



**St Cuthbert's
Catholic High School**

Live life in all its fullness

Infection Control Policy

2022-23

Person responsible for Policy:	Medical Assistant/Business Manager
Committee responsible for Policy:	Finance, HR & Premises
Date To Governors:	November 2022
Date Agreed:	September 2022
Review Due:	September 2023 and annually thereafter
Is this Policy to appear on school website:	Yes

Contents:

[Statement of intent](#)

Preventative measures

1. [Legal framework](#)
2. [Ensuring a clean environment](#)
3. [Student immunisation](#)
4. [Staff immunisation](#)
5. [Contact with pets and animals](#)
6. [Water-based activities](#)

In the event of infection

7. [Preventing the spread of infection](#)
8. [Vulnerable students](#)
9. [Procedures for unwell students/staff](#)
10. [Exclusion](#)
11. [Medication](#)
12. [Outbreaks of infectious diseases](#)
13. [Pregnant staff members](#)
14. [Staff handling food](#)
15. [Managing specific infectious diseases](#)
16. [Monitoring and review](#)

Appendices

- a) [Managing Specific Infectious Diseases](#)
- b) [Infection Absence Periods](#)
- c) [Diarrhoea and Vomiting Outbreak Action Checklist](#)

Statement of intent

Infections can easily spread in a school due to:

- Students' immature immune systems.
- The close-contact nature of the environment.
- Some students having not yet received full vaccinations.
- Students' poor understanding of good hygiene practices.

Infections commonly spread in the following ways:

- **Respiratory spread** – contact with coughs or other secretions from an infected person.
- **Direct contact spread** – direct contact with the infecting organism, e.g., skin-on-skin contact during sports.
- **Gastrointestinal spread** – contact with contaminated food or water, or contact with infected faeces or unwashed hands.
- **Blood borne virus spread** – contact with infected blood or bodily fluids, e.g., via bites or used needles.

We actively prevent the spread of infection via the following measures:

- Maintaining high standards of personal hygiene and practice
- Maintaining a clean environment
- Routine immunisations
- Taking appropriate action when infection occurs

This policy aims to help school staff prevent and manage infections in school. It is not intended to be used as a tool for diagnosing disease, but rather a series of procedures informing staff what steps to take to prevent infection and what actions to take when infection occurs.

1. Legal framework

This policy has due regard to legislation including, but not limited to, the following:

- The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (COSHH) 2002 (amended 2004)
- Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974
- The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999
- The Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (RIDDOR) 2013
- The Health Protection (Notification) Regulations 2010
- The Health Protection (Local Authority Powers) Regulations 2010
-

This policy has due regard to statutory guidance including, but not limited to, the following:

- UK Health and Security Agency (2022) 'Health protection in children and young people settings, including education'
- DfE (2015) 'Supporting pupils at school with medical conditions'

This policy operates in conjunction with the following school policies and documents:

- Health and Safety Policy
- Supporting Students with Medical Conditions Policy
- Administering Medication Policy
- Animals in School Policy
- First Aid Policy
- Bodily Fluid Hygiene Policy
- Sharps Policy
- Head Lice Policy

Preventative measures

2. Ensuring a clean environment

Sanitary facilities

Wall-mounted soap dispensers are used in all toilets – bar soap is never used.
A foot-operated waste paper bin is always made available where disposable paper towels are used.
Toilet paper is always available in cubicles.
Suitable sanitary disposal facilities are provided where necessary.

Continence aid facilities

Students who use continence aids, e.g., continence pads and catheters are encouraged to be as independent as possible. Pads are changed in a designated area with adequate handwashing facilities, and disposable powder-free latex gloves and a disposable plastic apron are worn.

Cleaning contractors

A cleaning contractor is employed to carry out rigorous cleaning of the premises. Cleaning equipment is maintained to a high standard and is colour coded according to area of use.

The Business Manager is responsible for monitoring cleaning standards and discussing any issues that may arise with the contractor.

Handwashing

All staff and students are advised to wash their hands after using the toilet and before eating or handling food.

Blood and other bodily fluids

Cuts and abrasions are covered with waterproof dressings.
When coughing or sneezing, all staff and students are encouraged to cover their nose and mouth with a disposable tissue and dispose of the tissue after use, and to wash their hands afterwards.

Personal protective equipment (PPE) are worn where there is a risk of contamination with blood or bodily fluids during an activity. Gloves are disposable, non-powdered vinyl or latex and CE (Conformité Européenne) marked. If there is a risk of splashing to the face, goggles are worn.

Spillages of blood, faeces, saliva, vomit, nasal and eye discharges are cleaned up immediately. They are cleaned using a mixture of detergent and disinfectant. Paper towels or cloths are used, always wearing PPE, and they are disposed of after use. The school spillage kit is stored in the Medical Room.

Bites

If a bite does not break the skin, the affected area is cleaned with soap and water.

