



How Sick is Too Sick?

When Children and Staff Should Stay Home from School or Child Care

There are three main reasons to keep sick children and adults at home:

1. The child or staff member does not feel well enough to take part in usual activities. For example, a child is overly tired, fussy or will not stop crying.
2. A child needs more care than teachers and staff can give while still caring for the other children.
3. The symptom or illness is on this list, and staying home is required.

Remember, the best ways to stop the spread of infection is through good hand washing and staying home when sick.

| Symptoms | Child must stay home? |
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| Diarrhea Frequent, loose, or watery stools (poop) compared to normal ones that are not caused by food or medicine. | Yes - if there are other symptoms along with the diarrhea (such as vomiting, fever, abdominal pain, jaundice, etc.), the diarrhea cannot be contained in the toilet, there is blood or mucous in the stool, the child is in diapers or the staff member handles food or bottles. Children and staff may return 24 hours after their last episode of diarrhea unless the diarrhea is caused by an illness that requires them to stay home longer. |
| Fever Fever with behavior change or other illness. Babies who are 4 months or younger need to see a doctor right away for a fever of 100°F or higher. | A child should not be excluded if they have a fever with no other symptoms unless they are 4 months old or younger. Yes - if there is also a rash, sore throat, throwing up, diarrhea, behavior changes, stiff neck, or difficulty breathing. |
| "Flu-Like" Symptoms Fever over 100°F with a cough or sore throat. Other flu symptoms can include tiredness, body aches, throwing up, and diarrhea. | Yes - for at least 24 hours after the fever is gone. The fever needs to be gone, without using medicine that reduces the fever (acetaminophen or ibuprofen). |
| Coughing | Yes - if the coughing is severe, uncontrolled, or the child has wheezing, rapid or trouble breathing. Medical attention is needed for wheezing, rapid or trouble breathing. <u>Note:</u> Children with asthma may go to school with a written health care plan and the school is allowed to give them medicine and treatment. |
| Mild Respiratory or Cold Symptoms Stuffy nose with clear drainage, sneezing, and mild cough. | No - children and staff may go to school if they able to take part in usual activities. Children and staff should stay home if the symptoms are severe. This includes fever and if a child is not acting normally and/or has trouble breathing. |
| Vomiting/Throwing Up Throwing up two or more times in the past 24 hours, there are other symptoms in addition to the vomiting (such as fever, diarrhea, etc.). | Yes - until 24 hours after throwing up stops or a doctor says it is not contagious. If a child has a recent head injury, watch for other signs of illness and for dehydration. Adults who handle food and bottles must be excluded. |

See second page for a list of illness that may require children or staff to stay home.



| Illness | Child must stay home? |
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| Chicken Pox | Yes - until the blisters have dried and crusted (usually 6 days). |
| Conjunctivitis (pink eye) Pink color of eye and thick yellow/green discharge | No - children and adults do not need to stay home unless they have a fever or are not able to participate in usual activities. Call your doctor for advice and possible treatment. |
| Croup (see Coughing) | Call your doctor for advice. <u>Note:</u> Children and staff may be able to go to school unless they are not well enough to take part in usual activities. |
| Fifth's Disease | No - the illness is no longer contagious once the rash appears. |
| Hand Foot and Mouth Disease (Coxsackie virus) | No - unless the child or adult has mouth sores, is drooling and is not able to take part in usual activities. |
| Head Lice or Scabies | Yes - children may stay at school or child care until the end of the day but cannot return until after they have had the first treatment. |
| Hepatitis A | Yes - until 1 week after the illness starts and when the child or staff is able to take part in normal activities. Children and staff should not go to another facility during the period of exclusion. |
| Herpes | No - unless there are open sores that cannot be covered or there is nonstop drooling. |
| Impetigo | Yes - children and adults needs to stay home until antibiotic treatment has started. |
| Ringworm | Yes - children may stay at school or child care until the end of the day but cannot return until after they have had the first treatment. Keep the area covered for the first 3 days if participating in sports with person to person contact. |
| Roseola | No - unless there is a fever or behavior changes. |
| RSV (Respiratory Syncytial Virus) | No - children and staff can go to school unless they are not well enough to take part in usual activities and/or they have trouble breathing. Call your doctor for advice. |
| Strep Throat | Yes - for 12 hours after starting antibiotics unless the doctor says that it is okay to return to school sooner. Children and staff also need to be able to take part in usual activities. |
| Vaccine Preventable Diseases Measles, Mumps, Rubella (German Measles), Pertussis (Whooping Cough) | Yes - Children and staff can return to school once the doctor says they are no longer contagious. |
| Yeast Infections Thrush or Candida diaper rash | No - follow good hand washing and hygiene practices. |
| Other Symptoms or illnesses not listed | Contact the child care center director or school health staff to see if the child or staff member needs to stay home. |

This was developed in collaboration with the Children's Hospital of Colorado School Health Program. The information presented is intended for educational purposes only. It is not intended to take the place of your personal doctor's advice and is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure or prevent any disease. The information should not be used in place of a visit, call or consultation or advice of your doctor or other health care provider.

References

American Academy of Pediatrics. *Managing Infectious Diseases in Child Care and Schools: A Quick Reference Guide*. Aronson SS, Shope TR, eds. 5th ed. Itasca, IL: American Academy of Pediatrics; 2020:20.

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. *Infectious Diseases In Child Care and School Settings: Guidelines for Child Care Providers and Health Consultants, School Nurses and Other Personnel*. 2019.