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| **Condition** | **Recommended period to be kept away from school** | **Comments** |
| Chickenpox | Until all spots have crusted and formed a scab – usually five- seven days from onset of rash | Chickenpox causes a rash of red, itchy spots that turn into fluid-filled blisters. They then crust over to form scabs, which eventually drop off. |
| Cold sores | None | Many healthy children and adults excrete this virus at some point without having a ‘sore’ (herpes complex virus) |
| German measles | Five days from onset of rash | The child is most infectious before the diagnosis is made and most children should be immune to immunisation so that exclusion after the rash appears will prevent very few cases |
| Measles | Five days from onset of rash | Measles is now rare in the UK |
| Ringworm (Tinea) | None | A mild condition |
| Scabies | Until treated | Outbreaks have occasionally occurred in schools and nurseries. Child can return as soon as properly treated. This should include all the persons in the house hold. |
| Diarrhoea and / or vomiting (with or without specified diagnosis) | Until diarrhoea and vomiting has settled (neither for the previous 48 hours). Please check with the school before sending your child back. | Usually there will be no specific diagnosis and for most conditions there is no specific treatment.  A longer period of exclusion may be appropriate for children under age 5 and older children unable to maintain good personal hygiene. |
| Head lice | None | Treatment is recommended only in cases where live lice have definitely been seen |
| Whooping Cough (Pertussis) | Five days from commencing antibiotic treatment | Treatment (usually with erythromycin) is recommended  though non-infectious coughing may still continue for many weeks |
| Flu (Influenza) | None | Flu is most infectious just before and at the onset of symptoms |