If a bite breaks the skin, the affected area is cleaned with soap and running water, the incident is recorded in the student accident log and medical advice is sought immediately.

Hypodermic needles (sharps)

Injuries incurred through sharps found on school grounds will be treated in line with the school's Sharps Policy. All sharps found on school premises will be disposed of in the sharps bin wearing PPE.

3. Student immunisation

The school keeps up-to-date with national and local immunisation scheduling and advice via www.nhs.uk/conditions/vaccinations/.

Each student's immunisation status is checked upon school entry and at the time of any vaccination by the school medical assistant and designated LA school nurse.

Whilst the school encourages parents to have their children immunised, parental consent will always be sought before a vaccination is given.

The school will ensure that any students with existing medical conditions are medically cleared to be given the vaccine in question.

A healthcare team will visit the school in order to carry out vaccinations and will be able to advise students if there are any concerns.

A risk assessment will be conducted before any vaccinations take place.

Girls aged between 12 and 13 can choose to get the HPV vaccine to protect themselves against some types of cervical cancer. This vaccine comprises two injections given 6-12 months apart.

All students aged 14 will be offered the 3-in-1 teenage booster vaccination to top-up the effects of the pre-school vaccines against diphtheria, polio and tetanus.

All students aged 14 will be offered the MenACWY vaccine as part of the routine adolescent schools programme.

Any students who become unwell after receiving a vaccination will be treated by the healthcare team who administered the vaccine, or by the school medical assistant, following the school's procedures for sick and unwell students.

Any side effects from the vaccinations, such as becoming unwell, will be reported to the healthcare team who administered the vaccination, allowing them to record the symptoms and the time that the vaccine was administered.

Any medication required to relieve the side effects of a vaccination, such as painkillers, will be administered in accordance with the school's Administering Medication Policy.

Regular communication is maintained after students return to lessons, as some side effects can take several hours to develop.

Members of staff will be with students before, during and after vaccinations, in order to keep the students relaxed and create a calming atmosphere.

The school will ensure that the venue used is a clean, open, well-ventilated room, where students can access water and fresh air.

Needles are kept away from students before and after the vaccine is administered.

Some vaccinations may involve an exclusion period in which students are not required to attend school. The administering healthcare team will provide advice in such cases.

4. Staff immunisation

All staff will undergo a full occupational health check prior to employment, which confirms they are up-to-date with their immunisations.

Staff should be up-to-date with immunisations; in particular, we encourage the following:

- **Hepatitis B:** We do not recommend Hepatitis B vaccines for staff in routine contact with infected children; however, where staff are involved with the care of children with severe learning disabilities or challenging behaviour, we encourage immunisation.
- **Rubella:** Female staff of childbearing age are encouraged to check with their GP that they are immune to the rubella (German measles) virus. If they are not immune, we encourage them to be immunised with the MMR vaccine, except during pregnancy.

In the event of infection

5. Preventing the spread of infection

Students should not attend school in the following circumstances:

- The student shows signs of being poorly and needing one-to-one care.
- The student has untreated conjunctivitis.
- The student has a high temperature/fever.
- The student has untreated head lice.
- The student has been vomiting and/or had diarrhoea within the last 48 hours.
- The student has an infection and the minimum recommended exclusion period has not yet passed.

6. Vulnerable students

Students with impaired immune defence mechanisms (known as immune-compromised) are more likely to acquire infections. In addition, the effect of an infection is likely to be more significant for such students. These students may have a disease that compromises their immune system or be undergoing treatment, such as chemotherapy, that has a similar effect.

The school medical assistant will be notified if a child is “vulnerable”. Parents are responsible for notifying the school if their child is “vulnerable”.

If a vulnerable child is thought to have been exposed to an infectious disease, the child's parents will be informed and encouraged to seek medical advice from their doctor or specialist.

7. Procedures for unwell students/staff

Staff are required to know the warning signs of students becoming unwell including, but not limited to, the following:

- Not being themselves.
- Not having a snack.
- Not eating at lunchtimes.
- Wanting more attention/sleep than usual.
- Displaying physical signs of being unwell, e.g., watery eyes, a flushed face or clammy skin.

Where a staff member identifies a student as unwell, the student is taken to the school medical assistant, or the school medical assistant is called to the class, where their temperature will be taken by the school medical assistant, and the student's parents will be informed of the situation.

Where the school medical assistant is unavailable, staff will:

- Call for a designated First Aider who will attempt to cool the student down if they are too hot, by opening a window and suggesting that the student removes their top layers of clothing.
- Provide the student with a drink of water.
- Move the student to a quieter area of the classroom or school.
- Ensure there is a staff member available to comfort the student.
- Summon emergency medical help if required.

Students and staff displaying any of the signs of becoming unwell will be sent home, and we will recommend that they see a doctor.

