

Please use the below to guide your decision about whether to send your child to school...

Headache, ear ache and stomach ache	Coughs and colds	High Temperature
Children with headache, ear ache or stomach ache can go to school – just let the staff know they have felt unwell. Give appropriate medication and plenty of fluids to drink. If ache persists, seek medical advice.	Children can be given appropriate medication, 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.	Give appropriate medication and plenty to drink. If temperature continues for 3 days or more, seek medical advice. After medications, if your child feels better, bring them into school.
Flu and Swine Flu	Sore throat, tonsillitis and glandular fever	Threadworm
Children should go back to school when recovered – this is usually about 5 days.	Children can be given appropriate medication. Plenty of fluids to drink and can be sent to school.	Children can go to school when they have started their treatment.
Whooping cough	Head lice	Diarrhoea and vomiting
Children should go back to school 5 days after starting antibiotics. Non-infectious coughing may continue for many weeks.	Children can go to school with head lice but they must be treated for the condition to prevent further spread.	Children can return to school 48 hours after the last episode of diarrhoea or vomiting. But do not go swimming for 2 weeks after last episode of diarrhoea.
Warts/verrucae and athletes foot	Mumps	Hand, foot and mouth
Children can go to school. Verrucae should be covered in swimming pools, changing rooms and the sports hall.	Children should go back to school 5 days from the start of swollen glands.	Children can go back to school when their lesions are crusted over or 48 hours after antibiotics have been started.
Measles, chicken Pox and German Measles	Conjunctivitis	Impetigo
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.	Children can go to school. They will be encouraged to wash their hands to prevent further spread of infection.	Children can go back to school when their lesions are crusted or healed.