



## CHILDHOOD DISEASES AND ILLNESSES CHART

DISEASE/ CONDITION	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUCTIONS FOR SCHOOLS	NOTES
<p><b>CHICKENPOX</b> (Varicella) (also see <a href="#">shingles</a>)</p>	<p>Caused by a virus.</p> <p>Slight fever, tiredness, headache and/or runny nose.</p> <p>Red, spotty, rash which turns into itchy, fluid-filled blisters which eventually dry up and crust over.</p> <p>Possibly contagious for 5 days but usually 1 to 2 days before onset of rash, and continuing until all blisters are crusted (about 5 days).</p> <p>Spread from person to person by respiratory droplets in the air or by direct contact with the fluid in the blisters and indirect contact through freshly contaminated household personal items (e.g., soap, soiled clothing).</p> <p>The period between being exposed to the infection and the appearance of symptoms is 2 to 3 weeks; commonly 14 to 16 days.</p>	<p><b>Needs to be reported to Peel Public Health. Please see <a href="#">Handling and Reporting Communicable Diseases for reporting procedures</a>.</b></p> <p>For reporting cases, complete <a href="#">Notification of Disease in Schools</a> form (PDF 171KB, 2 pgs) including the date of birth of the child.</p> <p>Child should be allowed to return when well enough to participate in all activities and once all the lesions have crusted.</p> <p>Exclusion is not necessary as this does not control further spread of the outbreak.</p> <p>Parents of other children, especially parents of children whose immune systems are low (immunosuppressed), should be notified that chickenpox is in the school and information should be provided about the disease. <a href="#">Letters to parents and staff</a> may be sent, at the discretion of the school principal, to alert them of precautions because of recently diagnosed chickenpox in the school.</p> <p>Encourage thorough <a href="#">hand washing</a> and <a href="#">respiratory etiquette</a>.</p> <p>Remember to protect the confidentiality of the student by not disclosing a diagnosis to concerned parents and/or colleagues. If contact follow up of</p>	<p>Vaccine available: Given as part of the routine <a href="#">childhood immunization schedule</a>.</p> <p><a href="#">Chickenpox</a> vaccine is given separately or in combination with measles, mumps and rubella (<a href="#">MMRV</a>).</p> <p>Vaccine is effective in preventing illness or decreasing severity if given within 3 days (and possibly up to 5 days under a physician's discretion) to someone in contact with chickenpox who has not had the chickenpox.</p> <p>Chickenpox virus can survive for many years in the body in an inactive form and be reactivated as shingles if a person is not able to develop fight off the infection (immunocompromised).</p>

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		those exposed is required Peel Public Health will contact those who are at risk.	
<b>COLDS</b> (common cold, rhinitis)	<p>Caused by a virus.</p> <p>Symptoms are usually mild and may include cough, sneezing, runny nose and/or fever.</p> <p>Easily spread by respiratory droplets and touching discharge from mouth and nose.</p>	<p>Does not need to be reported to Peel Public Health.</p> <p>May attend school if feeling well enough to participate. Having a cold need not restrict a child from playing outdoors.</p> <p>Encourage thorough <a href="#">hand washing</a> and <a href="#">respiratory etiquette</a>.</p>	<p>Treat the symptoms with over the counter medications at your pharmacy.</p>
<b>COMMUNITY ACQUIRED METHICILLIN RESISTANT STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS (CA-MRSA)</b>	<p>Caused by a bacteria.</p> <p>Staphylococcus aureus bacteria are normally present on the skin and in the nose of people.</p> <p>MRSA is resistant to many of the antibiotics available today.</p> <p>These infections usually manifest as skin infections such as pimples and boils and can occur in otherwise healthy people. They can be red, swollen, painful, or have pus or other drainage.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>You can carry CA-MRSA and not be sick, however you can still spread it to others and they can become ill.</p> <p>In most cases a person has the germ in their body but it does not result in a serious infection, however treatment choices are limited.</p> <p>Spread from person</p>	<p>Does not need to be reported to Peel Health.</p> <p>No exclusion needed.</p> <p>For all antibiotic resistant organisms, frequent and thorough <a href="#">hand hygiene</a> is the most important way of preventing the spread of any organism.</p> <p>Make sure that any cuts, open wounds (e.g., pus drainage) and scrapes are kept clean and covered until they have healed. It is also important to avoid unprotected contact with other people's wounds or bandages. Finally, do not share personal items such as towels, razors, washcloths, clothing or uniform.</p> <p>The school can request a doctor note for a student with suspected CA-MRSA.</p>	<p>Remember to protect the confidentiality of the student by not disclosing a diagnosis to concerned parents and/or colleagues.</p>

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	<p>to person by direct contact with hands that are contaminated. The risk of transmission is minimal if people wash their hands frequently and do not touch their face or nose when providing care.</p> <p>MRSA is not spread by normal contact such as shaking hands, touching an individual or hugging.</p>		
<p><b>DIPHTHERIA</b></p>	<p>An acute bacterial infection primarily affecting the nose and throat or skin.</p> <p>Symptoms can include general body weakness and discomfort, sore throat, loss of appetite, cough and low-grade fever (body temperature lower than 38.5 °C (about 101 °F) Within 2 to 3 days, a bluish-white membrane forms on the tonsils or inside the nose.</p> <p>Contagiousness is variable but usually 2 weeks or less, seldom more than 4 weeks.</p> <p>Spread by direct contact with carriers and less commonly through contact with articles soiled with discharges from lesions of infected people.</p> <p>The period between being exposed to the infection and showing the first symptoms are usually 2 to 5 days, occasionally longer.</p>	<p><b>Report immediately to Peel Public Health at 905-799-7700.</b></p> <p>Child will be excluded in consultation with Peel Public Health.</p> <p>Encourage thorough <a href="#">hand washing</a> and <a href="#">respiratory etiquette</a>.</p> <p>Remember to protect the confidentiality of the student by not disclosing a diagnosis to concerned parents and/or colleagues. If contact follow up of those exposed is required Peel Public Health will contact those who are at risk.</p>	<p>Vaccinations are given as part of the routine childhood <a href="#">immunization schedule</a> and every 10 years as an adult.</p> <p>Refer to physician for diagnosis and treatment.</p>
<p><b>FIFTH DISEASE</b> (<i>erythema infectiosum</i>,</p>	<p>Caused by a virus (parvovirus B19).</p>	<p>Does not need to be reported to Peel Public</p>	<p>No treatment is Indicated.</p>