If a student is identified with sickness and diarrhoea, the student's parents/carers will be contacted immediately and the child will be sent home, and may only return until 48 hours have passed without symptoms.

If a staff member is suffering from vomiting and diarrhoea, they will be sent home and may not return until 48 hours have passed without symptoms.

If the school is unable to contact a student's parents/carers in any situation, the student's alternative emergency contacts will be contacted.

Contaminated clothing:

If the clothing of the first-aider or a student becomes contaminated, the clothing is removed as soon as possible and placed in a plastic bag. The student's clothing is sent home with the student, and parents are advised of the best way to launder the clothing.

8. Exclusion

Students and staff who are showing the symptoms of an infectious disease or have been diagnosed by a health professional or diagnostic test will be advised to stay away from the school for the minimum period recommended, if required, and until well enough.

The school will expect parents to agree that, if their child is unwell and has symptoms of an infectious illness, such as a fever, they should not attend the school, given the potential risk to others.

If a parent insists on a student with symptoms attending the setting, where they have a confirmed or suspected case of an infectious illness, the school will take the decision to exclude the student from school – on medical grounds - if, in the school's reasonable judgement, it is necessary to protect other students and staff from possible infection.

For some infections, individuals may be advised to remain away from school for a longer period of time and school will follow any advice received from the local health protection team (HPT).

If a student or member of staff is a close contact of someone unwell with an infectious disease, but is not confirmed to be infected, this is not normally a valid reason for exclusion; however, the local HPT may advise on specific precautions to take in response to a case or outbreak.

The school will seek to provide remote education where a student is well enough to participate in it.

The school is aware that exclusion may cause challenges for parents due to unexpected time off and, that some children may become vulnerable to domestic abuse or neglect during times where they would usually be at school. When recommending exclusion on public health grounds, the school will work with their HPT to consider any adverse effects or hidden harms a student may be exposed to by imposing isolation, and staff will be alert and proactive in sharing information as early as possible.

The school is aware that exclusion on public health grounds may cause some students or staff members to feel isolated or anxious. In such situations, the school will signpost them to mental health and wellbeing support services.

9. Medication

Where a student has been prescribed medication by a doctor, dentist, nurse or pharmacist, the first dose will be given at home, in case the student has an adverse reaction.

The student will only be allowed to return to school 24 hours after the first dose of medication, to allow it time to take effect.

All medicine provided in school will be administered in line with the Administering Medication Policy.

10. Outbreaks of infectious diseases

An incident is classed as an 'outbreak' where:

- Two or more people experiencing a similar illness are linked in time or place.
- A greater than expected rate of infection is present compared with the usual background rate, e.g.:
 - Two or more students in the same classroom are suffering from vomiting and diarrhoea.
 - A greater number of students than usual are diagnosed with scarlet fever.
 - There are two or more cases of measles at the school.

Suspected outbreaks of any of the diseases listed on the List of Notifiable Diseases will always be reported.

As soon as an outbreak is suspected (even if it cannot be confirmed), the headteacher will contact the HPT to discuss the situation and agree if any actions are needed.

The headteacher will provide the following information:

- The number of staff and children affected
- The symptoms present
- The date(s) the symptoms first appeared
- The number of classes affected

If the headteacher is unsure whether suspected cases of infectious diseases constitute an outbreak, they will contact the HPT.

The HPT will provide the school with draft letters and factsheets to distribute to parents/carers.

The HPT will always treat outbreaks in the strictest confidence; therefore, information provided to parents/carers during an outbreak will never include names and other personal details.

If a member of staff suspects the presence of an infectious disease in the school, they will contact the school medical assistant for further advice.

If a parent/carer informs the school that their child carries an infectious disease, other students will be observed for similar symptoms by their teachers and the school medical assistant.

A student returning to the school following an infectious disease will be asked to contact the school medical assistant.

If a student is identified as having a notifiable disease, as outlined in the guide to Infection Absence Periods, the school will inform the parents, who should inform their child's GP. It is a statutory requirement for doctors to then notify their local Public Health England centre.

During an outbreak, enhanced cleaning protocols will be undertaken, following advice provided by the local HPT. The Business Manager will liaise with the cleaning contractor to ensure these take place.

Under the Health Protection (Notification) Regulations 2010, the school will always report instances of the following diseases to the HPT:

- Acute encephalitis
- Acute meningitis
- Acute poliomyelitis
- Acute infectious hepatitis

- Anthrax
- Botulism
- Brucellosis
- Cholera
- Coronavirus (COVID-19)
- Diphtheria
- Enteric fever (typhoid or paratyphoid fever)
- Food poisoning
- Haemolytic uraemic syndrome (HUS)
- Infectious bloody diarrhoea
- Invasive group A streptococcal disease and scarlet fever
- Legionnaires' disease
- Leprosy
- Malaria
- Measles
- Meningococcal septicaemia
- Mumps
- Plague
- Rabies
- Rubella
- SARS
- Smallpox
- Tetanus
- Tuberculosis
- Typhus
- Viral haemorrhagic fever (VHF)
- Whooping cough
- Yellow fever

11. Pregnant staff members

If a pregnant staff member develops a rash, or is in direct contact with someone who has a potentially contagious rash, we will strongly encourage her to speak to her doctor or midwife.

