

# ★ ★ ★ ★ Guide to Childhood Illness

## Recommendations for Parents and Child Care Facilities

ILLNESS	WHAT YOU SEE	WHAT TO DO	WHEN CAN CHILD GO BACK TO CHILD CARE?
<b>5<sup>th</sup> DISEASE (Erythema Infectiosum)</b>	Fever, headache and very red cheeks. Lace-like rash on chest, stomach, arms and legs that lasts 3 days to 3 weeks. You may see the rash off and on. Usual for ages 5-14 and is unusual in adults.	Consult with child's doctor and ask about using over the counter pain/fever medicine. Give child plenty of fluids. Prevent scratching by trimming fingernails and putting gloves on the child during the night. Pregnant women exposed to this disease should consult with their doctor.	Keep child home if fever is present.
★ <b>CHICKEN POX (Varicella)</b>	Itchy, blistery rash with mild fever. Blisters usually occur in clumps and are more commonly seen on the stomach, chest and back. After several days, blisters scab over. Some children have only a few blisters, others can have several hundred.	Consult with child's doctor. Calamine lotion or cool baking soda in water bath can help to reduce itching. Prevent scratching by trimming fingernails and putting gloves on the child during the night.	Child should stay home, until all the blisters are crusted with no oozing scabs
<b>COLD SORES &amp; MOUTH SORES</b>	Fever, painful, small, fluid-filled or red blisters on mouth, gums or lips. The sores are usually reddish or purple and can appear one-at-a-time or in little bunches. Children with hand, foot and mouth disease may also have a small red rash on hands and feet.	The sores should be kept as dry and covered as possible. Do not allow children to share toys.	If the child is drooling and has sores, consult child's doctor before returning to child care. Otherwise, child does not need to miss child care.
<b>EAR, NOSE AND CHEST INFECTIONS</b>	May include mild symptoms such as cough, runny nose, watery eyes, sore throat, chills and tiredness associated with the common cold, croup, pneumonia, respiratory syncytial virus (RSV), bronchitis and ear infections.	Make sure the child gets plenty of rest. Ask child's doctor about using over the counter pain or fever medicine. The child and those caring for him should wash their hands often. Seek medical treatment immediately if child has the following signs of difficulty breathing: -Blue or gray skin around the nose, mouth or fingernails -Struggles to breathe -Makes noisy, high-pitched sounds when breathing	Child who is listless or with fever should stay home. Child without fever does not need to miss child care as long as child can participate easily in activities.
<b>DIARRHEA</b>	The child's bowel movements are more frequent, loose and watery than usual. Stool may contain blood.	Make sure the child gets plenty of rest and give a diet of clear liquids. Breastfeeding can continue. If symptoms continue, fever occurs, or if blood appears in stool, call your doctor. The child and care givers should wash hands frequently.	Child can go back to child care when diarrhea is gone and the child feels better. *There are special exclusion rules for <i>E. coli</i> O157:H7 and <i>Shigella</i>
<b>FEVER</b>	An increase in body temperature above normal. It does not always indicate serious illness. A fever may be present if the child's temperature is 101 degrees measured by the mouth. The most common causes of fever in children are colds, teething and recent vaccination.	Call child's doctor if your child is uncomfortable or has a change in behavior. If a child under 3 weeks of age has an ampit temperature of 100 degrees, call your doctor.	Child does not need to stay home unless child has a fever AND behavior changes, signs or symptoms of illness.
★ <b>FLU (Influenza)</b>	Fever, chills, sore throat, cough, headache, muscle aches, extreme sleepiness. Some children may develop pneumonia with influenza. Children with influenza may have nausea, vomiting or diarrhea but never without respiratory symptoms.	Consult with child's doctor. Make sure child gets plenty of rest. Ask doctor about over-the-counter fever/pain relievers and antiviral medicine. All children older than six months are recommended to get an influenza vaccination every year.	Child can go back to child care after the child feels well.
★ <b>HEPATITIS A</b>	Stomach pain, sick feeling, fever and diarrhea. Skin and white part of eyes might turn yellow.	Consult with child's doctor IMMEDIATELY.	Child can go back to child care one week after the start of symptoms.
<b>IMPETIGO</b>	Skin sore with a yellow, honey colored scab. It may ooze and drain. Most sores are on the face, around the nose and mouth.	Consult with child's doctor. Your doctor may give you medicine and will tell you how to take care of the sores. The child and care givers should wash hands frequently.	Child can go back to child care 24 hours after the child started medicine from the doctor.
