



When Should I Keep My Child Home From School?

Symptoms and Illnesses	Should I Keep My Child Home?
Head Lice	NO – if an initial shampoo treatment of hair with a product for lice and a thorough combing with a nit comb has been completed, you may send your child to school.
Cold Symptoms <i>stuffy/runny nose, sneezing, mild occasional cough</i>	NO – if your child is able to fully participate in school activities, you may send your child to school.
Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV)	YES – if your child has RSV, keep your child at home. When it has been 7 days since your child began to have RSV symptoms and those symptoms are improving, they have been fever free for 24-hours without the use of fever reducing medicine, and are able to fully participate in school activities, you may send your child to school.
Hand, Foot, and Mouth	MAYBE – if your child is fever free, without open sores, and able to fully participate in school activities, you may send your child to school.
Fever	YES – if your child has a fever of 100.4° or higher, keep your child at home. When the fever is below 100.4° for 24-hours without the use of fever reducing medicine, you may send your child to school.
Coughing <i>severe, uncontrolled consistent cough or difficulty breathing</i>	YES – if your child has a severe cough, keep your child at home. When cough symptoms are controlled you may send your child to school.

Vomiting	YES – if your child has vomited 2 or more times in a 24-hour period, keep your child at home. When vomiting has stopped for 24-hours, you may send your child to school.
Diarrhea	YES – if your child has diarrhea, keep your at home. When the diarrhea has stopped for 24-hours, you may send your child back to school.
Conjunctivitis (Pink Eye) <i>yellow or green discharge</i>	YES – if there is discharge from the eye, your child must be evaluated by a healthcare provider. If your child is diagnosed with conjunctivitis, they must remain home while symptomatic or until they have completed 24-hours of antibiotic treatment.
Strep Throat	YES – when your child has completed 24-hours of antibiotic treatment, has been fever free without the use of fever reducing medicine for 24-hours, and other symptoms are improving, your child may return to school.
COVID-19	YES – when your child has completed 5 days of home isolation, has been fever free for 24-hours without the use of fever reducing medicine, and other symptoms are improving, your child may return to school.
Communicable Illnesses <i>Chicken Pox</i> <i>Measles</i> <i>Rubella</i> <i>Mumps</i> <i>Pertussis (whooping cough)</i>	YES – if your child has a communicable illness, you should keep your child home until a healthcare provider has determined they are able to return to school.

You must notify the school if your child contracts a communicable illness. These illnesses are common in childhood, especially in a communal setting. Notification of exposure to a communicable illness will be sent to all families in the BEECC community, without disclosing the name of the child who received the diagnosis.