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<p>parvovirus B19)</p>	<p>Mild rash illness that occurs most commonly in children. The ill child typically has a "slapped-cheek" rash on the face and a lacy red rash on the trunk and limbs. Occasionally, the rash may itch.</p> <p>Rash may be more pronounced during exercise, stress, or environmental changes (e.g., temperature and exposure to sunlight).</p> <p>An ill child may have a low grade fever, tiredness or cold like symptoms few days before the rash breaks out.</p> <p>The child is usually not very ill, and the rash resolves in 7 to 10 days.</p> <p>Found in respiratory secretion (e.g., saliva, sputum, or nasal mucus) of infected persons before the onset of rash, when they appear to "just have a cold."</p> <p>Spread probably from person to person by direct contact with those secretions, such as sharing drinking cups. A person infected with parvovirus B 19 is contagious during the early part of the illness, before the rash appears.</p> <p>During school outbreaks, 10% to 60% of students may get fifth disease.</p> <p>There is no vaccine for parvovirus B19.</p>	<p>Health.</p> <p>Child may attend school if feeling well enough to take part in activities since they are no longer able to spread the disease.</p> <p>Exclusion is not necessary as this does not control further spread of the outbreak.</p> <p>Pregnant personnel should be advised to contact their physician in making their decision to work when an outbreak occurs.</p> <p><b>Peel Public Health does not recommend that staff be excluded.</b></p> <p>Encourage thorough <a href="#">hand washing</a> and <a href="#">respiratory etiquette</a>.</p>	<p>By adulthood 50 to 80% of people have been previously infected with parvovirus B19, have developed immunity to the virus, and cannot get fifth disease again if exposed.</p> <p><b>Reference</b> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (February, 2011). Parvovirus B19 (Fifth Disease). Retrieved from <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dvrd/revb/respiratory/parvo_b19.htm">http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dvrd/revb/respiratory/parvo_b19.htm</a></p>
<p><a href="#">GASTROINTESTINAL</a></p>			

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<p><b><u>ILLNESSES AND OUTBREAKS</u></b></p> <p>Refer to <a href="#">Gastrointestinal Illnesses and Outbreaks section</a> in School Health Reference Guide for more information and instructions for schools.</p>			
<p><b>HAND, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE (Coxsackievirus)</b></p>	<p>Caused by a virus (coxsackievirus).</p> <p>Common viral illness of infants and children.</p> <p>The disease causes fever followed in 1 or 2 days by painful blister-like eruptions in the mouth usually located on the tongue, inside of the cheeks and gums, and/or a skin rash usually located on the palms of the hands and soles of the feet; it may also appear on the buttocks and/or genitalia. A person with HFMD may have only the mouth sores or only the rash.</p> <p>Blisters may persist for 7 to 10 days on palms, fingers and soles of feet.</p> <p>Virus is found in nose and throat discharges and feces of infected persons.</p> <p>Spread from person to person by unwashed virus contaminated hands by direct contact with nose/throat discharges or feces and by droplet spread when the infected person coughs or sneezes.</p> <p>The period between</p>	<p>Does not need to be reported to Peel Public Health.</p> <p>Once diagnosed by physician, student can return to school if well enough to participate in activities.</p> <p>Encourage thorough <a href="#">hand washing</a> and <a href="#">respiratory etiquette</a>.</p>	<p>Not related to the virus that causes disease in animals.</p>

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	<p>exposure to the infection and the appearance of symptoms is usually 3 to 5 days. Most contagious during the first week of the illness and perhaps longer since virus can persist in the stool of infected persons. No vaccine is available to protect against the enteroviruses that cause HFMD.</p>		
<p><b><u>HEAD LICE</u></b> (pediculosis) / <b><u>PUBIC LICE</u></b> (pediculosis pubis)</p>			<p>Refer to <a href="#">Head Lice (Pediculosis) section</a> of School Health Reference Guide.</p>
<p><b><u>HEPATITIS A</u></b></p>	<p>Viral infection of the liver.</p> <p>Symptoms include: fever, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, tiredness and abdominal discomfort. A few days later a condition called jaundice may develop where urine is a dark colour and the skin and whites of the eyes turn yellow.</p> <p>Disease may be mild particularly in young children. Symptoms can develop 15 to 50 days from the time of exposure.</p> <p>People are most infectious a week or two before symptoms occur and remain infectious for up to one week after the onset of jaundice.</p> <p>Spread by putting something in the mouth, such as food or water that has been contaminated with the feces of a person with Hepatitis A (even if it looks</p>	<p><b>Report immediately to Peel Public Health at 905-799-7700.</b></p> <p>Exclude from school until one week after jaundice first appears.</p> <p>Exclude from activities involving food preparation or handling until the 8th day after jaundice appears.</p> <p>Encourage thorough <a href="#">hand washing</a> and <a href="#">respiratory etiquette</a>.</p> <p>Remember to protect the confidentiality of the student by not disclosing a diagnosis to concerned parents and/or colleagues. If contact follow up of those exposed is required Peel Public Health will contact those who are at risk.</p>	<p>Vaccine may be given to contacts of an infected person within 2 weeks of exposure.</p> <p>Classroom exposure does not pose a significant risk for infection.</p> <p>Once a person has had hepatitis A they develop immunity and cannot be infected again.</p> <p>There is no carrier state.</p>

