



Too Sick for School?

A sick child cannot learn effectively and is unable to participate in classes in a meaningful way. Keeping a sick child home prevents the spread of illness in the school community and allows the child opportunity to rest and recover.



Current COVID-19 Pandemic General guidelines to help parents decide when to keep their child home from school.

Fever

- Generally speaking, an increased temperature is an indication of an infection. Keep your child home if he/she has a fever of **100.0F or above**. Your child should not return to school until he/she is fever free without taking any antipyretics (fever-reducing medication, such as Tylenol or Advil) for 24 hours.

Vomiting

- If your child vomits just once, it may be caused by something other than an intestinal illness – perhaps nerves or too much jumping around. If your child vomits more than once, keep him/her home for at least 24 hours after the last episode of vomiting.

Diarrhea

- As with vomiting, keep your child home for 24 hours after the last episode of loose stools.

Cold Symptoms

- Sending your child to school with mild cold symptoms is **currently unacceptable**. Symptoms of a cold are also symptoms of COVID-19. A persistent cough and/or a continuous runny nose with thick secretions may also be symptoms of something more than just a common cold, particularly if your child also has a fever. If this is the case, we encourage you to seek advice from your pediatrician before sending your child to school. Your child's pediatrician may suggest you have your child tested for COVID-19.

Infection

- If your child has been diagnosed with an infection that requires antibiotics, he/she cannot return to school for at least 24 hours after starting the medication.

Rash

- A rash of unknown origin should be checked by the pediatrician before your child comes to school.
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