

# Coupals Primary Academy



## Infection Control: Guidance for parents

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September 2016

# Statement of intent

## Aims and objectives

This guidance aims to inform parents of the expectations of managing illnesses and infections of pupils to limit the spread of infection to others. All guidance in this document is taken from Public England's 'Guidance on Infection Control in Schools and other Educational Settings' (Sep 2014) which can be found here:

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/522337/Guidance\\_on\\_infection\\_control\\_in\\_schools.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/522337/Guidance_on_infection_control_in_schools.pdf)

This document should be used following a diagnosis of a contagious/infectious condition to identify appropriate timescales for a child to return to school.

The Policy supports additional policies in place including Health and Safety.

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### Signed by

\_\_\_\_\_ **Headteacher**

\_\_\_\_\_ **Date: 5.9.16**

\_\_\_\_\_ **Chair of Governors**

\_\_\_\_\_ **Date: 5.9.16**

**Next review date: September 2018**  
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## 1. Rashes and skin infections

Children with rashes should be considered infectious and assessed by their doctor.

Infection or complaint	Recommended period to be kept away from school, nursery or childminders	Comments
Athlete's foot	None	Athlete's foot is not a serious condition. Treatment is recommended
Chickenpox	Until all vesicles have crusted over	<i>See: Vulnerable Children and Female Staff – Pregnancy</i>
Cold sores, (Herpes simplex)	None	Avoid kissing and contact with the sores. Cold sores are generally mild and self-limiting
German measles (rubella)*	Four days from onset of rash (as per " <u>Green Book</u> ")	Preventable by immunisation (MMR x2 doses). <i>See: Female Staff – Pregnancy</i>
Hand, foot and mouth	None	Contact your local HPT if a large number of children are affected. Exclusion may be considered in some circumstances
Impetigo	Until lesions are crusted and healed, or 48 hours after starting antibiotic treatment	Antibiotic treatment speeds healing and reduces the infectious period
Measles*	Four days from onset of rash	Preventable by vaccination (MMR x2). <i>See: Vulnerable Children and Female Staff – Pregnancy</i>
Molluscum contagiosum	None	A self-limiting condition
Ringworm	Exclusion not usually required	Treatment is required
Roseola (infantum)	None	None
Scabies	Child can return after first treatment	Household and close contacts require treatment
Scarlet fever*	Child can return 24 hours after starting appropriate antibiotic treatment	Antibiotic treatment is recommended for the affected child

Slapped cheek/fifth disease. Parvovirus B19	None (once rash has developed)	<i>See: Vulnerable Children and Female Staff – Pregnancy</i>
Shingles	Exclude only if rash is weeping and cannot be covered	Can cause chickenpox in those who are not immune, ie have not had chickenpox. It is spread by very close contact and touch. If further information is required, contact your local PHE centre. <i>See: Vulnerable Children and Female Staff – Pregnancy</i>
Warts and verrucae	None	Verrucae should be covered in swimming pools, gymnasiums and changing rooms

## 2. Diarrhoea and vomiting illness

Infection or complaint	Recommended period to be kept away from school, nursery or childminders	Comments
Diarrhoea and/or vomiting	48 hours from last episode of diarrhoea or vomiting	
<i>E. coli</i> O157 VTEC Typhoid* [and paratyphoid*] (enteric fever) Shigella (dysentery)	Should be excluded for 48 hours from the last episode of diarrhoea. Further exclusion may be required for some children until they are no longer excreting	Further exclusion is required for children aged five years or younger and those who have difficulty in adhering to hygiene practices. Children in these categories should be excluded until there is evidence of microbiological clearance. This guidance may also apply to some contacts who may also require microbiological clearance. Please consult your local PHE centre for further advice
Cryptosporidiosis	Exclude for 48 hours from the last episode of diarrhoea	Exclusion from swimming is advisable for two weeks after the diarrhoea has settled

## 3. Respiratory infections

Infection or complaint	Recommended period to be kept away from school, nursery or childminders	Comments
Flu (influenza)	Until recovered	<i>See: Vulnerable Children</i>
Tuberculosis*	Always consult your local PHE centre	Requires prolonged close contact for spread
Whooping cough* (pertussis)	Five days from starting antibiotic treatment, or 21 days from onset of illness if no antibiotic treatment	Preventable by vaccination. After treatment, non-infectious coughing may continue for many weeks. Your local PHE centre will organise any contact tracing necessary



#### 4. Other infections

Infection or complaint	Recommended period to be kept away from school, nursery or child minders	Comments
Conjunctivitis	None	If an outbreak/cluster occurs, consult your local PHE centre
Diphtheria *	Exclusion is essential. Always consult with your local HPT	Family contacts must be excluded until cleared to return by your local PHE centre. Preventable by vaccination. Your local PHE centre will organise any contact tracing necessary
Glandular fever	None	
Head lice	None	Treatment is recommended only in cases where live lice have been seen
Hepatitis A*	Exclude until seven days after onset of jaundice (or seven days after symptom onset if no jaundice)	In an outbreak of hepatitis A, your local PHE centre will advise on control measures
Hepatitis B*, C*, HIV/AIDS	None	Hepatitis B and C and HIV are bloodborne viruses that are not infectious through casual contact. For cleaning of body fluid spills see: <i>Good Hygiene Practice</i>
Meningococcal meningitis*/ septicaemia*	Until recovered	Meningitis C is preventable by vaccination. There is no reason to exclude siblings or other close contacts of a case. In case of an outbreak, it may be necessary to provide antibiotics with or without meningococcal vaccination to close school contacts. Your local PHE centre will advise on any action is needed
Meningitis* due to other bacteria	Until recovered	Hib and pneumococcal meningitis are preventable by vaccination. There is no reason to exclude siblings or other close contacts of a case. Your local PHE centre will give advice on any action needed
Meningitis viral*	None	Milder illness. There is no reason to exclude siblings and other close contacts of a case. Contact tracing is not required
MRSA	None	Good hygiene, in particular handwashing and environmental cleaning, are important to minimise any danger of spread. If further information is required, contact your local PHE centre
Mumps*	Exclude child for five days after onset of swelling	Preventable by vaccination (MMR x2 doses)
Threadworms	None	Treatment is recommended for the child and household contacts
Tonsillitis	None	There are many causes, but most cases are due to viruses and do not need an antibiotic

## 5. Immunisations

Two months old	Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio and Hib (DTaP/IPV/Hib) Pneumococcal (PCV13) Rotavirus vaccine	One injection  One injection Given orally
Three months old	Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio and Hib (DTaP/IPV/Hib) Meningitis C (Men C) Rotavirus vaccine	One injection  One injection Given orally
Four months old	Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio and Hib (DTaP/IPV/Hib) Pneumococcal (PCV13)	One injection  One injection
Between 12-13 months old	Hib/meningitis C Measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) Pneumococcal (PCV13)	One injection One injection One injection
Two, three and four years old	Influenza (from September)	Nasal spray or one injection
Three years and four months old or soon after	Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio (DTaP/IPV or dTaP/IPV) Measles, mumps and rubella (MMR)	One injection  One injection
Girls aged 12 to 13 years	Cervical cancer caused by human papilloma virus types 16 and 18. HPV vaccine	Two injections given 6-24 months apart
Around 14 years old	Tetanus, diphtheria, and polio (Td/IPV)	One injection
	Meningococcal C (Men C)	One injection