



Ball Green Primary School

Infection Control Policy 2021: Appendix a

Managing Specific Infectious Diseases

Disease	Symptoms	Considerations	Exclusion period
Athlete's foot	Scaling or cracking of the skin, particularly between the toes, or blisters containing fluid. The infection may be itchy.	Cases are advised to see their GP for advice and treatment.	Exclusion is not necessary.
Chicken pox	Sudden onset of fever with a runny nose, cough and generalised rash. The rash then blisters and scabs over. Several blisters may develop at once, so there may be scabs in various stages of development. Some mild infections may not present symptoms.	Cases are advised to consult their GP.	Chickenpox is infectious from 48 hours prior to a rash appearing up to five days after the onset of a rash. Cases will be excluded from school for five days from the onset of a rash. It is not necessary for all the spots to have healed before the case returns to school.
Cold sores	The first signs of cold sores are tingling, burning or itching in the affected area. Around 24 hours after the first signs appear the area will redden and swell, resulting in a fluid-filled blister. After blistering, they break down to form ulcers then dry up and crust over.	Cases are advised not to touch the cold sore, or to break or pick the blisters. Sufferers of cold sores should avoid kissing people and should not share items such as cups, towels and facecloths.	Exclusion is not necessary.
Conjunctivitis	The eye(s) become reddened and swollen, and there may be a yellow or green discharge. Eyes may feel itchy and 'gritty'.	Cases are encouraged to seek advice, wash their hands frequently and not to rub their eyes. Parents will be advised to seek advice and treatment. The HPT will be contacted if an outbreak occurs.	Exclusion is not necessary; cases can be managed by implementing simple infection control measures. In the case of an unmanageable outbreak, exclusion may become necessary, as per the HPT's advice.

Coronavirus (COVID-19)	A new, continuous cough, a high temperature and a loss of, or change in, sense of smell or taste are the main symptoms of coronavirus.	Cases will be sent home and advised to self-isolate for 10 days, and encouraged to get a coronavirus test. The DfE helpline and, in some cases, the local HPT will be contacted if an outbreak occurs.	Cases will be required to self-isolate at home for 10 days.
Food poisoning	Symptoms normally appear within one to two days of contaminated food being consumed, although they may start at any point between a few hours and several weeks later. The main symptoms are likely to be nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, stomach cramps and fever.	Cases will be sent home. The HPT will be contacted where two or more cases with similar symptoms are reported. The cause of a food poisoning outbreak will always be investigated.	Cases will be excluded until 48 hours have passed since symptoms were present. For some infections, longer exclusion periods may be required. The HPT will advise in such cases.
Giardia	Symptoms include abdominal pain, bloating, fatigue and pale, loose stools.	Cases will be sent home. The HPT will be contacted where two or more cases with similar symptoms are reported.	Cases will be excluded until 48 hours have passed since symptoms were present.
Salmonella	Symptoms include diarrhoea, headache, fever and, in some cases, vomiting.	Cases will be sent home. The HPT will be contacted where two or more cases with similar symptoms are reported.	Cases will be excluded until 48 hours have passed since symptoms were present.
Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	Symptoms include tiredness, fever and constipation. The symptoms of paratyphoid fever include fever, diarrhoea and vomiting.	All cases will be immediately reported to the HPT.	Cases will be excluded whilst symptomatic and for 48 hours after symptoms have resolved. Environmental health officers or the HPT may advise the school to issue a lengthened exclusion period.

E. coli (verocytotoxigenic or VTEC)	Symptoms vary but include diarrhoea, abdominal cramps, headaches and bloody diarrhoea.	Cases will immediately be sent home and advised to speak to their GP.	Cases will be excluded whilst symptomatic and for 48 hours after symptoms have resolved. Where the sufferer poses an increased risk, for example, food handlers, they will be excluded until a negative stool sample has been confirmed. The HPT will be consulted in all cases.
Gastroenteritis	Symptoms include three or more liquid or semi-liquid stools in a 24-hour period.	The HPT will be contacted where there are more cases than usual.	Cases will be excluded until 48 hours have passed since symptoms were present. If medication is prescribed, the full course must be completed and there must be no further symptoms displayed for 48 hours following completion of the course before the cases may return to school. Cases will be excluded from swimming for two weeks following their last episode of diarrhoea.
Bacillary dysentery (Shigella)	Symptoms include bloody diarrhoea, vomiting, abdominal pain and fever. It lasts four to seven days on average, but potentially several weeks.	The school will contact the HPT.	Microbiological clearance is required for some types of shigella. The HPT will advise.
Campylobacter	Symptoms include diarrhoea, headache, fever and, in some cases, vomiting.		Cases will be excluded until 48 hours have passed since symptoms were present.
Cryptosporidiosis	Symptoms include abdominal pain, diarrhoea and occasional vomiting.		Cases will be excluded until 48 hours have passed since symptoms were present.
Glandular fever	Symptoms include severe tiredness, aching muscles, sore throat, fever, swollen glands and occasionally jaundice.	The sufferer may feel unwell for several months and the school will provide reasonable adjustments where necessary.	Exclusion is not necessary, and cases can return to school as soon as they feel well.
Hand, foot and mouth disease	Symptoms include a fever, reduced appetite and generally feeling unwell. One or two days later, a rash with blisters will develop on cheeks, hands and feet. Not all cases will have symptoms.		Exclusion is not necessary, and cases can return to school as soon as they feel well.

