

Type of Illness	NHS recommended period to be kept away from school	NHS further advice and comments www.nhs.uk/Livewell/Yourchildatschool/Pages/Illness.aspx
Diarrhoea or vomiting	48 hrs since last episode	
Flu	5 days after symptoms begin or when recovered	-
Whooping Cough	5 days from start of antibiotics	After treatment non-infectious coughing may continue for many weeks <i>Vaccination is available</i>
Conjunctivitis	Viral conjunctivitis 14 days Bacterial None	Seek medical advice for correct diagnosis
Mumps	5 days from onset of swelling	Mumps in teenage children can cause other serious medical complications <i>Vaccination is available</i>
Thread Worms	None	Treatment is required for the child and household contacts
Tonsillitis	Until recovered	There are many causes, most are due to viruses and do not need antibiotics
Chicken Pox	Until spots are crusted over	Chicken Pox can affect pregnant women if they have not already had the infection <i>Please inform school</i>
Ringworm	None	Inform school <i>See GP to confirm diagnosis and treatment</i>
German Measles	5 days from the onset of rash	Pregnant women or children under 13months who come into contact with German Measles should inform their GP immediately <i>Please inform school - Vaccination is available</i>
Hand, Foot and Mouth	Until recovered (do not have to wait until last blister gone)	-
Impetigo	Until lesions are crusted and healed or 48 hours after starting antibiotics	Antibiotics can speed the healing process and reduce the infectious period
Measles	5 days from the onset of rash	Pregnant women who come into contact with Measles should inform their GP immediately <i>Please inform school - Vaccination is available</i>
Slapped Cheek	None	Pregnant women and people with weak immune systems or blood disorders who come into contact with Slapped Cheek should contact their GP <i>Please inform school</i>
Warts and Verrucas	None	Verrucas should be covered in swimming pools, changing rooms and for gymnastics

Attendance and Health Information Owslebury Primary School 2013-2014



"Attendance Matters"

Why good attendance is so important?

At Owslebury Primary, we expect children to attend school as regularly as possible. Statistics show that of pupils who miss between 10% and 20% of school, only 35% manage to go on to achieve five good GCSEs. This compares to 73% of pupils with over 95% attendance. (DfE 2011 - A* to C GCSEs including English and Maths) Government guidance states that 'parents should not normally take pupils on holidays in term time and schools can only agree to absence in exceptional circumstances'. The fact a holiday is cheaper during term time will not be considered 'exceptional' circumstances. Requests based around a parents work/employment commitments are again not deemed 'exceptional'.

90% attendance for Lisa = 20 days (4 weeks) absence

- 2 days sore throat (Sept)
- 5 days with cold and cough (Dec)
- 2 days for 6-monthly dental check ups
- 1 day taken off at the end of term to go Xmas shopping
- 1 day upset stomach (March)
- 2 days high fever - virus (June)
- 5 days unauthorised leave of absence for holiday
- 1 day birthday treat
- 1 day for 2 morning doctors appointments



Should my child stay home from school?



Parents often ask us if their child should be in school. A few simple guidelines can help. Ask yourself the following questions:

- ◆ Is your child well enough to do the activities of the school day? If not, keep your child home.
- ◆ Does your child have a condition that could be passed on to other children or school staff? If so, keep your child at home.
- ◆ Would you stay at home if you had this condition? If so, keep your child at home.

Common Conditions

Cough and cold: A child may attend school with a minor cough or cold. If, however, this is accompanied by a raised temperature, shivers or drowsiness, the child should stay off school, visit the GP and return to school 24 hours after they start to feel better. If your child has a more severe or long-lasting cough consult your GP.

Rash: Rashes can be the first sign of many infectious illnesses, such as chickenpox or measles. If your child has a rash, check with your GP or practice nurse before sending them to school.

Sore Throat: A sore throat alone does not have to keep a child from school. If accompanied by a raised temperature, the child should stay home until better.

Headache: A child with a minor headache doesn't usually need to be kept off school. If accompanied by other symptoms, such as raised temperature or drowsiness, then keep the child off school and consult your GP.

Raised Temperature: A child should not attend school and can return 24 hours after they start to feel better.

We will always contact you if your child's condition worsens or if we believe it is contagious.

Advice from the NHS relating to common childhood illnesses is included on the back of this leaflet.

One way to lessen the number of days your child needs to stay home is

Preventing or minimising illnesses - it can be done!

Although this may seem simple, many illnesses can also be prevented through general hygiene. Some hygiene reminders for your children:

- Wash your hands frequently using soap
- Don't share food or drinks
- Don't share clothing
- Throw away used tissues

Catch it



Bin it



Kill it



It is important to inform the school if your child is going to be absent. Telephone the school on the first day to let us know your child will be staying at home. On your child's return to school an email or letter explaining the reason for the absence is required.

Long Term or Chronic Medical Conditions

Please talk to us if your child has a chronic or long term illness as there are a number of ways your child can maintain some education - such as hospital schools, home teaching etc. We will always aim to support your child in being able to continue some form of education. We will work closely with you to achieve the right balance between ensuring your child can keep up, whilst ensuring the type and amount of school work that your child does is appropriate for them and their condition.

Medical, Dental and Optician appointments

Whenever possible make **all** medical appointments **outside school hours** or at the end of the school day. If an appointment is made in school time your child should come to school first and return after their appointment. Please be aware that the absence or illness of a pupil should not affect the education of their siblings. If a pupil has an appointment (particularly at the beginning or end of the school day) arrangements should be made to ensure that siblings are dropped off or collected from school at the normal time.