Chickenpox: If a pregnant staff member has not already had chickenpox or shingles, becoming infected can affect the pregnancy. If a pregnant staff member believes they have been exposed to chickenpox or shingles and have not had either infection previously, she will speak to her midwife or GP as soon as possible. If a pregnant staff member is unsure whether they are immune, we encourage them to take a blood test.

Measles: If a pregnant staff member is exposed to measles, she will inform her midwife immediately.

Rubella (German measles): If a pregnant staff member is exposed to rubella, she will inform her midwife immediately.

Slapped cheek disease (Parvovirus B19): If a pregnant staff member is exposed to slapped cheek disease, she will inform her midwife promptly.

12. Staff handling food

Food handling staff suffering from transmittable diseases will be excluded from all food handling activity until advised by the local Environmental Health Officer that they are clear to return to work. Both food handling staff and midday assistants are not permitted to attend work if they are suffering from diarrhoea and/or vomiting. They are not permitted to return to work until 48 hours have passed since diarrhoea and/or vomiting occurred, or until advised by the local environmental health officer that they are allowed to return to work.

The school will notify the local Environmental Health Department as soon as we are notified that a staff member engaged in the handling of food has become aware that they are suffering from, or likely to be carrying, an infection that may cause food poisoning.

Food handlers are required by law to inform the school if they are suffering from any of the following:

- Typhoid fever.
- Paratyphoid fever.
- Other salmonella infections.
- Dysentery.
- Shigellosis.
- Diarrhoea (where the cause of which has not been established).
- Infective jaundice.
- Staphylococcal infections likely to cause food poisoning like impetigo, septic skin lesions, exposed infected wounds, boils.
- E. coli VTEC infection.

'Formal' exclusions will be issued where necessary, but employees are expected to provide voluntary 'off work' certificates from their GP.

13. Managing specific infectious diseases

When an infectious disease occurs in the school, we will follow the appropriate procedures set out in the Managing Specific Infectious Diseases appendix.

14. Monitoring and review

All members of staff are required to familiarise themselves with this policy as part of their induction programme.

The headteacher will review this policy on an annual basis and will make any changes necessary, taking into account the current effectiveness of infection control and prevention.

The next scheduled review date is September 2023.

Managing Specific Infectious Diseases

Disease	Symptoms	Considerations	Exclusion period
Athlete's foot	Scaling, peeling or cracking of the skin, particularly between the toes and on soles of the feet, or blisters containing fluid. The infection may be itchy, and toenails can become discoloured, thick and crumbly.	Cases are advised to see their local pharmacy or GP for advice and treatment.	Exclusion is not necessary.
Chicken pox	Sudden onset of fever with a runny nose, cough and generalised rash. The rash then blisters and scabs over. Several blisters may develop at once, so there may be scabs in various stages of development. Blisters typically crust up and fall off naturally within one to two weeks. Some mild infections may not present symptoms.	Cases are advised to consider pharmacy remedies to alleviate symptoms and consult their GP. Immediate medical advice should be sought if abnormal symptoms develop, e.g. infected blisters, chest pain or difficulty breathing.	Chickenpox is infectious from 48 hours prior to a rash appearing, and until all blisters have crusted over, typically five to six days after the onset of a rash. Cases will be excluded from school for at least five days from the onset of a rash and until all blisters have dried and crusted over. It is not necessary for all the spots to have healed before the case returns to school.
Cold sores	The first signs of cold sores are tingling, burning or itching in the affected area. Around 24 hours after the first signs appear the area will redden and swell, resulting in a fluid-filled blister or blisters. After blistering, they may form ulcers, then dry up and crust over.	Cases are advised not to touch the cold sore, or pick at the blisters. Sufferers of cold sores should avoid kissing people and should not share food and items such as cutlery, cups, towels and facecloths.	Exclusion is not necessary.
Conjunctivitis	The eye(s) become reddened and swollen, and there may be a sticky or watery discharge. Eyes may feel itchy and 'gritty'.	Cases are encouraged to seek advice, wash their hands frequently and not to rub their eyes. Parents will be advised to seek advice and treatment from their local pharmacist. The HPT will be contacted if an outbreak occurs.	Exclusion is not necessary. In the case of an unmanageable outbreak, exclusion may become necessary, as per the HPT's advice.
Cryptosporidiosis	Symptoms include abdominal pain, diarrhoea and occasionally vomiting.	Staff and students will be asked to wash hands regularly. Kitchen and toilet areas will be cleaned regularly.	Cases will be excluded until 48 hours have passed since symptoms were present.

