

MINOR ILLNESS MANAGEMENT PROCEDURE

1302.47 Safety practices.

(7) *Administrative safety procedures.* Programs establish, follow, and practice, as appropriate, procedures for, at a minimum:

(iii) Protection from contagious disease, including appropriate inclusion and exclusion policies for when a child is ill, and from an infectious disease outbreak, including appropriate notifications of any reportable illness;

Exclusion of Ill Children and Staff

1. Children and staff who are too ill to participate **or** who pose a health risk to others **or** who have had any of the conditions listed below in the last 24 hours should not be in class. If children get sick at school, parents will be asked to pick them up. If staff get sick at school, a substitute will be called in and the staff member sent home.

We must exclude children and staff with the following conditions:

- Fever of 100 degrees F. or higher and behavior change or other signs and symptoms of illness (including sore throat, earache, headache, rash, vomiting, diarrhea (*note: do not “adjust” temperature*).
 - Vomiting on two or more occasions within a 24-hour period
 - Diarrhea (three or more watery stools or one bloody stool within a 24-hour period)
 - Open or oozing sores until 24 hours on antibiotic and/or properly covered with bandage
 - Suspected communicable infections such as impetigo, pinkeye or scabies may return 24 hours after starting antibiotic treatment
 - Unidentified rash until identified as non-communicable
2. Children will be expected to return to class as soon as symptoms are gone or they are able to show documentation that they are under care of a physician who recommends their return.
 3. Teachers should observe children for symptoms of illness when they first arrive at school and throughout the day.

Some Symptoms to Watch for are:

Fever	Drowsiness or over activity (could be a reaction to a medication)
Cough	Difficulty swallowing/sore throat
Paleness	Urinary frequency
Red/oozing eyes	Dark circles under eyes
Flushed face	Vomiting
Quieter than usual	Diarrhea
Tiredness	Persistent crying
Poor appetite	Rashes
Mouth sores with drooling	Persistent cough

What to do if you observe the preceding symptoms

1. Take the child's temperature either orally or under the arm (NOT rectally or by ear) using a sheath-covered digital or disposable thermometer. Glass/mercury thermometers and ear thermometers are not used.
2. Determine if the symptoms indicate that the child should go home as per Section: "Exclusion of Ill Children." Call the parent. Call the emergency contacts if the parent/guardian cannot be reached.
3. If circumstances are such that a sick child must stay at the center, provide a place for the child to lie down away from the other children but where staff can closely observe the child. Give liquids, but no solids. Tepid cloths may be used to reduce fever. Recheck the temperature at least every hour if initial temperature was above 103 degrees.
4. Observed symptoms that might indicate injury or illness must be reported to the parent/guardian on the same day that they occur and an Incident and Illness report must be completed.