



Scoil Bhríde Illness and Infection Policy

Introduction

The school has a duty of care to all its pupils and members of staff. This policy aims to set out procedures to be followed when children become unwell, to ensure that they are well cared for and that, where the cause is of an infectious nature, others are not exposed needlessly. Procedures regarding the administration of medicine during the school day are also outlined.

Responsibility of Parents/ Guardians

When children should be kept at home

Parents are asked **not** to send their child/ren to school if any of the following apply: The child has symptoms of an infectious illness that is mentioned in the list of 'Common Ailments requiring Pupils to Stay at Home' at the back of this policy (Appendix 1) or in HSE Publication: 'Management of Infectious Diseases in School – 2014', Chapter 9.

<https://www.hpsc.ie/a-z/lifestages/schoolhealth/File.14304.en.pdf>

- The child does not feel well enough to participate in the normal programme of curriculum activities.
- The child requires more care than the classroom team is able to provide without affecting the health, safety and schoolwork of the other pupils.
- If antibiotics are prescribed for a contagious illness or infection, the child should not attend school until 24 hours after treatment has begun and must be showing signs of improvement.
- If headlice or ringworm is noticed, the child may not come to school until treatment has begun. See the end of Appendix 1 at the back of this policy.

If a child has been sent to school and is clearly unwell, as described above, a parent or guardian will be asked to collect him/ her from school as soon as possible.

school.

Collecting child when ill

If the school office contacts a parent/ guardian to say that their child has been observed to be not well enough to be at school, or travel home on school transport the parent/ guardian must arrange to collect the child as soon as possible. This is primarily for the well-being of the child who is unwell. In the case of infectious diseases, it is also very important for the well-being of the other pupils and the school staff. Classroom staff will aim to keep the child as comfortable as possible while waiting for a parent/ guardian to arrive. The parent/ guardian will be handed a copy of the most up to date HSE guidelines for infectious illnesses in schools.

Pupil Absence - Informing the bus escort

If a pupil becomes ill overnight or at the weekend and is unable to attend on the next school day, the parent/ guardian should contact the bus escort so the school bus need not come unnecessarily to the house. The evening before a pupil returns to school, the parent/ guardian should phone the bus escort to ensure their son/ daughter is collected in the morning.

Pupil Absence - Informing the school

As well as contacting the bus escort, the parent/ guardian must also contact the school office via the School App, stating the reason for the child's absence. This is very important for the following reasons:

- If a child has an illness which is recognised by HSE as an infectious disease, staff, other parents/guardians or the authorities may need to be notified. It is vital that information about an infectious disease is passed to the school as soon as possible.
- National Educational Welfare Board requires the reason for absence to be recorded
- Child absences may affect how staff members are assigned during the school day.

Returning to school

A pupil who has an infectious ailment, e.g. diarrhoea, vomiting, heavy cold, should remain at home until they are no longer infectious. The length of time before return will depend on the ailment and on the treatment. [Guidelines in Appendix 1](#) at the back of this policy, or in 'Management of Infectious Diseases in School' (Chapter 9), should be followed. For some infectious diseases, the school may require a doctor's 'fitness to return' note before the child is allowed to come back to school. Please refer to the [HSE guidance on when a child should return to school infographic](#).

Responsibility of School

If a child feels unwell or appears unwell, on arrival at school or during the school day, the procedures at the back of this policy, in Appendix 2, will be followed for the wellbeing of the child who is sick and of all members of the school community. On an ongoing basis, Scoil Bhríde,

Straffan aims to promote good hygiene practices that will help prevent transmission of infection. These practices will be taught as part of the SPHE curriculum and will be consolidated throughout the school day. They will include:

- Teaching and implementing effective hand washing throughout the school, with staff leading by example
- Teaching and implementing respiratory hygiene and cough etiquette, e.g. to turn away when coughing or sneezing, etc.
- Facilitating the Schools Immunisation Programme
- Provision of gloves, aprons, suitable sanitising cleaning products and cleaning equipment for staff who are in contact with bodily fluids when caring for a child.

Administration of Medication in School

In Scoil Bhríde, Straffan, we adhere to the School Administration of Medication Policy

Ratification and Review

This policy has been approved by the Patron Body and was ratified by the Board of Management on The policy will be made available to all parents/guardians and educational professionals on our website and on request from the school. The policy will be reviewed annually to ensure compliance with statutory requirements.

Signed: *Patricia O'Brien* 11/01/23

Chairperson, BOM.

Appendix 1

Common Ailments requiring Children to Stay at Home or to Visit GP

<https://www.hpsc.ie/a-z/lifestages/schoolhealth/File,14304,en.pdf>

CHICKEN POX: The child should not attend school until all scabs are dry and crusted. This is usually 5-7 days after appearance of rash.

DIARRHOEA: When your child has had diarrhoea due to infection, he/ she should only return to school once 48 hours have passed following the last loose bowel movement. For example, if your child has his/her last loose bowel movement at 11 am on Sunday morning, he/she cannot return to school until Wednesday morning.

VOMITING: As in the case of diarrhoea, the child should remain at home until 48 hours have passed since last episode of vomiting due to infection.

FEVER: The normal body temperature is 36.5 to 37.2 C. If the child develops a temperature, she/he should remain at home until 24 hours after the fever has passed.

HEAVY COLD SYMPTOMS OR FLU LIKE SYMPTOMS: e.g. large amount of yellow/green nasal discharge, sleepiness, ear pain and/or fever. The child should be kept at home until these have subsided and the he/ she is able to participate in the normal school curriculum.

MILD COLD SYMPTOMS: If a child's mild cold symptoms would prevent him/ her from participating in normal school curriculum, e.g. significant weariness at onset, streaming watery discharge from nose, persistent cough, he/ she should be kept at home.

CONJUNCTIVITIS: inflammation of the lining of the eye and eyelid, causing sore or red eyes; can be highly contagious if bacterial or viral. Children with red eye/s and a watery or sticky discharge are required to remain at home until evaluated by a doctor and treatment commenced. The GP will advise when the pupil can return to school.

IMPETIGO: The fluid inside the blisters is very infectious. The child should be taken to the doctor who will advise about return to school, usually when blisters have dried and healed or a minimum of 24 hrs after commencing antibiotics,

Common Conditions requiring Immediate Treatment

HEAD LICE: It is important to avoid contact between an affected child and others. If parents/guardians notice head lice, or are advised that they have been noticed in the child's hair at school, treatment must begin before the child returns to school. So long as the treatment begins before bed-time, the child may attend school the next day.

RINGWORM: A child with suspected ringworm should be taken to their GP and, if ringworm is confirmed, treatment should begin as soon as possible. Once parents/guardians attend to this, the child may return to school.

Appendix 2

Internal School Procedures when Child is Unwell

- If a class teacher is concerned that a child is unwell, she/ he will inform the Principal/Deputy Principal.
- Having observed the child, the Principal/DP and the class teacher will decide as to whether the child is well enough to stay at school.
- If the child needs to go home because he/ she has an infectious illness, or is too unwell to participate in school activities, the parents will be informed.
- In the case of a child who is unwell and is awaiting collection, staff will ensure that the child is supervised, reassured and made as comfortable as possible.

If the child has an infectious condition:

- further contact with other children will be limited by moving the child to a separate space in the classroom or by removing him/ her from the classroom
- all other necessary precautions will be taken to limit the spread of infection, i.e. careful hand-washing and use of suitable sanitizing cleaning products, as required
- the parent/ guardian will be required to complete their record of absence on the School App.