



Attend Today.
Achieve
Tomorrow.



Reasons to keep your child home from school and what needs to happen before they can return

What is their symptom?	When should they stay home and seek medical care?	When can they return to school?
Fever	If the fever is 100.4°F (38°C) or higher. <u>Seek medical care</u> if fever and any of the following symptoms: ear pain, sore throat, rash, stomachache, headache or tooth pain.	No fever for 24 hours without the use of fever-reducing medication and they are feeling better.
Vomiting and/or Diarrhea	If they have vomited two or more times in the last 24 hours. If their stool is watery and they may not make it to the toilet in time. <u>Seek medical care</u> if they have stomach cramping and fever, bloody or black stool, or are showing signs of dehydration (tired and sleepy, dry mouth and not urinating at least once in the last 8 hours).	No vomiting for 24 hours and they are able to keep liquids down. If the diarrhea has improved.
Persistent Cough or Trouble Breathing	<u>Seek medical care</u> if they have a persistent cough, difficulty breathing or trouble catching their breath, or if they develop a fever with the cough. These symptoms may be signs of Covid-19 or flu and should be evaluated by a healthcare provider.	Once they are feeling better and have been cleared for return by a healthcare provider.
Rash	<u>Seek medical care</u> if the rash has blisters, is draining, is painful, looks like bruises and/or if they develop a fever.	Rash has healed or they have been cleared for return by a healthcare provider.
Eye Irritation	<u>Seek medical care</u> if they have eye swelling, eye pain, trouble seeing or an eye injury.	Once they are feeling better.
Sore Throat	<u>Seek medical care</u> if they have drooling, trouble swallowing or a fever and/or rash.	Once they are feeling better. If an antibiotic was prescribed by a healthcare provider, then they can return 12 hours after the first dose, as long as they are without fever and are feeling better.

If you don't know whether to send your child to school or have specific concerns regarding your child's health, contact your child's healthcare provider, a local urgent care or the health department.