

WHEN SHOULD I SEND MY CHILD TO SCHOOL?

Symptoms and Illnesses	Should My Child Go To School?
Cold Symptoms or Seasonal Allergies Stuffy nose / runny nose, sneezing, mild cough	YES - If your child is able to participate in school activities send him or her to school.
Strains, Sprains, and Pains	YES - If there is no known injury and your child is able to function (walk, talk, eat) he or she should be in school. If the pain is severe, doesn't stop, or requires accommodations (brace, ACE bandage, crutches), consult a healthcare provider. Any accommodations must be accompanied by a doctor's note .
Chronic Diseases (Asthma, Diabetes, Allergies, Sickle Cell, Epilepsy, Etc.) Chronic disease is a long-lasting condition that can be controlled but not cured.	YES - Your child should attend school. School personnel are trained to assist your child with his or her chronic disease and associated needs. If your child requires medication to be kept or administered on site, please see the office for the Medication Authorization Form.
Menstrual Symptoms	YES - Most of the time menstrual (period) issues should not be a problem. If they are severe and interfering with your daughter attending school, consult with a healthcare provider.
Child Doesn't Want to go to School Frequent crying, fear, anger, not wanting to socialize, behavior change, stomach ache, nausea (These can be signs of depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress, or fear)	YES - You should keep your child in school, but try to determine what is causing the changes. It is important to keep communication open between parents and school personnel (administration, teacher counselor, etc) to ensure your child is not experiencing social or academic difficulties in school. These and other issues may require your or school personnel's attention.
Parent is Sick, Hospitalized, or Stressed	YES - If your child is absent because you are ill, the absence will not be excused. If you cannot take your child to school because of your illness, please arrange an alternative way for your child to get to and from school. It may be helpful to make this arrangement in advance, just in case of unexpected circumstances.
Fever Fever usually means illness, especially if your child has a fever of 100.0 or higher as well as other symptoms like behavior change, rash, sore throat, vomiting, etc.	NO - If your child has a fever of 100 or higher, keep them at home until his or her fever is below 100 for 24 hours without the use of fever reducing medication. If the fever does not go away, you should consult a healthcare provider.
Diarrhea Frequent, loose or watery stool can mean illness but can also be caused by food and medication.	NO - If, in addition to diarrhea, your child acts ill, has a fever or is vomiting, keep him or her at home. If the diarrhea persists, you should consult a healthcare provider.
Vomiting	NO - Keep your child at home until the vomiting has stopped for 24 hours. If vomiting continues, contact a healthcare provider.
Rash	NO - If your child has an undiagnosed rash, a doctor's note that states he or she is not contagious and that they are able to be in school is required.