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	clean).		
<p><b><u>HEPATITIS B (HBV)</u></b></p>	<p>Viral infection of the liver.</p> <p>Healthy although some may develop chronic liver disease in later years.</p> <p>Others develop flu-like symptoms, such as fatigue and nausea, and may become very ill with fever, abdominal pain, dark urine, clay coloured stools and jaundice (yellow eyes and skin)</p> <p>Spread by contact with infected blood and body fluids including sexual contact. The infected blood or body fluid must enter a break in the skin or be absorbed through a mucous membrane (eye, mouth, vagina, anus).</p> <p>Hepatitis B is spread to others by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• through contact with blood or certain body fluids of an infected person e.g., a bite if infected blood or saliva enters the bloodstream a bite if infected blood or saliva enters the bloodstream</li> <li>• a carrier mother who can pass the virus to her baby during childbirth. All pregnant women must be screened for hepatitis B as of their prenatal care.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Needs to be reported to Peel Public Health. Please see <a href="#">Handling and Reporting Communicable Diseases for reporting procedures.</a></b></p> <p>For reporting cases, complete a <a href="#">Notification of Disease in Schools</a> form (PDF 171KB, 2 pgs).</p> <p>Exclusion unnecessary.</p> <p>Follow <a href="#">routine practices.</a></p> <p>Child may participate in full range of activities including swimming.</p> <p>Remember to protect the confidentiality of the student by not disclosing a diagnosis to concerned parents and/or colleagues. If contact follow up of those exposed is required Peel Public Health will contact those who are at risk.</p>	<p><b><u>Vaccine Available.</u></b></p> <p>Peel Public Health offers free vaccine to all Grade 7 students through the <a href="#">Hepatitis B grade 7 Immunization Program.</a></p> <p>For further information: Call Peel Public Health 905-799-7700 and ask for Sexual Health Information or Communicable Disease.</p> <p>Online, visit:</p> <p><a href="http://intheknowpeel.ca">intheknowpeel.ca</a>  <a href="http://peelsexualhealth.ca">peelsexualhealth.ca</a>  <a href="http://hardtospell.ca">hardtospell.ca</a></p> <p>* (adapted from "Hepatitis B" fact sheet, Healthy Sexuality Team, Region of Peel Public Health)</p>

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	Hepatitis B is <b>not</b> spread by water, food, kissing, sneezing or coughing.		
<b>HEPATITIS C (HCV)</b>	<p>Viral infection of the liver.</p> <p>Signs and symptoms are the same as those for Hepatitis B.</p> <p>Most persons with Hepatitis C do not have symptoms. This is especially true in children.</p> <p>Of the people infected with Hepatitis C about 60 to 70% will develop chronic infection.</p> <p>Spread by exposure to blood and blood products from a person infected with Hepatitis C.</p>	<p><b>Needs to be reported to Peel Public Health. Please see <a href="#">Handling and Reporting Communicable Diseases for reporting procedures.</a></b></p> <p>For reporting cases, complete a <a href="#">Notification of Disease in Schools</a> form (PDF 171KB, 2 pgs).</p> <p>Exclusion unnecessary.</p> <p>Follow <a href="#">routine practices.</a></p> <p>Child may participate in full range of activities including swimming.</p> <p>Remember to protect the confidentiality of the student by not disclosing a diagnosis to concerned parents and/or colleagues. If contact follow up of those exposed is required Peel Public Health will contact those who are at risk.</p>	No vaccine available.
<b>HERPES SIMPLEX Type 1 (HSV1)</b> (cold sores)	<p>Caused by a virus.</p> <p>Symptoms include blister(s) around the mouth or face, pain, fever, fatigue.</p> <p>Spread by contact with herpes virus in fluid from the blister(s) and saliva of carriers. The virus can also be spread in the absence of symptoms.</p> <p>Most people will have had exposure by age 5.</p> <p>Between outbreaks,</p>	<p>Does not need to be reported to Peel Public Health.</p> <p>Exclusion unnecessary.</p> <p>Encourage thorough <a href="#">hand washing</a> and <a href="#">respiratory etiquette.</a></p>	Discourage sharing of food, drinks, utensils, or anything that may transmit the virus.

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	<p>the virus stays in the body in a resting state. Recurrent infections may be less severe than original outbreak and shorter in duration but are equally as contagious while symptoms persist.</p>		
<p><b>HERPES SIMPLEX Type 2 (HSV2)</b> (genital herpes)</p>	<p>Caused by a virus.</p> <p>Symptoms include blister(s) in and around the genital area, pain in the genital or anal area, pain during urination, flu-like feelings, swelling in the lymph nodes of the groin, genital itchiness with or without sores.</p> <p>Spread by direct skin-to-skin contact, vaginal, anal and/or oral sex, mouth-to-mouth contact, mother to child transmission during vaginal delivery.</p> <p>Spread most often while sores are present or just before an outbreak (person will feel it coming on –itching, irritation and/or tingling in genitals), but can be spread without any symptoms (called asymptomatic shedding).</p> <p>Once infected, a person becomes a carrier for life — the herpes virus remains in the body in the nerve cells near the spine. Outbreaks occur 4 to 5 times per year on average.</p>	<p>Does not need to be reported to Peel Public Health.</p> <p>Remember to protect the confidentiality of the student by not disclosing a diagnosis to concerned parents and/or colleagues. If contact follow up of those exposed is required Peel Public Health will contact those who are at risk.</p>	<p>It is important to frame this STI (sexually transmitted infection) as a skin disorder to reduce shame and stigma.</p> <p>Emphasize that someone who has contracted genital herpes can live a healthy fulfilling life; there are medications to help treat the symptoms/outbreaks.</p> <p>Using a condom will decrease the chance of transmitting STIs including HIV. However, condoms do not always cover sores on genitals. It is better to refrain from sexual activity during an outbreak.</p>
<p><b>HIB MENINGITIS</b> (haemophilus influenza B meningitis)</p>	<p>Caused by a bacteria.</p> <p>Onset is usually sudden, including fever, vomiting,</p>	<p><b>Report immediately to Peel Public Health at 905-799-7700.</b></p> <p>Exclude cases for 24 to</p>	<p><b><u>Vaccine available:</u></b> given as part of the routine <b><u>childhood immunization schedule.</u></b></p>

