

It's the Law

Control of communicable diseases, particularly the serious ones, is the responsibility of the local health department. Your school district must follow directives from both local and state health agencies. Good cooperation is necessary between school, parents, and family physicians for the protection of students.

The parents first obligation is to see their children have proper immunizations. To meet the law, your child must present proof (by official record) the following immunizations or be subject to expulsion from school until the law has been met.

By law, your child is required to have:

1. **Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus (DPT):** This is a series of 4 or 5 injections. 7th grade (age 12)-TD or Tdap booster.
2. **Polio:** Series of 3 or 4 injections
3. **(MMR) – German Measles (Rubella), Measles (Rubella), Mumps Vaccine:** (2 injections required). 1st injection on or after first birthday. 2nd injection done by entrance into kindergarten or age 6.
4. **Hepatitis B:** Series of 3 or more injections done by Kindergarten or age 6.
5. **(Hib) – Haemophilus b:** 1 to 4 injections depending on the type of vaccine used and age.
6. **Varicella (Chicken Pox vaccine):** 2 injections required by entrance into kindergarten (age 6) or proof of disease.
7. **Meningococcal Vaccinations:** 7th Grade (Age 12) 1st dose of MPSV4 or MCV4. 12th Grade (Age 17) 1 booster of MCV4.

QUESTIONS?

Contact your Family Physician with any medical concerns.

When your student is ill you **MUST** call the school to report his/her absence and symptoms.

For questions relating to school immunization requirements, please contact:

School Nurse
Helen Bowden
(419) 782-6621

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GOOD SAMARITAN SCHOOL

Sick Guidelines

Guidelines to help you decide when to keep your student home from school.

When your student is ill you **MUST** call the school to report his/her absence and symptoms.



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County Board of Developmental Disabilities
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Sick Guidelines

In order to maintain a healthy school environment and prevent the spread of illness, please review the following guidelines for keeping your child home from school and/or returning to school. Failure to follow these guidelines will mean your child will be sent home until recovery is complete.

A Fever of 100 Degrees +

Temperature should stay below 100 degrees for 24 hours without taking a fever-reducer such as Tylenol, Motrin, or Ibuprofen before coming back to school.

Vomiting or Diarrhea

Students must be symptom free for 24 hours, without the use of medicine, while also being able to resume a normal diet.

Chickenpox

Students may return to school when all the spots are crusty and dry and no new spots are occurring. Usually 7-10 days.

Bacterial Infection such as Strep Throat or Bronchitis

Students may return to school after receiving an antibiotic for 24 hours and when he/she feels well enough to return.

Bacterial Infections such as Impetigo or Pink Eye

Students may return back to school after receiving antibiotics for 24 hours and no drainage is occurring from the student's eyes or sores.

Other

Undetermined rash that may be contagious or leaves the student feeling miserable and distracted while in class.

Severe coughing, difficult or rapid breathing, yellow skin or eyes, unusual dark urine, grey or white stool, stiff neck, lice, scabies or other parasitic infection.

If deemed necessary by the nurse regarding a possible suspicious communicable disease situation, the student must have evidence of an examination by a medical doctor stating the diagnosis and that he/she is ready to return to the program.

If Your Student Becomes Ill at School

- Students with any of the following signs or symptoms of illness shall be immediately isolated and given care.
- If necessary, parent/guardian is called and requested to transport the sick child home. Transportation should occur within an hour of receiving the call.
- If parent/guardian is unavailable, then it is necessary to have an alternative phone number and contact person to provide transportation.
- When an ill child is removed from the classroom, he/she is observed in the clinic area. Remember, the school provides only temporary care of an ill child.
- The school nurse administers immediate care and supervision, but due to the ratio of students, clients, and priority circumstances, she needs to be free to respond to all health care needs.
- The primary responsibility of your child's health is yours. Good Samaritan cares. Let's continue to be partners in the effort towards good health.



Returning to School Before Recovery May Mean

- The spreading of illness to others.
- Due to lower resistance, your child may catch another illness resulting in a longer recovery period at home.
- Plainly stated, if you suspect your child is ill, keep him/her at home.

It sounds simple, but school staff is often faced with students who are too sick:

- to learn
- to remain in the classroom
- to remain at school
- to be transported on buses

This affects the well being of others and disrupts programming as well as transportation. These are times you need to keep your child home.

Preventative Care to Stop the Spread of Germs

Cover your mouth.

Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when coughing or sneezing and throw the tissue away after you use it.

Wash your hands often.

Washing your hands and the hands of your children often will help protect you from germs.

Avoid touching your eyes, nose or mouth.

Germs are often spread when a person touches something that is contaminated with germs and then touches his or her eyes, nose, or mouth.

Practice other good health habits.

Get plenty of rest, be physically active, manage your stress, drink plenty of fluids, and eat nutritious foods.

Let's Work Together!!