

## Other illness that require a longer absence from school

**Measles** - children can return **4 days** after the **rash has started**.

**Chicken pox** - Children should be go back to school after the **rash has scabbed over**.

**German measles** - Children should return **6 days** after the **rash has started**. *Please let the school know, as pregnant members of staff may be affected.*

**Whooping cough** - Children should go back to school **5 days** after **starting antibiotics**.

**Mumps** - Children should go back to school **5 days** from the **start** of **swollen glands**.

**Scarlet fever** - Children can return **2 days** after **starting antibiotics**.

### Flu and swine flu

Children should return to school when recovered, this is usually about **5 days**.

## Medicines in school

Only medication prescribed by the doctor can be given in school. Antibiotics prescribed can be taken in school, they can be stored safely with staff for supervised self administration.

## Additional information

Parents may be asked to provide medical evidence for absences and/or to sign a medical consent form.

Where possible, non-emergency GP appointments and routine dental check ups must be arranged for outside the school day.

## Further advice

Find out your GP's system for booking emergency appointments or telephone consultations in case you need one in the future.

## Online and phone advice

[nhsdirect.nhs.uk](https://nhs.uk)  
or phone  
NHS Direct on 111



Southwark Diocesan  
**Board of Education**  
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# ILLNESS & ATTENDANCE

**Advice for  
parents on how to  
deal with child  
illness during  
school time**



Where all  
can grow and  
flourish

**EVERY DAY COUNTS**  
**Be here and shine bright**

Information from



# WHEN SHOULD YOU BRING YOUR CHILD TO SCHOOL.....

## Headache, earache and stomach ache

Children with headache, earache or stomach ache can come into school - just let the staff know that they have felt unwell.

Give paracetamol and plenty of fluids to drink. If headache, earache or stomach ache persists then seek medical advice.

## High temperature

Give paracetamol and plenty of fluids to drink. After paracetamol, if your child feels better, bring them to school.

If your child's high temperature continues for three days or more, seek medical advice.

## Cough and colds

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

If your child is asthmatic, remember they may need their blue inhaler more often.

## Slapped cheek

Children can go to school. *Please let the school know, as pregnant members of staff may be affected.*

## Diarrhoea and vomiting

Children can return to school **48 hours** after the **last episode** of diarrhoea and vomiting.

## Headlice

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

Parents should treat their children and other family members by wet combing with a nit comb and conditioner.

## Sore throat, tonsillitis and glandular fever

Children should be given paracetamol, plenty of fluids to drink and can be sent to school if well enough to do so.

## Scabies

Children can come to school after the **first** treatment.

*Others at home should also be treated.*

## Hay fever or other allergies

Unless your child requires immediate medical attention, give them antihistamine, and then they can return to school.

## Threadworm

Children can go to school when they have started their first treatment.

*Everyone at home should be treated.*

## Hand, Foot and Mouth, warts, verrucae, athlete's foot

Children can come to school. Verrucae should be covered in the PE changing rooms.

## Conjunctivitis

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

## Impetigo

Children can return to school when their lesions are crusted or healed, or two days after starting antibiotics.

## Injuries

Children can attend school with any minor injuries. If you call the school in the morning, the school will provide provisions to minimise risk and make the student as comfortable as possible.

If you feel the injury is severe enough not to attend school, seek medical advice.