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	<p>feeling tired and stiff neck.</p> <p>Spread by droplet infection and discharges from nose and throat during the infectious period.</p> <p>Contagious for as long as the organism is present in the nose and throat and possibly contagious for up to 7 days prior to the onset of the illness. Antibiotic treatment reduces communicability within 24 to 48 hours.</p> <p>The period between exposure to the infection and the appearance of symptoms is unknown, probably short, 2 to 4 days.</p>	<p>48 hours after the start of antibiotics. Symptoms usually severe enough to require hospitalization.</p> <p>Peel Public Health identifies close contacts and if necessary advised to go on a specific antibiotic and/or get vaccinated.</p> <p>Encourage thorough <a href="#">hand washing</a> and <a href="#">respiratory etiquette</a>.</p> <p>Avoid activities that would result in sharing saliva (e.g., kissing, eating utensils and dishes).</p> <p>Remember to protect the confidentiality of the student by not disclosing a diagnosis to concerned parents and/or colleagues. If contact follow up of those exposed is required Peel Public Health will contact those who are at risk.</p>	
<p><b><a href="#">HIV/AIDS</a></b> (human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immune deficiency syndrome)</p>	<p>HIV is caused by a virus which attacks the immune system. Over time, the immune system may grow weak and individuals living with HIV may become sick with different illnesses as the immune system is no longer able to defend the body from infections, diseases or cancers. This advanced stage of the HIV disease is called AIDS.</p> <p>HIV is spread when a body fluid containing enough of the virus (blood, semen, vaginal fluids and/or breast milk) enters into the bloodstream of another person (sexual intercourse, sharing needles for</p>	<p><b>Needs to be reported to Peel Public Health. Please see <a href="#">Handling and Reporting Communicable Diseases for reporting procedures</a>.</b></p> <p>For reporting cases, complete a <a href="#">Notification of Disease in Schools</a> form (PDF 171KB, 2pgs).</p> <p>Every individual is to be treated with respect and dignity, no matter their HIV status.</p> <p>It is important to maintain confidentiality if a student chooses to disclose his or her own or a family member's status. A breach of confidentiality is required when teachers detect that students</p>	<p>Teach comprehensive sexuality information, including sexually transmitted infections (STIs), birth control and abstinence and include experiential skill building, such as role plays about relationships.</p> <p>An individual living with HIV is required by law to inform any present or past sexual or drug sharing partners of their HIV status.</p>

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	<p>tattooing/piercing, sharing drug equipment, mother to child transmission - breast milk).</p> <p>HIV is NOT spread by touching, shaking hands, hugging or kissing, coughing and sneezing, giving blood, using public swimming pools or toilet seats, sharing bed linen, eating utensils or food, animal, insect or mosquito bites.</p>	<p>plan to hurt themselves or others.</p>	
<p><b>IMPETIGO</b></p>	<p>Impetigo is a contagious superficial infection caused by streptococcus (strep) or staphylococcus (staph) bacteria. <a href="#">Methicillin-resistant staph aureus (MRSA)</a> is becoming a common cause.</p> <p>Rash resembles a cluster of blisters or red bumps that may ooze or be covered with a honey-coloured crust. The rash usually appears around the mouth, nose and parts of the skin not covered by clothes.</p> <p>Spread by direct contact with the open sores of an infected person.</p> <p>The period between exposure to the infection and the appearance of symptoms is commonly 4 to 10 days.</p>	<p>Does not need to be reported to Peel Public Health.</p> <p>The student's parent can contact their health care provider for an appointment with the health care provider to discuss the symptoms of impetigo.</p> <p>Exclude from school from onset until blisters are dry or until at least 24 hours after the start of antibiotic treatment.</p> <p>Promote <a href="#">hand washing</a> and general hygiene.</p>	<p>Ensure child doesn't share towel or facecloth with others.</p>
<p><b><u>INFLUENZA</u></b></p>	<p>Caused by a virus.</p> <p>Symptoms include fever, sore throat, aching muscles, headache, chills,</p>	<p><b>Needs to be reported to Peel Public Health. Please see <a href="#">Handling and Reporting Communicable Diseases</a> for</b></p>	<p><b><a href="#">Vaccine available.</a></b></p> <p>Free vaccine available to all residents of Ontario over the age of 6 months.</p>

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	<p>cough.</p> <p>Spread rapidly by direct contact and also by coughing and sneezing.</p> <p>May become contagious 24 hours prior to the onset of symptoms, and continues for up to 7 days, may be prolonged in young children and immunocompromised individuals.</p>	<p><b>reporting procedures.</b></p> <p>For reporting cases, complete a <a href="#">Notification of Disease in Schools</a> form (PDF 171KB, 2 pgs).</p> <p>Phone Peel Public Health if greater than expected number of children with similar symptoms are absent or if parent reports physician diagnosed influenza.</p> <p>Encourage thorough <a href="#">hand washing</a> and <a href="#">respiratory etiquette</a>.</p> <p>Remember to protect the confidentiality of the student by not disclosing a diagnosis to concerned parents and/or colleagues. If contact follow up of those exposed is required Peel Public Health will contact those who are at risk.</p>	<p>Children should avoid ASA/aspirin preparations because of risk of <a href="#">Reye's Syndrome</a>.</p>
<p><b>MALARIA</b> (Plasmodium)</p>	<p>Caused by a parasite.</p> <p>Symptoms include fever, headache, muscle aches, pain and chills. The fever may recur every 2 to 3 days. The illness can be very severe.</p> <p>Malaria is spread when an infected mosquito bites a human and injects a parasite into the blood, by injection or transfusion of infected blood or use of contaminated needles and syringes.</p> <p>The time between the infective bite and the appearance of symptoms varies with the type of parasite.</p>	<p><b>Needs to be reported to Peel Public Health. Please see <a href="#">Handling and Reporting Communicable Diseases for reporting procedures</a>.</b></p> <p>For reporting cases, complete a <a href="#">Notification of Disease in Schools</a> form (PDF 171KB, 2 pgs).</p> <p>Exclusion is not necessary. Child should be allowed to return when well enough to participate in all activities.</p> <p>Promote <a href="#">routine practices</a></p> <p>Remember to protect the confidentiality of the student by not disclosing a diagnosis to concerned parents</p>	<p>Malaria is most commonly acquired outside of Canada.</p> <p>When travelling to an area where malaria exists, discuss the need for anti-malarial medication with a doctor.</p>

