“When Should I Keep My Child Home?”

Do not send your child to school with:

- Fever above 100 degrees – a student needs to be fever free for 24 hours without fever-reducing medications.
- Vomiting/Diarrhea – a student may return to school 24 hours after last episode.
- Common Cold Symptoms – irritated throat, productive or persistent cough, earache, nasal discharge, chills and general body discomfort – student should remain at home if the symptoms are serious enough to interfere with their learning process.
- Strep Throat and Scarlet Fever – If a student sees a doctor for a strep test, the student MUST stay home while waiting for the results of the test. If a student DOES have strep throat, they must stay home until a full 24 hours of the medication dose has been taken.
- Pink Eye – This is discharge from eyes (red or pink itchy eyes with crusty and/or green or yellow drainage) – a student may return to school when no drainage is evident, and they have been on medication for a full 24 hours.
- Undiagnosed Rash – student may return when doctor authorizes their return. The student will need to bring a note from the doctor in order to reenter the school.
- Chicken Pox – student may not return to school until rash is completely dry and crusted over. The school nurse must check the student before returning to the classroom.
- Head Lice or Nits (eggs) – If a student has head lice, the student must stay home until treatment has been completed and nits have been removed. The school nurse must check the student before returning to the classroom. After treatment, if any nits remain, the student may stay in school but must be followed by the school nurse.

A doctor’s note to the nurse’s office is required when a student has:
- New medication or change in current medication that will be administered at school
- New medical diagnosis or a change in health status
- Serious illness, injury, or hospitalization
- Fracture, sprain, cast, or sutures; or is using crutches
- Diagnosis of a contagious disease such as strep throat, conjunctivitis, pertussis (whooping cough), chicken pox, flu, or head lice