<p>Head lice</p>	<p>Other than the detection of live lice or nits, there are no immediate symptoms until two to three weeks after infection, where itching and scratching of the scalp occurs.</p>	<p>Treatment is only necessary when live lice are seen.</p> <p>Staff are not permitted to inspect any pupil's hair for head lice.</p> <p>If a staff member incidentally notices head lice in a pupil's hair, they will inform the pupil's parents and advise them to treat their child's hair.</p> <p>Upon noticing, staff members are not required to send the pupil home; the pupil is permitted to stay in school for the remainder of the day.</p> <p>When a pupil has been identified as having a case of head lice, a letter will be sent home to all parents notifying them that a case of head lice has been reported and asking all parents to check their children's hair.</p>	<p>Exclusion is not necessary, as headlice are not considered a health hazard.</p> <p>In severe, ongoing cases, the LA does have the power to exclude. This use of power must be carefully considered, and exclusion should not be overused.</p>
<p>Hepatitis A</p>	<p>Symptoms include abdominal pain, loss of appetite, nausea, fever and tiredness, followed by jaundice, dark urine and pale faeces.</p>	<p>The illness in children usually lasts one to two weeks, but can last longer and be more severe in adults.</p>	<p>Cases are excluded while unwell and for seven days after the onset of jaundice (or the onset of symptoms if no jaundice presents), the case is under five years of age or where hygiene is poor.</p> <p>There is no need to exclude older children with good hygiene.</p>
<p>Hepatitis B</p>	<p>Symptoms include general tiredness, nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite, fever and dark urine, and older cases may develop jaundice.</p>	<p>The HPT will be contacted where advice is required.</p> <p>The procedures for dealing with blood and other bodily fluids will always be followed.</p> <p>The accident book will always be completed with details of injuries or adverse events related to cases.</p>	<p>Acute cases will be too ill to attend school and their doctor will advise when they are fit to return.</p> <p>Chronic cases will not be excluded or have their activities restricted.</p> <p>Staff with chronic hepatitis B infections will not be excluded.</p>

Hepatitis C	Symptoms are often vague but may include loss of appetite, fatigue, nausea and abdominal pain. Less commonly, jaundice may occur.	<p>The procedures for dealing with blood and other bodily fluids will always be followed.</p> <p>The accident book will always be completed with details of injuries or adverse events related to cases.</p>	Cases will not be excluded or have their activities restricted.
Impetigo	Symptoms include lesions on the face, flexures and limbs.	<p>Towels, facecloths and eating utensils will not be shared by pupils.</p> <p>Toys and play equipment will be cleaned thoroughly.</p>	Cases will be excluded until lesions have healed and crusted or 48 hours after commencing antibiotic treatment.
Influenza	Symptoms include headache, fever, cough, sore throat, aching muscles and joints, and tiredness.	<p>Those in risk groups will be encouraged to have the influenza vaccine.</p> <p>Anyone with flu-like symptoms will stay home until they have recovered.</p> <p>Pupils under 16 will not be given aspirin.</p>	Cases will remain home until they have fully recovered.