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		and/or colleagues. If contact follow up of those exposed is required Peel Public Health will contact those who are at risk.	
<p><b>MEASLES – RED (Rubeola)</b></p>	<p>Caused by a virus.</p> <p>Begins with high fever, cough, runny nose and red eyes often sensitive to light.</p> <p>Followed in 3 to 7 days by a red blotchy rash usually beginning on the face and lasting 4 to 7 days. There may also be white spots in the mouth (koplik spots).</p> <p>Spread is airborne through droplets from nose and throat.</p> <p>Contagious about 4 days before the rash appears to 4 days after the onset of rash.</p> <p>Symptoms usually appear 7 to 21 days after exposure.</p>	<p><b>Report immediately to Peel Public Health at 905-799-7700.</b></p> <p>Child can attend school on the 5th day after the rash appears and if well enough to participate.</p> <p>Persons with incomplete measles immunization or with exemptions to measles vaccine will be excluded from school if a case of measles is identified in the school.</p> <p>Encourage thorough <a href="#">hand washing</a> and <a href="#">respiratory etiquette</a>.</p> <p>Remember to protect the confidentiality of the student by not disclosing a diagnosis to concerned parents and/or colleagues. If contact follow up of those exposed is required Peel Public Health will contact those who are at risk.</p>	<p>Vaccinations are given as part of the routine <a href="#">childhood immunization schedule</a>. Measles vaccine is given in combination with mumps and rubella vaccine (<a href="#">MMR</a>) or mumps, rubella and varicella (chickenpox) vaccine (<a href="#">MMRV</a>).</p> <p>Since 1996, 2 doses of measles vaccine are required by law for all children attending school in Ontario.</p>
<p><b><u>MENINGITIS</u></b></p>	<p>Caused by both bacteria and viruses.</p> <p>An infection of the membranes and fluid covering the brain and spinal cord.</p> <p>Symptoms have a rapid onset and severity. They include: fever, headache, stiff neck (unwillingness to move head up and down), nausea, vomiting, sometimes a rash, confusion, irritability and drowsiness.</p>	<p><b>Report immediately to Peel Public Health at 905-799-7700.</b></p> <p>The extent of follow up depends on the type of meningitis.</p> <p>There are no specific control measures or follow up for contacts of viral or Streptococci pneumococcal meningitis.</p> <p>For contacts of meningitis due to haemophilus influenza B or neisseria meningitides, Peel Public Health will advise a specific</p>	<p><b>Not all forms of meningitis are contagious.</b></p> <p>Vaccines are available which protect against some forms of meningitis, but not all. Neisseria meningitides <a href="#">Serogroups A, C, Y and W-135 are vaccine preventable</a>. <a href="#">Serogroup C vaccine</a> is given as part of the <a href="#">childhood immunization schedule</a>.</p> <p>School and workplace are not considered high</p>

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	<p><b>Viral meningitis:</b> Is usually mild and less serious. The virus is found in the feces and respiratory discharges.</p> <p>Complications are rare and most people get better on their own. Antibiotics are not useful in treating or preventing viral meningitis.</p> <p>A person may be admitted to hospital for observation and a spinal tap to rule out bacterial meningitis.</p> <p><b>Bacterial meningitis:</b> Is more severe</p> <p>The three most common bacteria to cause this are Haemophilus influenza B, <a href="#">Neisseria meningitides</a> and Streptococcus pneumoniae.</p> <p>These bacteria are spread through nose and throat discharges of a healthy person.</p> <p>It is spread by people who are not sick but carry the bacteria.</p> <p>When a person is ill with bacterial meningitis they require hospitalization and antibiotic treatment.</p>	<p>antibiotic and/or vaccination, if necessary.</p> <p>Close contacts are persons living in the same household or those who may have shared saliva with the case (e.g., kissing, sharing toys, foods, drinks).</p> <p>Meningitis is not highly contagious and therefore is not easily spread.</p> <p>Avoid activities that would result in sharing saliva.</p> <p>Encourage thorough <a href="#">hand washing</a> and <a href="#">respiratory etiquette</a>.</p> <p>Remember to protect the confidentiality of the student by not disclosing a diagnosis to concerned parents and/or colleagues. If contact follow up of those exposed is required Peel Public Health will contact those who are at risk.</p>	<p>risk.</p> <p>Peel Public Health offers free vaccine to all Grade 7 students through the <a href="#">Meningitis Grade 7 Immunization Program</a>.</p>
<p><b>MONONUCLEOSIS, INFECTIOUS</b> (Epstein-Barr virus)</p>	<p>Caused by a virus.</p> <p>Symptoms include fever, sore throat, swollen lymph glands, abdominal discomfort, tonsillitis, general body weakness and discomfort, loss of appetite, may have enlarged liver and spleen, rarely</p>	<p>Does not need to be reported to Peel Health.</p> <p>No exclusion needed.</p> <p>Student may return to school when well enough to participate.</p> <p>Avoid activities that would result in sharing saliva.</p>	<p>If spleen is enlarged, student should not participate in contact sports.</p> <p>Most commonly recognized in high school and post secondary students.</p>

DISEASE/ CONDITION	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUCTIONS FOR SCHOOLS	NOTES
	<p>jaundice and rash.</p> <p>May be contagious for up to a year after infection and may remain throughout life. Over 95% of adults are asymptomatic carriers of the virus.</p> <p>Duration is from one to several weeks. Recovery usually occurs in a few weeks but some individuals may remain ill or experience fatigue for up to one year.</p> <p>Spread person to person through contact with saliva of infected persons. Contact can include kissing, sharing food or drink, or contact with contaminated hands and objects.</p> <p>The period between exposure to the infection and the appearance of symptoms is 4 to 6 weeks (30 to 50 days).</p>	<p>Encourage thorough <a href="#">hand washing</a> and <a href="#">respiratory etiquette</a>.</p>	
<p><b><a href="#">MUMPS</a></b></p>	<p>Caused by a virus.</p> <p>Symptoms include: fever; painful swelling of one or both salivary glands (located within your cheek, near the jaw line, below the ears), headache, muscle aches and pains, tiredness, loss of appetite.</p> <p>Contagious from 7 days before to 9 days after symptoms develop. Most contagious in the 2 days before to 4 days after the onset of symptoms.</p> <p>Spread from person to person through saliva or droplets from the mouth or</p>	<p><b>Needs to be reported to Peel Public Health. Please see <a href="#">Handling and Reporting Communicable Diseases for reporting procedures</a>.</b></p> <p>For reporting cases, complete a <a href="#">Notification of Disease in Schools form</a> (PDF 171KB, 2 Pages).</p> <p>Child can return to school 9 days after onset of swollen glands.</p> <p>Encourage thorough <a href="#">hand washing</a> and <a href="#">respiratory etiquette</a>.</p> <p>Remember to protect the confidentiality of</p>	<p>Vaccinations are given as part of the routine <a href="#">childhood immunization schedule</a>. Mumps vaccine is given in combination with measles and rubella vaccine (<a href="#">MMR</a>) or measles, rubella and varicella (chickenpox) vaccine (<a href="#">MMRV</a>).</p>