<b>LICE (Pediculosis)</b>	Lice (bugs) and eggs (nits) in hair near scalp, especially on top of head, behind ears, and back of neck causing scalp to itch.	Use regular shampoo and cream rinse daily for 14 days. Comb hair everyday with a fine toothed comb while cream rinse is still in the hair.	There is no need for child to be sent home from child care the day of diagnosis and should be allowed to return after first treatment. Call 800-369-2229 and request "Getting Rid of Head Lice" brochure.
★ <b>MENINGITIS (Viral or Bacterial)</b>	Fever, headache and stiff neck are common symptoms in anyone over 2 years old. Newborns and small infants may appear over-sleepy or inactive, be irritable, vomit or feed poorly.	Consult with child's doctor IMMEDIATELY. Viral meningitis is only spread when someone has contact with an infected person's stool. Bacterial meningitis can be spread through the air, so close contacts may be given medicine to prevent illness.	Children with bacterial meningitis may return to child care 24 hours after starting antibiotics. Children with viral meningitis may return when feeling better.
<b>MRSA - community acquired (Methicillin resistant Staph aureus)</b>	A boil or pimple that can be swollen red and painful and have drainage. Often mistaken for a spider bite.	Consult with child's doctor. Treat and cover all open wounds. Reinforce hand washing and environmental cleaning.	Child or staff does not need to stay home if the wound is covered.
★ <b>MUMPS</b>	Rare in children with 2 doses of the measles, mumps and rubella vaccine. Fever, swollen and sore glands at the jaw. Sometimes children also have a cough and runny nose.	Consult with child's doctor and ask about using over the counter pain/fever medicine. Give plenty of liquids.	Child can go back to child care 5 days after start of symptoms or until symptoms are gone, whichever is longer.
<b>PINK EYE (Purulent Conjunctivitis)</b>	Eyes are red/pink with creamy or yellow discharge and the eyelids may be matted after sleep. Eyelids and around the eyes may be red, swollen and painful.	Consult with child's doctor. Child without fever should continue to be watched for other symptoms by parents or child care providers.	Child may return to child care when all symptoms are gone.
<b>RASH ILLNESS</b>	Usually red, splotchy areas on the skin, sometimes with bumps that may or may not be whitish in color. Child may have a fever or behavioral change.	Consult with child's doctor if child develops a fever and acts differently with the rash.	If the child has no fever or behavioral change with rash, then the child may return to child care.
<b>RINGWORM</b>	Ring shaped, scaly spot on skin or head. May leave a lighter spot on skin or a flaky patch of baldness on head. May have a raised donut-shaped appearance.	Consult with child's doctor. Ringworm is spread by direct skin to skin contact. Cover the area to prevent spread. Do not let your child share personal items (combs, brushes, clothing, towels, bedding). Dry skin thoroughly after washing and wash bathroom surfaces and toys daily.	Child does not need to miss child care. Child should <u>not</u> go to the gym, swimming pools or play contact sports. It is important to know that treatment may take at least 4 weeks.
<b>SCABIES</b>	Severe itching that can be worse at night. You may see small red bumps on the skin or burrows between fingers, on wrists or elbows, in armpits, or on waistline.	Consult with child's doctor.	Child can go back to child care 24 hours after first treatment.
<b>STREP THROAT</b>	Sore throats can be due to many causes. Strep throat is a severe form of a sore throat. Common symptoms include: sore throat, hard to swallow, fever, enlarged glands and extreme fatigue.	Consult with child's doctor. Give all medicine for the entire time directed. Antibiotics are not recommended for treatment without a positive laboratory test.	Child can go back to child care 24 hours after antibiotics are started.
<b>VOMITING</b>	Common causes of vomiting are sickness and upset stomach.	Consult with child's doctor if fever is present. Call doctor immediately if child is unable to keep fluids down for more than 24 hours.	Child can return to child care once symptoms are gone.
★ <b>WHOOPING COUGH (Pertussis)</b>	Persistent, deep-sounding cough. Some children may have a "whoop" sound in cough. Some may vomit or lose their breath during and after coughing.	Consult with child's doctor. Give all prescribed medicine for the entire time directed. Doctor may prescribe medicine to close contacts to prevent illness.	Child can go back to child care after 5 days of antibiotics or 21 days of cough if no antibiotics are given.

★ Immunization is available

Do you need a doctor? Call the Healthy Families Line at 1-800-369-2229.

Do you need health coverage for your child? Low cost or free health care coverage may be available for your child through the hawk-i program. Hawk-i provides child physical exams for well or ill children and medicine from the doctor, dental and vision services, immunizations, and much more. Call 1-800-257-8563 or visit: [www.hawk-i.org](http://www.hawk-i.org).

