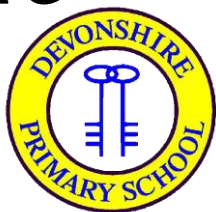


# Devonshire Primary School



Determined, Positive and  
Supportive.

Email: [attendance@devonshire.sutton.sch.uk](mailto:attendance@devonshire.sutton.sch.uk)

Telephone: 020 8643 1174

## *Should my child go to school today?*

Remember – Every  
School Day Counts!!

If your child is unable to attend school as they are unwell you **MUST** inform the school office on the first day of absence by 9.15am.



Telephone 020 8643 1174 and leave a message on the absence line stating your child's name, class and reason for absence.

**OR**

Email the same information to  
[attendance@devonshire.sutton.sch.uk](mailto:attendance@devonshire.sutton.sch.uk)

**OR**

Use the link on our school website  
<https://www.devonshireprimary.org/absence-from-school-1/>

On the first day your child returns to school please send in a note explaining the absence. We are legally required to record a reason for every absence so please assist the office staff by keeping us informed.



### **Headache, Earache & Stomach Ache**

Children with any of the above can go to school if you feel they are well enough. If symptoms persist please seek medical advice.

### **Raised Temperature**

Children can return to school 24 hours after the temperature has returned to normal.

### **Coughs and Colds**

Children can go to school. If your child is asthmatic, remember they may need their blue inhaler more often.

### **Flu and Swine Flu**

Children should go back to school when recovered – this is usually about 5 days.

### **Sore Throat, Tonsillitis & Glandular Fever**

Children with any of the above can go to school if you feel they are well enough.



### **Diarrhoea and Vomiting**

Children can return to school 48 hours after the last episode of diarrhoea or vomiting.

### **Impetigo**

Children can go back to school when their lesions are crusted or healed, or 2 days after starting antibiotics.

## Head Lice

Children can go to school with head lice but they must be treated for the condition to prevent further spreading.

Parents should treat their children and other family members by wet combing with a nit comb and conditioner or other medicated lotion available from your pharmacist.



## Threadworm

Children can go to school when they have started their treatment. Everyone at home should be treated.

## Hand, Foot and Mouth, Warts, Verrucae & Molluscum Contagiosum

Children can go to school. Verrucae should be covered in swimming pools and changing rooms.

## Conjunctivitis

Children can go to school once they have been treated. They should be encouraged to wash their hands to prevent further spread of infection.

## Measles, Chicken Pox, German Measles & Slapped Cheek



**Measles** – Children should go back to school four days after the rash has started.

**Chicken Pox** – Children should go back to school once all the spots have crusted over.

**German Measles** – Children should go back to school 5 days after the rash has started.

## Slapped Cheek

Children do not need to stay away from school.

Please let the school know of any of the above illnesses, as pregnant members of staff and vulnerable children may be affected.

## Mumps

Children should avoid school for at least 5 days after symptoms first develop.

## Whooping Cough

Children are infectious from about six days after they were infected – until three weeks after the coughing bouts start.

## Scarlet Fever

Children can return to school 24 hours after starting appropriate antibiotic treatment.

## What else do I need to know?

### Medicines in school

Children can come to school even if they are taking medicines.

If the medicine is 3 times a day, please administer it at home before school, after school and at bed time.

If the medicine is 4 times a day, please bring it to the school office where the office staff will be happy to assist you. The medicine must be prescribed and have the prescriptive label attached.



### Further advice:

You can also contact NHS Direct on 111

[www.nhs.uk](http://www.nhs.uk)

Local pharmacy – see your local pharmacist for help and advice

Information in this guide is taken from the Guidance on Infection Control in Schools and Other Childcare Settings – March 2017 and the NHS website