DISEASE/ CONDITION	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUCTIONS FOR SCHOOLS	NOTES
	<p>nose of an infected person.</p> <p>Can take from 14 to 25 days (usually 16 to 18 days) for symptoms to develop after contact with an infected person.</p>	<p>the student by not disclosing a diagnosis to concerned parents and/or colleagues. If contact follow up of those exposed is required Peel Public Health will contact those who are at risk.</p>	
<p><b>PERTUSSIS</b> (Whooping Cough)</p>	<p>Caused by a bacteria.</p> <p>May start with common cold symptoms, such as runny nose, mild fever and cough. It often turns into a series of severe coughing spells that can continue over a period of 6 to 12 weeks. A coughing attack may end with a high-pitched whoop as the person gasps for air and may vomit.</p> <p>Coughing is often worse at night.</p> <p>Most contagious early in the illness and for up to 21 days after the cough starts.</p> <p>Spread by close contact with the discharges or droplet spray from the nose and throat of an infected person.</p> <p>The period between exposure to the infection and the appearance of symptoms is 5 to 21 days.</p> <p>A child can return to school 5 days after starting antibiotics or 21 days after onset without antibiotics.</p>	<p><b>Report immediately to Peel Public Health at 905-799-7700.</b></p> <p>Child can return to school 5 days after starting antibiotics or 21 days from onset without antibiotics.</p> <p>The distinct cough can last 6 to 12 weeks even with treatment.</p> <p>Encourage thorough <a href="#">hand washing</a> and <a href="#">respiratory etiquette</a>.</p> <p>Remember to protect the confidentiality of the student by not disclosing a diagnosis to concerned parents and/or colleagues. If contact follow up of those exposed is required Peel Public Health will contact those who are at risk.</p>	<p>Vaccinations are given as part of the routine <a href="#">childhood immunization schedule</a>.</p> <p>Consult Peel Public Health to determine if a letter has to go out to the classroom contacts.</p>
<p><b>PINK EYE</b> (Conjunctivitis)</p>	<p>Caused by a bacteria, viruses and allergens.</p> <p>Symptoms include pink to red eyes with</p>	<p>Does not need to be reported to Peel Health.</p> <p>Exclude child if there is pus-like discharge from</p>	<p>Conjunctivitis caused by a virus or allergy is milder, without pus, not infectious and child does not need to be excluded.</p>

DISEASE/ CONDITION	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUCTIONS FOR SCHOOLS	NOTES
	<p>yellow, sticky discharge, swollen eyelids, increased tearing, burning, irritation/itchiness in eyes and often sensitivity to light, can accompany a cold or chest infection. Often the eyelids are stuck together in the morning requiring bathing in warm water to release the crusts.</p> <p>Contagious while there are symptoms.</p> <p>Spread by contact with contaminated articles or direct contact with the discharge from the eye(s).</p> <p>The period between exposure to the infection and the appearance of symptoms is usually 24 to 72 hours.</p>	<p>the eye(s) until at least 24 hours after the first dose of antibiotic treatment.</p> <p>Promote <a href="#">hand washing</a>.</p> <p>Avoid sharing towels or eye make up.</p> <p>Do not use swimming pools.</p>	
<p><b>PINWORMS</b></p>	<p>Caused by a tiny white threadlike worm that lives in the intestines and crawls out of the anus at night to lay its eggs.</p> <p>Symptoms include: anal itching, disturbed sleep, irritability and local irritation (although many children have no symptoms).</p> <p>Eggs are spread to others by the infected person's fingers after touching the infected anal area/stool of infected person (e.g., diapers) or by articles contaminated with eggs (e.g., clothing, bedding, food, or other articles).</p>	<p>Does not need to be reported to Peel Health.</p> <p>Exclusion unnecessary.</p> <p>Promote good personal hygiene (<a href="#">washing hands</a> after going to the bathroom, before eating or preparing food).</p> <p>Promote clean, short fingernails to prevent secondary skin infections on scratched skin.</p> <p>Children should be discouraged from sharing towels, swimming in pools, sucking fingers, nail biting and scratching anal area.</p> <p>Trimming and scrubbing the fingernails and bathing after treatment is important to help re</p>	<p>Refer to physician for diagnosis.</p> <p>Treatment available at Pharmacy.</p>

DISEASE/ CONDITION	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUCTIONS FOR SCHOOLS	NOTES
		infection and spread of pinworms	
<p><b>PLANTAR WARTS</b></p>	<p>Caused by a virus (human papilloma virus-HPV).</p> <p>Can appear as small, fleshy, or hard sometime painful lump, often with multiple black specks in the centre; usually only found on pressure points on the soles of the feet. Sometimes mistaken for corns or calluses.</p> <p>Spread from person to person by close physical contact or contact with a surface that a person with a wart touches, like a bathmat or a shower floor.</p> <p>Infection often spread in community gymnasiums, Swimming pools and showers.</p> <p>A tiny cut or scratch can make any area of the skin more vulnerable to warts. Also, picking at warts can spread warts to other parts of the body.</p>	<p>Does not need to be reported to Peel Health.</p> <p>Exclude from activities in which student is barefoot until warts have completely healed.</p> <p>Keep feet clean and dry. Change shoes and socks daily.</p> <p>Avoid sharing shoes and socks.</p> <p>Avoid direct contact with warts on other parts of body. Don't pick at warts.</p> <p>Avoid direct contact with warts on other persons.</p> <p>Encourage <b>hand washing</b> and skin washing regularly and well.</p> <p>Have kids wear waterproof sandals or flip-flops in public showers, locker rooms, and around public pools.</p>	<p>Refer to physician for diagnosis.</p> <p>Treatment available at pharmacy and physician.</p>
<p><b>PNEUMOCOCCAL DISEASE</b></p> <p>(Streptococcus pneumoniae, invasive)</p>	<p>Caused by bacteria.</p> <p>The major syndromes of pneumococcal disease are pneumonia, bacteria in the blood and meningitis</p> <p>Symptoms include quick onset of fever and chills, chest pain due to inflammation of the lining of the lungs, productive cough, and shortness of breath, rapid breathing, rapid heart</p>	<p><b>Needs to be reported to Peel Public Health. Please see <a href="#">Handling and Reporting Communicable Diseases for reporting procedures.</a></b></p> <p>For reporting cases, complete a <a href="#">Notification of Disease in Schools</a> form (PDF 171KB, 2 pgs).</p> <p>Exclusion unnecessary.</p> <p>Student may return to</p>	<p><b>Vaccine available:</b> Given as part of the routine <a href="#">childhood immunization schedule</a>.</p> <p><b>Other vaccines</b> may be recommended by a physician.</p>

