for 24 hours. Notify your child's school nurse.</p>
<p>Fever Fever usually means illness, especially if your child's temperature is greater than 100.</p>	<p> Your child needs to remain home until your child's temperature is below 100 for 24 hours without fever reducing medication. Consult a healthcare provider if your child also has symptoms such as behavior changes, rash, sore throat, vomiting. Notify your child's school nurse.</p>
<p>Flu/ Respiratory Illness With sudden onset fever, body aches, dry cough, sore throat, chills, etc.</p>	<p> Your child may need to be evaluated by a health care provider for possible treatment. Please talk with your child's doctor regarding the recommended annual flu vaccine. Notify your child's school nurse.</p>
<p>Rash</p>	<p> If a rash spreads quickly, is not healing, or has open weeping wounds, you should keep your child at home and follow up with a health care provider for evaluation and possible treatment. Notify your child's school nurse.</p>
<p>Scabies</p>	<p> Keep your child home until treatment/medication has been completed (usually overnight). A medical note is required to return.</p>
<p>Strep Throat Sore throat, headache, fever, rash, stomach ache, and/or red, swollen tonsils</p>	<p> If your child has these symptoms he/she should remain out of school until they are without fever for 24 hours and have been receiving antibiotics for 24 hours.</p>
<p>Vomiting</p>	<p> Keep your child at home until the vomiting has stopped for 24 hours. If vomiting continues, contact your child's doctor. Notify your child's school nurse.</p>
	<p>Note:</p> <p>These guidelines are provided as an easy reference as to when to keep your child home based on common illnesses. Please take note that SC DHEC publishes an official list of conditions requiring exclusion from school or childcare settings for each school year. The SC DHEC School Exclusion List is made available every year and can also be accessed from our web site.</p> <p>Thank You.</p>