

## Faith Academy 2023-2024 Health Policy

Faith is following CDC sanitation and safety recommendations which include:

- Having alcohol-based hand sanitizers accessible that contain at least 70% alcohol.
- Routinely cleaning frequently-touched surfaces and objects.
- Displaying visual alerts/reminders about respiratory hygiene and cough etiquette.
- Using increased ventilation and ionization technology.

Parents can partner with Faith Academy by reviewing the CDC recommendations regarding everyday preventative measures:

- Stay home when you are sick with respiratory disease symptoms.
- Cover coughs and sneezes with a tissue, then dispose of it in the trash receptacle.
- Wash hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds; especially after going to the bathroom, before eating, and after blowing your nose, coughing, or sneezing.
- If soap and water are not readily available, use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer with 60%-95% alcohol.
- Clean phones, iPads, and computer keyboards at home each night.

***Many parents are concerned about when to keep children who have been ill home from school. These are a few of the most common reasons children should stay home or may be sent home from school.***

1. **FEVER**- Your child should stay home if they have a temperature of 100 degrees or higher. If your child presents with a fever at school they will be required to put on a mask until they can be picked up from school. They need to be fever/symptom-free for 24 hours without medication before returning to school.
2. **COVID-19 AND RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS**- If your child does not have fever but is exhibiting flu-like symptoms (body aches, chills, cough etc.), please keep your child at home to recover until they are symptom-free for 24 hours. If a child tests positive (+)for COVID-19, please keep them home until fever free for 24 hours and symptoms have improved.
3. **VOMITING AND DIARRHEA**-Your child should stay home if he/she has vomited or has had diarrhea (more than 2 or 3 loose stools) within the last 24 hours. They should remain at home for 24 hours after vomiting and diarrhea has ended. If 1 or 2 loose stools are present with vomiting or fever, the child should also remain at home until they are symptom-free for 24 hours.
4. **PINK EYE**- Conjunctivitis can be very contagious. If the white part of your child's eye is red and there is yellow/green discharge from the eye, you need to keep your child at home and see a doctor. Drainage due to allergies is usually clear and will involve both eyes. Pink eye can involve one eye or both eyes. Kids with pink eye may be light-sensitive, complain of itching and burning in eye(s), have swollen eyes or eyelids, and have dried discharge in eyes upon waking.
5. **HEAD LICE**- Children with live bugs will not be allowed in school until their heads have been treated and the nits removed. All nits must be removed to prevent re-infestation.
6. **IMPETIGO**- Impetigo is sores that have become infected and can be found anywhere on the body, including the face. The sores can drain infected material before becoming crusty. If the sores have not dried, they will need to be covered while the child is in school. Your child can return to school once they have been treated by a physician for at least 24 hours.
7. **RINGWORM**- Ringworm is a fungal infection of the skin, hair or nails. Ringworms must be covered by a clean dressing while the child is at school.
8. **RASHES**-Any child with an undiagnosed rash cannot come to school. When a child is sent home from school with a rash, they must have a physician's note to return to school.

- 9. COUGHING/SNEEZING/NASAL DRAINAGE-** Your child should not come to school excessively coughing, sneezing, or with nasal drainage. If they were kept awake by coughing, sneezing or nasal drainage, they do not need to come to school. Please call your doctor and let them recover at home.
- 10. STREP THROAT-** If your child has been diagnosed with strep throat (this requires a test by a healthcare provider), your child should stay home for 48 hours after beginning antibiotics prescribed by a physician.

**Remember:**

- **Please keep emergency numbers in the school office current.**
- **Always get a doctor's note, when possible.**
- **A medication administration form must accompany any medication that needs to be given at school. The medication must be in the prescription bottle labeled with the child's name and all over-the-counter medications must be in the original container.**

**Revised July 2023**