

## **Welcome back Silver Families!**

I hope everyone had a wonderful safe and healthy summer. I'd like to review with all of you the guidelines you should use when you're unsure if your child is too sick to come to school, and when they should return after being ill. These guidelines are found in the Student Handbook as well. They're in place to help protect your child as well as the other students and staff in the school.

### **Fever**

Your student should remain at home if he/she has a fever greater than 100 degrees.  
he/she may return to school when he/she is fever free for 24 hours without any fever reducing medications (i.e.: Advil, Tylenol, aspirin).

### **Vomiting/Diarrhea**

Your student needs to remain at home until he/she is symptom free for 24 hours.

### **Conjunctivitis (pink eye)**

If your child looks suspicious for pink eye, please have him/her evaluated by a medical professional before coming to school.

If pink eye is confirmed, he/she may return to school 24 hours after the start of a prescribed medication.

### **Rashes**

Common infectious diseases with rashes are most contagious in their early stages. A child should not go to school with a rash unless it has been evaluated by a medical professional and authorizes a return to school.

### **Colds**

If your child has a thick or continuous nasal discharge, he/she should remain home. Very young children can not effectively blow their noses and wash their hands afterwards. Consequently, this spreads the disease to others.

### **Other highly contagious diseases (chicken pox, swine flu, etc.)**

Remember, a sick child will not be at his/her fullest learning potential. Also, keeping children home helps the child to recover faster and it prevents the staff, faculty, and other students from getting sick.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me.

In health,  
Cheryl Woren, RN