

How long should my child be absent from school for (common conditions)?

CHICKEN POX – Children should be kept at home until the final blister crusts over, around 5 days from the onset of the rash.

COUGHS & COLD (NOT COVID-19) – A child with a minor cough or cold may attend school. However if it is accompanied by a raised temperature, shivers or drowsiness, please seek healthcare professional advice.

EARACHE – Medical advice should be sought.

HEADACHE – A child with headache does not in normal circumstances need to be absent from school. If it severe or accompanied by other symptoms, please seek healthcare professional advice.

RASHES – A rash can be the first sign of an infectious disease. Please check with the appropriate healthcare professional before sending to school.

TOOTHACHE – School attendance should be maintained until your child can see a dentist.

VOMITING AND/OR DIARRHOEA – Children with these symptoms should be kept at home for 48 hours after the last episode. If symptoms persist, medical advice should be sought.

There is no reason to keep your child away from school for minor conditions such as the list below, unless there are complications and your child feels very unwell.

Acne

Athlete's Foot

Cold Sores

Conjunctivitis (see pharmacist)

Hand, Foot & Mouth (see pharmacist)

Hay Fever

Head Lice (Nits) treat at night

Insect Bites/Stings

Mouth Ulcers

Ringworm (see pharmacist)

Slapped Cheek (Fifth Disease) (see pharmacist)

Sore Throat

Threadworms(see pharmacist)

Tonsillitis(see pharmacist)

Warts & Verrucae

More Serious Conditions

ASTHMA – If your child has been diagnosed with asthma, you will need to inform us. Please ensure your child has an inhaler in school (with the expiration date). Please speak to the school office if your child is diagnosed with asthma.

BROKEN BONES – If you child has a broken bone, following medical attention please contact the school office to discuss.

ECZEMA – Your child can attend school with eczema whilst being treated. They should only be absent from school on medical advice due to the eczema being severe.

GLANDULAR FEVER – This infection is not caught by day-to-day contact, so your child can come to school unless they feel too unwell to.

IMPETIGO – If your child has, or you suspect they have, an impetigo infection, you must seek medical advice and keep your child away from school until the sores have scabbed over and are healing, or 48 hours after starting medication.

RAISED TEMPERATURE – You can usually identify a raised temperature through your child looking or feeling shivery. There are lots of reasons for a raised temperature and if symptoms persist you should seek medical advice. As soon as your child is feeling better, they can return to school.

If you are concerned about any aspect of your child's health, you should consult a health professional. Advice can be obtained from NHS 111, NHS 111 online, your local pharmacy, Urgent Treatment Centre (UTC) or GP surgery