DISEASE/ CONDITION	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUCTIONS FOR SCHOOLS	NOTES
	<p>rate, bodily discomfort and weakness.</p> <p>It is unknown how long the person is contagious but presumably as long as the bacteria appears in respiratory secretions.</p> <p>Spread by direct person-to-person contact via respiratory droplets.</p> <p>The period between exposure to the infection and the appearance of symptoms may be as short as 1 to 3 days.</p>	<p>school when well enough to participate.</p> <p>Encourage thorough <a href="#">hand washing</a> and <a href="#">respiratory etiquette</a></p> <p>Remember to protect the confidentiality of the student by not disclosing a diagnosis to concerned parents and/or colleagues. If contact follow up of those exposed is required Peel Public Health will contact those who are at risk.</p>	
<b>POLIOMYELITIS</b>	<p>Caused by a virus.</p> <p>Symptoms begin with fever, general body weakness and discomfort, headache, nausea and vomiting. If the illness becomes severe, muscle pain and stiffness of the neck and back with flaccid paralysis (Paralysis characterized by limp, unresponsive muscles) may occur. Occurs in the gastrointestinal tract with spread to regional lymph nodes and in few cases to the central nervous system.</p> <p>Most contagious from 7 to 10 days before and after the onset of symptoms but may be present in the feces from 72 hours to 6 weeks.</p> <p>Most commonly spread from person to person via the fecal-oral route but can be oral-oral route as well.</p>	<p><b>Report immediately to Peel Public Health at 905-799-7700.</b></p> <p>Child will be excluded in consultation with Peel Public Health.</p> <p>Encourage thorough <a href="#">hand washing</a> and <a href="#">respiratory etiquette</a>.</p> <p>Remember to protect the confidentiality of the student by not disclosing a diagnosis to concerned parents and/or colleagues. If contact follow up of those exposed is required Peel Public Health will contact those who are at risk.</p>	<p>Vaccinations are given as part of the routine <a href="#">childhood immunization schedule</a>.</p> <p>Rarely seen in Canada</p>

DISEASE/ CONDITION	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUCTIONS FOR SCHOOLS	NOTES
	<p>Symptoms normally develop 7 to 14 after contact with an infected person.</p> <p>Symptoms can appear as early as three days or as late as 35 days after contact.</p>		
<p><b>RABIES/ANIMAL BITES</b></p>	<p>Rabies is an infectious viral disease that affects the central nervous system of humans and warm-blooded animals. It is spread through the saliva and mucus membranes of an infected animal such as a dog, cat, fox, skunk, raccoon, coyote, bat and other wild animals. Pets and humans can become infected when they come in contact with these animals.</p> <p>Rabbits, squirrels, chipmunks, rats and mice are rarely infected with rabies but may carry other harmful germs. A physician should be consulted for these types of animal bites.</p> <p>Humans and other mammals can become infected through a bite, cut or scratch from an animal with rabies or if the rabies virus comes into contact with the mucus membranes in their mouth, nose or eyes.</p> <p>Rabies can be prevented if you seek medical treatment promptly following exposure to a rabid animal. Once symptoms appear, rabies is always fatal in animals and people.</p>	<p><b>Report all animal bites immediately to Peel Public Health at 905-799-7700</b> with the following information: Name and address of the victim (and the name of their parent/guardian if they are under 16 years old), Telephone number(s), age and weight of the victim; a description of the animal; name, address and telephone number(s) of the animal's owner; and a brief description of what happened.</p> <p>In addition, if the animal is a stray or a wild animal, get a good description of the animal, its location and report it to the local animal control office.</p> <p>In Brampton: 905-485-5800</p> <p>In Caledon: 905-584-2272</p> <p>In Mississauga: 905-896-5858</p> <p>Wash the affected area well with soap and water and flush the wound with running water.</p> <p>Ensure the victim gets medical attention as soon as possible.</p> <p>Remember to protect the confidentiality of the student by not disclosing a diagnosis to concerned parents</p>	<p>Do not touch or feed stray or wild animals.</p> <p>Avoid having animals that may bite in the classroom.</p> <p>Have pets vaccinated against rabies as recommended by your veterinarian.</p> <p>Teach children about animal safety.</p> <p>Educational information is available from the <a href="#">Environmental Health</a> Division of Peel Public Health.</p>

DISEASE/ CONDITION	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUCTIONS FOR SCHOOLS	NOTES
		and/or colleagues. If contact follow up of those exposed is required Peel Public Health will contact those who are at risk.	
<b>RINGWORM</b>	<p><b>Ringworm of the Body</b> (tinea corporis)</p> <p>Skin infection caused by a fungus, not a worm.</p> <p>Appears ring-shaped with a raised edge, very itchy and flaky.</p> <p>Contagious as long as lesions are present and living fungus persists on contaminated materials.</p> <p>Spread from person to person by contact with lesions on infected person or pets or indirectly by contact with contaminated surfaces (e.g., combs, unwashed clothing, floors, shower stalls, pool surfaces, benches).</p> <p>The period between exposure to the infection and the appearance of symptoms is usually 4 to 10 days.</p> <p><b>Ringworm of the Scalp</b> (tinea capitis)</p> <p>Begins as a small pimple and spreads outwards in a ring-shape leaving scaly patches causing temporary baldness.</p> <p>Living fungus may persist on contaminated materials for long periods.</p> <p>Spread by direct or</p>	<p>Does not need to be reported to Peel Health.</p> <p>Exclude from school until treatment started.</p> <p>While under treatment, should be excluded from swimming and showers.</p> <p>Can participate in activities involving skin to skin contact if affected area is covered.</p> <p>If affected area cannot be covered, skin to skin contact should be avoided.</p> <p>For ringworm of the scalp - may attend school but exclude from activities where sharing sport helmets, hats, towels and combs may lead to exposure of others until infection is cleared.</p>	<p>Refer to physician for diagnosis and treatment.</p> <p>Recurrence is common and infections are more frequent in hot weather so encourage good general hygiene, <a href="#">hand washing</a> and avoidance of occlusive footwear.</p> <p>Encourage children not to share hats, combs, towels, etc.</p> <p>For environmental cleaning see Preventing Infections section of School Health Reference Guide.</p>

