

Headache, earache and stomach ache

Children with headache, earache or stomach ache can go to school—just let the staff know they have felt unwell.

Give paracetamol and plenty of fluids to drink.

If headache, earache or stomach ache persists.....

Seek medical advice.



High Temperature



Give paracetamol and plenty to drink. After

paracetamol, if your child

feels better, bring them into school.

If your child's high temperature

continues for three days or more.....

Seek medical advice.

Coughs and colds

Children should be given paracetamol, 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.

Flu and swine flu

Children should go back to school when recovered, this is usually about 5 days.

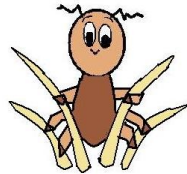
Diarrhoea and vomiting

Children can return to school 48 hours after the last episode of diarrhoea or



Headlice

Children can go 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 go back to school after the first treatment.

Others at home should be treated.

Hay fever or other allergies

Unless your child requires immediate medical attention, give them antihistamine and send to school.

Threadworm

Children can go to school when they have started their treatment. Everyone at home should be treated.

Hand, foot and mouth, warts, verrucae, athlete's foot.

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

Conjunctivitis

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



Impetigo

Children can go back 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 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, seek medical advice.

Measles, chicken pox and

German measles

Measles- children should go back to school four days after the rash has started.

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

German measles- Children should go back to school six 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 five days after starting antibiotics.

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

Scarlet fever- Children can return two days after starting antibiotic treatment.

Slapped cheek

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

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.

Parents may be asked to provide medical evidence for absences or to sign a medical consent form (see Attendance Policy).

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

Further advice

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

Online and phone advice:

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

Should my child go to school today?

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



Would you stay home from work if it was you?

Think twice!
Every day counts.

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John Cabot
ACADEMY