Disease	Symptoms	Considerations	Exclusion period
Diarrhoea and vomiting (gastroenteritis)	Symptoms include diarrhoea and/or vomiting; diarrhoea is defined as three or more liquid or semi-liquid stools in a 24-hour period.	The HPT will be contacted where there are more cases than usual.	<p>Cases will be excluded until 48 hours have passed since symptoms were present – for some infections, longer periods are required, and the HPT will advise accordingly.</p> <p>If medication is prescribed, the full course must be completed and there must be no further symptoms displayed for 48 hours following completion of the course before the cases may return to school.</p> <p>Cases will be excluded from swimming for two weeks following their last episode of diarrhoea.</p>
E. coli STEC	Symptoms vary but include diarrhoea which can be bloody, abdominal pain, vomiting and fever.	Cases will immediately be sent home and advised to speak to their GP.	<p>Cases will be excluded whilst symptomatic and for 48 hours after symptoms have resolved.</p> <p>Where the sufferer poses an increased risk, e.g, food handlers, pre-school infants, they will be excluded until a negative stool sample has been confirmed.</p> <p>The HPT will be consulted in all cases.</p>
Food poisoning	Symptoms normally appear within one to two days of contaminated food being consumed, although they may start at any point between a few hours and several weeks later. The main symptoms are likely to be nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, abdominal pain and fever.	<p>Cases will be sent home.</p> <p>The HPT will be contacted where two or more cases with similar symptoms are reported.</p> <p>All outbreaks of food poisoning outbreak will be investigated.</p>	<p>Cases will be excluded until 48 hours have passed since symptoms were present.</p> <p>For some infections, longer exclusion periods may be required. The HPT will advise in such cases.</p>
Giardiasis	Infection can be asymptomatic, and the incubation period is between 5 and 25 days. Symptoms can include abdominal pain, bloating, fatigue and pale, loose stools.	<p>Cases will be sent home.</p> <p>The HPT will be contacted where two or more cases with similar symptoms are reported.</p>	Cases will be excluded until 48 hours have passed since symptoms were present.
Glandular fever	Symptoms include severe tiredness, aching muscles, sore throat, high fever, swollen glands in the neck and occasionally jaundice.	The sufferer may feel unwell for several months with fatigue and the school will provide reasonable adjustments where necessary.	Exclusion is not necessary, and cases can return to school as soon as they feel well.

Disease	Symptoms	Considerations	Exclusion period
Hand, foot and mouth disease	Symptoms include a fever, reduced appetite and generally feeling unwell. One or two days later, a rash with blisters may develop with blisters on the inside of cheeks, gums, sides of the tongue, and hands and feet. Not all cases will have symptoms.	Where rare additional symptoms develop, e.g. high fever, headache, stiff neck, back pain or other complications, prompt medical advice should be sought.	Exclusion is not necessary, and cases can return to school as soon as they feel well.
Head lice	Other than the detection of live lice or nits, there are no immediate symptoms until two to three weeks after infection, where itching and scratching of the scalp occurs.	<p>Treatment is only necessary when live lice are seen.</p> <p>Staff are not permitted to inspect any student's hair for head lice.</p> <p>If a staff member incidentally notices head lice in a student's hair, they will inform the student's parents and advise them to treat their child's hair.</p> <p>Upon noticing, staff members are not required to send the student home; the student is permitted to stay in school for the remainder of the day.</p> <p>When a student has been identified as having a case of head lice, a letter will be sent home to all parents notifying them that a case of head lice has been reported and asking all parents to check their children's hair.</p>	<p>Exclusion is not necessary, as headlice are not considered a health hazard.</p> <p>In severe, ongoing cases, the LA does have the power to exclude. This use of power must be carefully considered, and exclusion should not be overused.</p>
Hepatitis A	Infection can be asymptomatic. Symptoms can include abdominal pain, loss of appetite, nausea, fever and fatigue, followed by jaundice, dark urine and pale faeces.	The illness in children usually lasts one to two weeks, but can last longer and be more severe in adults.	Cases are excluded while unwell and for seven days after the onset of jaundice (or the onset of symptoms if no jaundice presents).
Hepatitis B	Infection can be asymptomatic. Symptoms can include general fatigue, nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite, fever and dark urine, and older cases may develop jaundice. It can cause an acute or chronic illness.	<p>The HPT will be contacted where advice is required.</p> <p>The procedures for dealing with blood and other bodily fluids will always be followed.</p>	<p>Acute cases will be too ill to attend school and their doctor will advise when they are fit to return.</p> <p>Chronic cases will not be excluded or have their activities restricted.</p>

