When to Keep Your Child Home From School

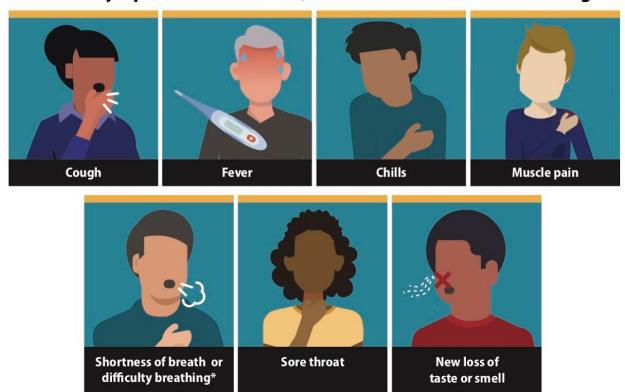
The following are guidelines to help you decide when to keep your child home from school. COVID-19 is a new virus, and sometimes it will be hard to differentiate between this virus and other illnesses. If your child has any signs of illness, you must keep them at home and consult your healthcare provider.

Symptom:	Keep your child home if:
FEVER AND/OR CHILLS	A temperature of 100.4 degrees or higher, AND/OR chills, muscle or body aches, paleness, unusual tiredness.
STOMACH ACHE	Nausea, vomiting, and/or diarrhea within the past 24 hrs.
NASAL CONGESTION, SNEEZING AND/OR RUNNY NOSE	Nasal congestion, sneezing, and/or a runny nose not explained by normal allergies.
SORE THROAT	Tender, swollen neck glands, and/or sore throat.
COUGH, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, OR DIFFICULTY BREATHING	Any type of cough
HEADACHE	Not explained by migraines or low blood sugar.
EARACHE	Constant or severe ear pain, ear discharge.
RASH	Any unusual rash on the body, toes/feet, and/or hands.
EYES	Any discharge or redness
NEW LOSS OF SMELL AND/OR TASTE	Any new loss of smell and/or taste
If student or anyone in the household, has symptoms consistent with COVID-19, has been exposed to COVID-19, is being tested for COVID-19, or has tested positive for COVID-19 within the last 14 days	See attached for symptoms, Close contact (within 6 feet for at least 15 minutes) of a positive or suspected case of COVID-19

Keeping ill children at home protects other children, their families, and the school staff from infection, which is particularly important during the COVID-19 pandemic. A child must be fever-free for 24 hrs without fever or pain-reducing medication before returning to school and if started on antibiotics 24 hrs after starting antibiotics.

Symptoms of Coronavirus (COVID-19)

Know the symptoms of COVID-19, which can include the following:



Symptoms can range from mild to severe illness, and appear 2-14 days after you are exposed to the virus that causes COVID-19.

*Seek medical care immediately if someone has emergency warning signs of COVID-19.

- Trouble breathing
- Persistent pain or pressure in the chest
- New confusion

- Inability to wake or stay awake
- Bluish lips or face

This list is not all possible symptoms. Please call your medical provider for any other symptoms that are severe or concerning to you.



cdc.gov/coronavirus