Measles	Symptoms include a runny nose, cough, conjunctivitis, high fever and small white spots around the cheeks. Around the third day, a rash of flat red or brown blotches may appear on the face then spread around the body.	All pupils are encouraged to have MMR immunisations in line with the national schedule. Staff members should be up-to-date with their MMR vaccinations. Pregnant staff members and those with weak immune systems will be encouraged to contact their GP immediately for advice if they come into contact with measles.	Cases are excluded for four days after the onset of a rash.
Meningitis	Symptoms include fever, severe headaches, photophobia, stiff neck, non-blanching rash, vomiting and drowsiness.	Meningitis is a notifiable disease.	Once a case has received any necessary treatment, they can return to school.
Meningococcal meningitis and meningitis septicaemia	Symptoms include fever, severe headaches, photophobia, stiff neck and a non-blanching rash.	Medical advice will be sought immediately. The confidentiality of the case will always be respected. The HPT and school health advisor will be notified of a case of meningococcal disease in the school. The HPT will conduct a risk assessment and organise antibiotics for household and close contacts. The HPT will be notified if two cases of meningococcal disease occur in the school within four weeks.	When the case has been treated and recovered, they can return to school. Exclusion is not necessary for household or close contacts unless they have symptoms suggestive of meningococcal infection.
Meningitis (viral)	Symptoms include headache, fever, gastrointestinal or upper respiratory tract involvement and, in some cases, a rash.	The case will be encouraged to consult their GP. If more than once case occurs, the HPT will be consulted.	No exclusion is required.
Meticillin resistant staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)	Symptoms are rare but include skin infections and boils.	All infected wounds will be covered.	No exclusion is required.

Mumps	Symptoms include a raised temperature and general malaise. Then, stiffness or pain in the jaws and neck is common. Following this, the glands in the cheeks and under the jaw swell up and cause pain (this can be on one or both sides). Mumps may also cause swelling of the testicles.	The case will be encouraged to consult their GP. Parents are encouraged to immunise their children against mumps.	Cases can return to school five days after the onset of swelling if they feel able to do so.
Ringworm	Symptoms vary depending on the area of the body affected.	Pupils with ringworm of the feet will wear socks and trainers at all times and cover their feet during physical education.	No exclusion is usually necessary. For infections of the skin and scalp, cases can return to school once they have received treatment.
Rotavirus	Symptoms include severe diarrhoea, stomach cramps, vomiting, dehydration and mild fever.	Cases will be sent home if unwell and encouraged to speak to their GP.	Cases will be excluded until 48 hours have passed since symptoms were present.
Rubella (German Measles)	Symptoms are usually mild, with a rash being the first indication. There may also be mild catarrh, headaches or vomiting. There may be a slight fever and some tenderness in the neck, armpits or groin, and there may be joint pains.	MMR vaccines are promoted to all pupils.	Cases will be excluded for six days from the appearance of the rash.
Scabies	Symptoms include tiny pimples and nodules on a rash, with burrows commonly seen on the wrists, palms, elbows, genitalia and buttocks.	All household contacts and any other very close contacts should have one treatment at the same time as the second treatment of the case. The second treatment must not be missed and should be carried out one week after the first treatment.	Cases will be excluded until after the first treatment has been carried out.

Scarlet Fever	Symptoms include acute inflammation of the pharynx or tonsils, with tonsils reddening in colour and becoming partially covered with a thick, yellowish exudate. In severe cases, there may be a high fever, difficulty swallowing and tender, enlarged lymph nodes. A rash develops on the first day of fever and is red, generalised, pinhead in size and gives the skin a sandpaper-like texture, with the tongue developing a strawberry-like appearance.	Antibiotic treatment is recommended, as a person is infectious for two to three weeks if antibiotics are not administered. If two or more cases occur, the HPT will be contacted.	Cases are excluded for 24 hours following appropriate antibiotic treatment.
Slapped cheek syndrome, Parvovirus B19, Fifth's Disease	Where symptoms develop, they include a rose-red rash making the cheeks appear bright red.	Cases will be encouraged to visit their GP.	Exclusion is not required.
Threadworm	Symptoms include itching around the anus, particularly at night.	Cases will be encouraged to visit their GP.	Exclusion is not required.
Tuberculosis (TB)	Symptoms include cough, loss of appetite, weight loss, fever, sweating (particularly at night), breathlessness and pains in the chest. TB in parts of the body other than the lungs may produce a painful lump or swelling.	Advice will be sought from the HPT before taking any action, and regarding exclusion periods.	Cases with infectious TB can return to school after two weeks of treatment if well enough to do so, and as long as they have responded to anti-TB therapy. Cases with non-pulmonary TB, and cases with pulmonary TB who have effectively completed two weeks of treatment as confirmed by TB nurses, will not be excluded.
Whooping cough (pertussis)	Symptoms include a heavy cold with a persistent cough. The cough generally worsens and develops the characteristic 'whoop'. Coughing spasms may be worse at night and may be associated with vomiting.	Cases will be advised to see their GP. Parents are advised to have their children immunised against whooping cough.	Cases will not return to school until they have had 48 hours of appropriate treatment with antibiotics and feel well enough to do so, or 21 days from the onset of illness if no antibiotic treatment is given. Cases will be allowed to return in the above circumstances, even if they are still coughing.

