

<p>Mumps</p> <p>Children should go back to school 5 days from onset of swelling. They will be encouraged to wash their hands to prevent further spread of infections.</p>	<p>Threadworm</p> <p>Children can go to school when they have started their treatment</p> <p>Ringworm</p> <p>Children can go to school. Time off school not usually required .</p>
<p>Head Lice</p> <p>Children can go to school with head lice but they must be treated for the condition to prevent further spread. If your child has head lice, there is an expectation that parents will be treating their children and family members weekly by wet combing with a nit comb and conditioner</p>	



**Still not sure?
Ask for help.**

CONTACT SCHOOL NURSES FOR FURTHER ADVICE.

0300 123 1807

Should my child go to school today?



**Catch the attendance bug.
Every day counts.**

Flu

Children should go back to school when recovered—this is usually about 5 days

Sore Throat, Tonsillitis and Glandular Fever

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

High Temperature

Give paracetamol and plenty to drink. If temperature continues for 3 days or more, seek medical advice.

After paracetamol, if your child feels better, bring them into school.

Headache, Earache and Stomach-ache.

Children with headache, earache or stomach-ache can go to school, give paracetamol and plenty of fluids to drink—just let the staff know they have felt unwell.

If headache, earache or stomach-ache persists we will call you to inform you and if more medicine is needed we will ask you to bring some in.

If headache, earache or stomach-ache persists further.....

Seek medical advice

Measles, Chicken Pox and German Measles.

Children should go back to school 5 days after the rash has started. Please let the school know as pregnant members of staff may be affected plus children with low immunity.



Slapped Cheek

Children can go to school once the rash has developed

Hand, Foot and Mouth

Children can go to school, there is no recommended period to be kept away from school

Diarrhoea and Vomiting

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

Coughs and colds

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

If your child is asthmatic, remember they may need their blue inhaler more often.

Scarlet Fever

Children can go to school 24 hours after starting antibiotic treatment.

Impetigo

Children can go back to school when their lesions are crusted over or healed or 48 hours after starting antibiotic treatment.

Conjunctivitis

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