Disease	Symptoms	Considerations	Exclusion period
		The accident book will always be completed with details of injuries or adverse events related to cases.	Staff with chronic hepatitis B infections will not be excluded.
Hepatitis C	Symptoms are often vague but may include loss of appetite, fatigue, nausea and abdominal pain. Less commonly, jaundice may occur.	The procedures for dealing with blood and other bodily fluids will always be followed. The accident book will always be completed with details of injuries or adverse events related to cases.	Cases will not be excluded or have their activities restricted.
Impetigo	Symptoms include sores, typically on the face and on the hands and feet. After around a week, the sores burst and leave golden brown crusts, and can sometimes be painful and itchy.	Towels, facecloths and eating utensils will not be shared by students. Toys and play equipment will be cleaned thoroughly; non-washable soft toys will be wiped or washed with a detergent using warm water and dried thoroughly.	Cases will be excluded until all sores or blisters are crusted over, or 48 hours after commencing antibiotic treatment.
Influenza	Symptoms include headache, high temperature, cough, sore throat, aching muscles and joints, and fatigue. Younger cases may present different symptoms, e.g. without fever but with diarrhoea.	Those in risk groups will be encouraged to have the influenza vaccine. Anyone with flu-like symptoms will stay home until they have recovered. Students under 16 will not be given aspirin.	There is no specific exclusion period; cases will remain home until they have fully recovered.
Measles	Symptoms include a runny nose, cough, conjunctivitis, high fever and small white spots inside the cheeks. Around the third day, a rash of flat red or brown blotches may appear on the face then spread around the body.	All students are encouraged to have MMR immunisations in line with the national schedule. Staff members should be up-to-date with their MMR vaccinations. Pregnant staff members and those with weak immune systems will be encouraged to contact their GP immediately for advice if they come into contact with measles.	Cases are excluded while infectious, which is from four days before the onset of a rash to four days after.

Disease	Symptoms	Considerations	Exclusion period
Meningitis	Symptoms include fever, severe headaches, photophobia (aversion to light), stiff neck, non-blanching rash, vomiting and drowsiness.	Students are encouraged to be up-to-date with their vaccinations. Meningitis is a notifiable disease.	Once a case has received any necessary treatment, they can return to school once they have recovered.
Meningococcal meningitis and septicaemia	Symptoms include fever, severe headache, photophobia, drowsiness, and a non-blanching rash. Not all symptoms will be present.	Medical advice will be sought immediately. The confidentiality of the case will always be respected. The HPT and school health advisor will be notified of a case of meningococcal disease in the school. The HPT will be notified if two cases of meningococcal disease occur in the school within four weeks.	When the case has been treated and recovered, they can return to school. Exclusion is not necessary for household or close contacts unless they have symptoms suggestive of meningococcal infection.
Methicillin resistant staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)	Symptoms are rare but include skin infections and boils.	All infected wounds will be covered.	No exclusion is required.
Mumps	Symptoms include a raised temperature, swelling and tenderness of salivary glands, headaches, joint pain and general malaise. Mumps may also cause swelling of the testicles.	The case will be encouraged to consult their GP. Parents are encouraged to immunise their children against mumps.	Cases can return to school five days after the onset of swelling if they feel able to do so.
Norovirus	Symptoms include nausea, diarrhoea, and vomiting. It is known as the 'winter vomiting bug' and the most common cause of gastroenteritis.	The HPT will be contacted if there a higher than previously experience and/or rapidly increasing number of student and staff absences due to diarrhoea and vomiting.	Exclusion until 48 hours after symptoms have stopped and they are well enough to return.
Panton-Valentine Leukocidin Staphylococcus aureus (PVL-SA)	Symptoms can include recurrent boils, skin abscesses and cellulitis.	The HPT will contacted if there are two or more cases.	Exclusion is not necessary unless cases have a lesion or wound that cannot be covered. Cases should not visit gyms or swimming pools until wounds have healed.
Respiratory infections, including coronavirus	Symptoms can be wide-ranging, including a runny nose, high temperature, cough and sore throat, and loss or change in sense of smell or taste.	Cases with mild symptoms, e.g. a runny nose and/or sore throat, can continue to attend if they are otherwise well.	Cases who are unwell and have a high temperature should remain at home until they no longer have a high temperature.

