

Selected Exclusion Guidelines from the 2008 Childcare Settings and Schools Manual

	<i>Childcare</i>	<i>Schools</i>
Chickenpox	<p>Until all the blisters have dried into scabs; usually by day 6 after the rash began.</p> <p>Vaccine failure occasionally occurs. Therefore, exclude children who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • appear to have chickenpox <u>regardless</u> of whether or not they have received varicella vaccine, or • develop blisters within 10 to 21 days after vaccination. • until all bumps/blisters/scabs (sores) have faded and no new sores have occurred within a 24-hour period, whichever is later. Sores do not need to be completely resolved. 	Same.
Conjunctivitis (Pinkeye)	<p>Purulent Conjunctivitis (redness of eyes and/or eyelids with thick white or yellow eye discharge and eye pain): Until examined by a healthcare provider and approved for readmission.</p> <p>Nonpurulent conjunctivitis (redness of eyes with a clear, watery eye discharge but without fever, eye pain, or eyelid redness): None.</p>	Same.
Fifth Disease (Parvovirus)	None, if other rash-causing illnesses are ruled out by a healthcare provider. Persons with fifth disease are no longer infectious once the rash begins.	Same.
Hand, Foot, and Mouth Disease	Until fever is gone and child is well enough to participate in routine activities (sores or rash may still be present).	Same.
Head Lice	Until first treatment is completed and no live lice are seen. Nits are NOT considered live lice.	Same.
Hepatitis A	Consult with your local or state health department. Each situation must be looked at individually to decide if the person with hepatitis A can spread the virus to others.	Same.

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Hepatitis B/Hepatitis C	None, unless the infected child has unusually aggressive behavior (e.g., biting) that cannot be controlled, oozing sores that cannot be covered, or bleeding problems. A team of medical experts should assess on a case-by-case basis to determine whether exclusion from some activities is necessary.	Same.
Herpes Gladiatorum		<u>Contact Sports</u> : Exclude from practice and competition until all sores are dry and scabbed. Treatment with oral medication may shorten exclusion time. Follow the athlete's healthcare provider's recommendations and specific sports league rules for when the athlete can return to practice and competition.
Herpes, Oral	Primary infection: Until those children who do not have control of their oral secretions no longer have active sores inside the mouth. Recurrent infections (fever blisters and cold sores): None.	None.
Impetigo	If impetigo is confirmed by a healthcare provider, until 24 hours after treatment and sores are drying or improving.	Same.
Influenza	Until fever is gone and the child is well enough to participate in routine activities.	Same.
Measles	Until 4 days after the rash appears. A child with measles should not attend <u>any activities</u> during this time period.	Same.
Meningococcal Disease	Until the child has been on appropriate antibiotics for at least 24 hours and is well enough to participate in routine activities.	Same.
Methicillin-Resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MRSA)	If draining sores are present and cannot be completely covered and contained with a clean, dry bandage or if a person cannot maintain good personal hygiene. Do not exclude colonized children. <u>Activities</u> : Children with draining sores should not participate in any activities where skin-to-skin contact is likely to occur until their sores are healed. This means no contact sports.	Same.

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Molluscum Contagiosum	<p>None. Encourage parents/guardians to cover bumps with clothing when there is a possibility that others will come in contact with the skin. If not covered by clothing, cover with a bandage.</p> <p><u>Activities:</u> Exclude any child with bumps that cannot be covered with a water tight bandage from participating in swimming or other contact sports.</p>	Same.
Mononucleosis	<p>None, as long as the child is well enough to participate in routine activities. Because students/adults can have the virus without any symptoms, and can be contagious for such a long time, exclusion will not prevent spread.</p>	<p>Same.</p> <p><u>Sports:</u> Contact sports should be avoided until the student has recovered fully and the spleen is no longer palpable.</p>
Mumps	<p>Until 5 days after swelling begins.</p>	Same.
Parapertussis	<p>None, if the child is well enough to participate in routine activities.</p>	Same.
Pertussis (Whooping Cough)	<p>Until 5 days after appropriate antibiotic treatment begins. During this time the person with pertussis should NOT participate in any childcare or community activities. If not treated with 5 days of antibiotics, exclusion should be for 21 days after cough onset.</p> <p>If there is a high index of suspicion that the person has pertussis, exclude until 5 days of antibiotics are completed or until the laboratory test comes back negative.</p>	<p>Until 5 days after appropriate antibiotic treatment begins. During this time the person with pertussis should NOT participate in any school or community activities. If not treated with 5 days of antibiotics, exclusion should be for 21 days after cough onset.</p> <p>If there is a high index of suspicion that the person has pertussis, exclude until 5 days of antibiotics are completed or until the laboratory test comes back negative.</p>
Pinworms	<p>None.</p>	None.
Pneumococcal Infection	<p>None, if the child is well enough to participate in routine activities.</p>	Same.
Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) Infection	<p>Until fever is gone and the child is well enough to participate in routine activities.</p>	
Ringworm	<p>Until treatment has been started or if the lesion cannot be covered. Or if on the scalp, until 24 hours after treatment has been started.</p> <p>Any child with ringworm should not participate in gym, swimming, and other close contact activities that are likely to expose others until 72 hours after treatment has begun or the lesions can be completely covered.</p>	<p>Same.</p> <p><u>Sports:</u> Follow athlete's healthcare provider's recommendations and the specific sports league rules for when the athlete can return to practice and competition.</p>

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Roseola	Until the fever is gone and other rash illnesses, especially measles, have been ruled out.	
Rubella (German Measles)	Until 7 days after the rash appears.	Same.
Salmonellosis	Until diarrhea has stopped. Children who have <i>Salmonella</i> in their stools but who do not have symptoms do not need to be excluded.	None, unless the child is not feeling well and/or has diarrhea and needs to use the bathroom frequently.
Scabies	Until 24 hours after treatment begins.	Same.
Shigellosis	Until 24 hours after treatment with antibiotics has been started and diarrhea has stopped. Children who have <i>Shigella</i> in their stools but who do not have symptoms may need to be treated, but do not need to be excluded.	None, unless the child is not feeling well and/or has diarrhea and needs to use the bathroom frequently.
Shingles (Zoster)	None, if blisters can be completely covered by clothing or a bandage. If blisters cannot be covered, exclude until the blisters have crusted. Persons with severe, disseminated shingles should be excluded regardless of whether the sores can be covered.	Same.
Staph Skin Infection	<p>If draining sores are present and cannot be completely covered and contained with a clean, dry bandage or if the person cannot maintain good personal hygiene. Children who are only colonized do not need to be excluded.</p> <p><u>Activities:</u> Children with draining sores should not participate in activities where skin-to-skin contact is likely to occur until their sores are healed. This means no contact sports.</p>	Same.
Streptococcal Infection (Strep Throat/Scarlet Fever)	<p>Until 24 hours after antibiotic treatment begins and until the child is without fever.</p> <p>Children without symptoms, regardless of a positive throat culture, do not need to be excluded from childcare. Persons who have strep bacteria in their throats and do not have any symptoms (carriers) appear to be at little risk of spreading infection to those who live, attend childcare, or work around them.</p>	Same.
Viral Meningitis	Until the fever is gone or diarrhea has stopped and the child is well enough to participate in routine activities.	None, if the child is well enough to participate in routine activities.