

Measles

Children should go back to school four days after the rash first started.

Chicken pox

Until 5 days after the appearance of the rash and all blisters have crusted over.

German Measles

Children should go back to school five days after the rash first started. Please let the school know as pregnant staff could be affected.

Whooping cough

Children should go back to school 48 hours after starting antibiotics.

Mumps

Children should go back to school five days from the start of having swollen glands

Scarlet Fever

Children can return 24hours after starting antibiotic treatment.

Slapped cheek

Children can attend school with slapped cheek and do not require any time off.



Medicines in school

Only medication prescribed by the doctor should be given in school. Antibiotics prescribed for four times a day can be given within school at lunchtime. A medical permission form must be completed by the parent/carer to authorise staff members to administer the medication.

Parents must always seek their own medical advice regarding illness.

Information can be found at www.nhsdirect.nhs.uk

Bredbury Green Primary School
Clapgate
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Pupil Illness and Attendance



Information for **PARENTS**

Headache, earache and stomach ache

Children with headache, earache or stomach ache can go to school but it is important to make staff know they have felt unwell.

Give your child paracetamol and plenty of fluids.

If the symptoms persist seek medical advice.

High Temperature

Give your child paracetamol and plenty of fluids. If your child feels better bring them into school. If your child's temperature continues for three days or more seek medical advice.

Coughs and colds

Children should be given paracetamol and plenty of fluids and can be sent to school. If your child is asthmatic, remember that they may need their blue inhaler.

Flu

Children should go back to school once recovered which is usually around five days



Diarrhoea and vomiting

Children can return to school 48 hours after the last episode of diarrhoea or vomiting. Diarrhoea is 3 or more liquid stools in a 24 hours period.



Head lice

Children can attend school but they must be treated for the condition to prevent further spreading.

Parents should treat their children and other family members by using a prescribed lotion and nit comb. The treatment is available free of charge from GP's and many chemists who are signed up to the minor ailments scheme. Advice and prescriptions can also be sought from the school nurse.

Sore throat, tonsillitis and glandular fever

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

Scabies

Children can attend to school after the first treatment. Other members of the family should also be treated.

Threadworm

Children can attend school, but it recommended that the child and household contacts are treated.

Hand, foot and mouth, warts, verrucae and athlete's foot

Children can attend school. Verrucae should be covered when swimming or in changing rooms.

Conjunctivitis

Children can attend school. They should be encouraged to wash their hands to prevent the further risk of spread of infection.



Impetigo

Children can go back to school when the lesions are crusted or healed, otherwise two days after the start of antibiotics.