Disease	Symptoms	Considerations	Exclusion period
		<p>Students with symptoms will be encouraged to cover their mouth and nose with a tissue when coughing and sneezing, and to wash their hands afterwards.</p> <p>The DfE helpline and/or the local HPT will be contacted if an outbreak occurs or there is evidence of severe disease, e.g. hospital admission.</p>	Cases with a positive coronavirus test result should follow government advice on self-isolation – the school may refuse the entry of a confirmed case if it is deemed necessary to protect other staff and students.
Ringworm	<p>Symptoms vary depending on the area of the body affected.</p> <p>The main symptom is a rash, which can be scaly, dry, swollen or itchy and may appear red or darker than surrounding skin.</p>	<p>Students with ringworm of the feet will wear socks and trainers at all times and cover their feet during PE.</p> <p>Parents will be advised to seek advice from a GP for recommended treatment.</p>	<p>No exclusion is usually necessary.</p> <p>For infections of the skin and scalp, cases can return to school once they have started treatment.</p>
Rotavirus	Symptoms include severe diarrhoea, stomach cramps, vomiting, dehydration and mild fever.	Cases will be sent home if unwell and encouraged to speak to their GP.	Cases will be excluded until 48 hours have passed since symptoms were present.
Rubella (German measles)	Symptoms are usually mild. Symptoms include a rash, swollen lymph glands, sore throat and runny nose, mild fever, headache, tiredness, conjunctivitis, painful and swollen joints.	MMR vaccines are promoted to all students.	Cases will be excluded for five days from the appearance of the rash.
Scabies	Symptoms include tiny pimples and nodules on the skin. Burrows may be present on the wrists, palms, elbows, genitalia and buttocks.	<p>All household contacts and any other very close contacts should have one treatment at the same time as the second treatment of the case.</p> <p>The second treatment must not be missed and should be carried out one week after the first treatment.</p>	Cases will be excluded until after the first treatment has been carried out.
Scarlet Fever and Invasive group A Streptococcal Disease	<p>Symptoms include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flu-like symptoms, e.g. a high temperature, swollen glands and an aching body - Sore throat and/or tonsillitis - A rash that feels rough, like sandpaper, i.e. scarlet fever, typically on the chest and stomach - Flushed cheeks 	<p>Scarlet fever may be confused with measles.</p> <p>Antibiotic treatment is recommended, as a person is infectious for two to three weeks if antibiotics are not administered.</p>	Cases are excluded and can return 24 hours after commencing appropriate antibiotic treatment – cases not receiving treatment will remain infectious for two to three weeks.

Disease	Symptoms	Considerations	Exclusion period
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scabs and sores - Pain and swelling - Swelling and peeling of the tongue - Severe muscle aches - Nausea and vomiting - Peeling of the skin, typically on the fingers and toes 	If two or more cases occur, the HPT will be contacted.	
Slapped cheek syndrome, Parvovirus B19, Fifth's Disease	Where symptoms develop, a rose-red rash making the cheeks appear bright red may appear several days after a mild feverish illness. The rash usually peaks after a week and then fades.	<p>Cases will be encouraged to visit their GP.</p> <p>Parents are requested to inform the school of a diagnosis of slapped cheek syndrome.</p>	Exclusion is not required – cases are not infectious by the time the rash occurs.
Threadworm	Symptoms include itching around the anus or vagina, particularly at night, and worms may be seen in stools or around the bottom.	Cases will be encouraged to visit their pharmacy for advice on treatment.	Exclusion is not required.
Tuberculosis (TB)	Symptoms include cough, loss of appetite, weight loss, fever, sweating (particularly at night), breathlessness and pains in the chest. TB in parts of the body other than the lungs may produce a painful lump or swelling.	Advice will be sought from the HPT before taking any action, and regarding exclusion periods.	<p>Cases with infectious TB can return to school after two weeks of treatment if well enough to do so, and as long as they have responded to anti-TB therapy.</p> <p>Cases with non-pulmonary TB, and cases with pulmonary TB who have effectively completed two weeks of treatment as confirmed by TB nurses, will not be excluded.</p>
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fever	Symptoms include fatigue, fever and constipation. The symptoms of paratyphoid fever include fever, diarrhoea and vomiting.	All cases will be immediately reported to the HPT.	<p>Cases will be excluded whilst symptomatic and for 48 hours after symptoms have resolved.</p> <p>Environmental health officers or the HPT may advise the school to issue a lengthened exclusion period.</p>
Whooping cough (pertussis)	Symptoms include a heavy cold with a temperature and persistent cough. The cough generally worsens and develops the characteristic 'whoop'. Coughing spasms may be worse at night and may be associated with vomiting.	Cases will be advised to see their GP. Parents are advised to have their children immunised against whooping cough.	<p>Cases will not return to school until they have had 48 hours of appropriate treatment with antibiotics and feel well enough to do so, or 21 days from the onset of illness if no antibiotic treatment is given.</p> <p>Cases will be allowed to return in the above circumstances, even if they are still coughing.</p>

Infection Absence Periods

This table details the minimum required period for staff and students to stay away from school following an infection, as recommended by UK Health Security Agency.

*Identifies a notifiable disease. It is a statutory requirement that doctors report these diseases to their local PHE centre.

