



WHEN TO KEEP YOUR CHILD HOME

Sheboygan Area School District

The following are guidelines to assist parents in making an informed decision whether to send a child to school or keep him/her at home. The information below is NOT intended as medical advice – it is designed to provide guidelines to be followed until your doctor can be reached for medical advice. Your doctor should be consulted regarding any childhood illnesses.

COVID/Colds/Flu and Allergy Symptoms: All students with COVID-like symptoms need to stay home 10 days from symptom onset or receive a negative COVID test. Those who choose to test and test negative can return when feeling better. Those who choose not to test will need to remain home for 10 days, returning on day 11.

Fever: A fever is a warning sign that there is an infection in the body. A child with a temperature above 100.4° Fahrenheit must stay home to care for their illness as well as avoid putting others at risk. Children should stay home until they have been without a fever associated with behavioral changes or other signs of illness, without the use of fever-reducing medication. If the fever continues or your child has other symptoms, such as a stiff neck, severe headache, sore throat, ear pain, an unexplained rash, or repeated vomiting or diarrhea, contact your child's doctor.

Stomach ache: Call your doctor if your child has a stomach ache that is continuous, of sudden onset, limits his/her activity, is accompanied by a fever, lasts for more than 2 hours, or if your child has other signs or symptoms.

Vomiting: If vomiting occurs 2 or more times within a 24 hour period, is green or bloody, is accompanied by a fever and/or the vomiting is not from a known condition, keep your child home until he/she can keep food and liquids down and vomiting has resolved. Call your doctor if your child does not improve or if symptoms get worse.

Diarrhea: Diarrhea is defined as two or more loose/watery stools (above their normal) in 24 hours. Call your doctor if there are changes in how your child is behaving, if there is blood in his/her stool, or if your child does not improve or if symptoms get worse.

Headache: A headache alone is generally not a reason to keep a child home from school. If the headache is severe, causing vomiting, or is following a fall or other head injury, call your doctor immediately.

Rash: A rash may be the first sign of an illness. A rash or spots may cover your child's entire body or may appear in only one area. Do not send a child with a rash to school if the rash is accompanied by a fever or behavioral changes, or until your doctor has said it is safe to do so. Any open or oozing wounds should be covered. School personnel are not allowed to diagnose a rash. Also, make sure your child's immunizations are up to date.

Please note:

- Medication can only be given at school after the appropriate medication authorization forms have been completed. Please ask your school office for forms if needed.
- Contact your school nurse if a health condition is affecting your child's attendance.