Infection	Recommended minimum period to stay away from school	Comments
Athlete's foot	None	Treatment is recommended; however, this is not a serious condition.
Chicken pox	Until all vesicles have crusted over	Follow procedures for vulnerable children and pregnant staff.
Cold sores	None	Avoid contact with the sores.
Conjunctivitis	None	If an outbreak occurs, consult the HPT. In the case of an unmanageable outbreak, the HPT may advise exclusions.
Coronavirus	Until fully recovered and no other member of the same household is presenting symptoms	If coronavirus is suspected, consult the local HPT.
Diarrhoea and/or vomiting	Whilst symptomatic and 48 hours from the last episode	GPs should be contacted if diarrhoea or vomiting occur after taking part in water-based activities.
Diphtheria*	Exclusion is essential.	Family contacts must be excluded until cleared by the HPT and the HPT must always be consulted.
Flu (influenza)	Until recovered	Report outbreaks to the HPT.
Glandular fever	None	
Hand, foot and mouth	None	Contact the HPT if a large number of children are affected. Exclusion may be considered in some circumstances.
Head lice	None	Treatment recommended only when live lice seen. Exclusion is not normally permitted. In severe, ongoing cases, the LA does have the power to exclude; however, exclusion should not be overused.
Hepatitis A*	Seven days after onset of jaundice or other symptoms	If it is an outbreak, the HPT will advise on control measures.
Hepatitis B*, C* and HIV	None	Not infectious through casual contact. Procedures for bodily fluid spills must be followed.
Impetigo	48 hours after commencing antibiotic treatment, or when lesions are crusted and healed	Antibiotic treatment is recommended to speed healing and reduce the infectious period.

Infection	Recommended minimum period to stay away from school	Comments
Measles*	Four days from onset of rash	Preventable by vaccination (MMR). Follow procedures for vulnerable children and pregnant staff.
Meningococcal meningitis*/ septicaemia*	Until recovered	Meningitis ACWY and B are preventable by vaccination. The HPT will advise on any action needed.
Meningitis* due to other bacteria	Until recovered	Hib and pneumococcal meningitis are preventable by vaccination. The HPT will advise on any action needed.
Meningitis viral*	None	As this is a milder form of meningitis, there is no reason to exclude those who have been in close contact with infected persons.
MRSA	None	Good hygiene, in particular environmental cleaning and handwashing, is important to minimise the spread. The local HPT should be consulted.
Mumps*	Five days after onset of swelling	Preventable by vaccination with two doses of MMR.
Ringworm	Exclusion is not usually required	Treatment is required.
Rubella (German measles)	Four days from onset of rash	Preventable by two doses of immunisation (MMR). Follow procedures for pregnant staff.
Scarlet Fever and Invasive group A Streptococcal Disease	24 hours after commencing antibiotic treatment	Antibiotic treatment is recommended, as a person is infectious for two to three weeks if antibiotics are not administered. If two or more cases occur, the HPT should be contacted.
Scabies	Can return to school after first treatment	The infected person's household and those who have been in close contact will also require treatment.
Slapped cheek/Fifth disease/Parvo Virus B19	None (once rash has developed)	Follow procedures for vulnerable children and pregnant staff.
Threadworms	None	Treatment recommended for the infected person and household contacts.
Tonsillitis	None	There are many causes, but most causes are virus-based and do not require antibiotics.
Tuberculosis (TB)	Students with infectious TB can return to school after two weeks of treatment if well enough to do so, and as long as they have responded to anti-TB therapy.	Only pulmonary (lung) TB is infectious. It requires prolonged close contact to spread. Cases with non-pulmonary TB, and cases with pulmonary TB who have effectively completed two weeks of treatment as confirmed by TB nurses, should not be excluded. Consult the local HPT before disseminating information to staff and parents.
Warts and verrucae	None	Verrucae should be covered in swimming pools, gymnasiums and changing rooms.
Whooping cough (pertussis)*	Two days from commencing antibiotic treatment, or 21 days from the onset of illness if no antibiotic treatment is given	Preventable by vaccination. Non-infectious coughing can continue for many weeks after treatment. The HPT will organise any necessary contact tracing.

Diarrhoea and Vomiting Outbreak Action Checklist

Date:	
Completed by:	

Action	Action taken?		Comments
	Yes	No	
A 48-hour exclusion rule has been enforced.			
Liquid soap and paper hand towels are available.			
Enhanced cleaning is undertaken twice daily, and an appropriate disinfectant is used.			
Appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) is available.			
Appropriate waste disposal systems are available for removing infectious waste.			
Infected linen is segregated, and dissolvable laundry bags are used where possible.			
Visitors are restricted, and essential visitors are informed of the outbreak.			
New children joining the school are delayed from joining.			
The health protection team (HPT) has been informed of any infected food handlers.			
Staff work in dedicated areas and food handling is restricted.			
All staff (including agency) are asked if they are unwell.			
Staff are restricted from working elsewhere.			
The HPT is informed of any planned events at the school.			
The school medical assistant is informed.			
Ofsted are informed if necessary.			