DISEASE/ CONDITION	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUCTIONS FOR SCHOOLS	NOTES
	<p>indirect contact (e.g., sharing combs or hats).</p> <p>The period between exposure to the infection and the appearance of symptoms is usually 10 to 14 days.</p> <p><b>Ringworm of the Foot</b> (tinea pedis, Athlete's Foot)</p> <p>Scaling or cracking of the skin, sometimes blisters between the toes, usually itchy.</p> <p>Contagious as long as lesions are present and living fungus persists on contaminated materials.</p> <p>Spread by direct contact with infected person, or indirectly from contaminated floors, showers.</p> <p>The period between exposure to the infection and the appearance of symptoms is unknown.</p>	<p>For ringworm of the foot - can attend school but should be excluded from barefooted activities (e.g., showers, swimming).</p>	
<p><b>RUBELLA</b> (German Measles)</p>	<p>Caused by a virus.</p> <p>Generally a mild illness especially in children</p> <p>Symptoms include a low grade fever, swelling of the glands behind the ears and in the neck and a rash. Some people may experience aches, pains and swelling of the joints.</p> <p>Half of infections occur without a rash.</p> <p>Contagious from seven days before the rash appears and 5 to 7 days after onset of</p>	<p><b>Report immediately to Peel Public Health at 905-799-7700.</b></p> <p>Child can return to school 8 days after the onset of rash.</p> <p>Advise pregnant staff members to consult their physician (immune testing is routinely done prenatally).</p> <p>Encourage thorough <a href="#">hand washing</a> and <a href="#">respiratory etiquette</a>.</p> <p>Remember to protect the confidentiality of the student by not disclosing a diagnosis</p>	<p>Vaccinations are given as part of the routine <a href="#">childhood immunization schedule</a>. Rubella vaccine is given in combination with measles and mumps vaccine (MMR) or measles, mumps and varicella (chickenpox) vaccine (MMRV).</p>

DISEASE/ CONDITION	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUCTIONS FOR SCHOOLS	NOTES
	<p>rash</p> <p>Spread from person to person through droplets from the mouth and nose.</p> <p>Symptoms usually appear within 14 to 21 days after contact with an infected person.</p>	<p>to concerned parents and/or colleagues. If contact follow up of those exposed is required Peel Public Health will contact those who are at risk.</p>	
<p><b>SARS</b> (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome)</p>	<p>Caused by a coronavirus.</p> <p>Symptoms include general body weakness and discomfort, muscle pain and fever, quickly followed by respiratory symptoms including cough and shortness of breath. Diarrhea may occur.</p> <p>Symptoms usually appear within 3 to 10 days after last contact with an infected person.</p> <p><b>Only people with symptoms are contagious and can spread the disease;</b> only those who have been in "close contact" — having cared for, lived with, or had direct contact with respiratory discharges or body fluids of a person ill with SARS — are at risk of getting infected.</p>	<p><b>Report immediately to Peel Public Health at 905-799-7700.</b></p> <p>Exclude child from school.</p> <p>Encourage thorough <a href="#">hand washing</a> and <a href="#">respiratory etiquette</a>.</p> <p>Remember to protect the confidentiality of the student by not disclosing a diagnosis to concerned parents and/or colleagues. If contact follow up of those exposed is required Peel Public Health will contact those who are at risk.</p>	<p>The last reported case of SARS in the world was in May 2004.</p>
<p><b>SCABIES</b></p>	<p>Caused by a mite that burrows under the skin.</p> <p>Itchy rash, especially between fingers, on elbows, hands, around the waist, armpits, chest, genitals. The rash looks like curvy white threads, tiny red bumps, scratches or</p>	<p>Does not need to be reported to Peel Public Health.</p> <p>Exclude child until treatment has been completed.</p> <p>Encourage <a href="#">hand washing</a>.</p>	<p>Refer to physician for diagnosis and treatment.</p> <p>Scabies is not caused by lack of proper cleanliness and it can affect anyone.</p> <p>Wash any items that have come into direct contact with the person's skin (for example clothing, bedding and</p>

DISEASE/ CONDITION	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUCTIONS FOR SCHOOLS	NOTES
	<p>tiny blisters.</p> <p>Itchiness is especially intense at night.</p> <p>Itching may persist for one to two weeks after treatment</p> <p>Spread by skin to skin contact while shaking hands, dancing, sharing clothes, bedding or towels and by sexual contact.</p> <p>The mites can live on clothes, other objects and off skin for 3 to 7 days. The mites will die after 3 to 7 days infected items are stored in a plastic bag.</p>		<p>towels) in hot water (50°C).</p> <p>Place in the dryer on the hottest cycle for 20 minutes.</p> <p>Dry clean any item that can't be washed or pack the item loosely in a sealed plastic bag for 1 week.</p> <p>Put articles in a non-food freezer for 24 hours to kill the mites.</p> <p>Vacuum rugs, pillows, carpets and furniture.</p> <p>See <a href="#">Preventing Infections section</a> in School Health Reference Guide for environmental cleaning</p>
<p><b>SHINGLES</b> (<a href="#">herpes zoster</a>) (see also <a href="#">Chickenpox</a>)</p>	<p>Caused by a virus.</p> <p>Painful localized patch of blisters which may appear in irregular crops along nerve pathways.</p> <p>Spread by direct contact with the fluid from the blisters.</p> <p>Not as infectious as chickenpox.</p>	<p>Does not need to be reported to Peel Public Health.</p> <p>May attend school but keep blisters covered until scabbed over.</p> <p>Promote thorough <a href="#">hand washing</a>.</p>	<p>Vaccine available.</p> <p>Shingles is a reactivation of the chickenpox virus.</p> <p>A person who has never had chickenpox may get chickenpox from someone who has shingles.</p> <p>A person cannot get shingles from direct contact with someone who has chickenpox.</p>
<p><b>STREP THROAT AND SCARLET FEVER</b> (<a href="#">Group A Streptococcus (GAS) disease</a>)</p>	<p>Caused by a bacteria.</p> <p>Characterized by fever, sore throat, swollen lymph nodes, headache and possibly abdominal pain.</p> <p>Scarlet fever is characterized as a generalized sandpaper-like, flaky rash that accompanies strep throat symptoms.</p> <p>If untreated, ear infections, rheumatic</p>	<p>Does not need to be reported to Peel Public Health.</p> <p>Child may return to school after 24 hours of antibiotics, if feeling well enough to participate.</p> <p>Encourage thorough <a href="#">hand washing</a> and <a href="#">respiratory etiquette</a>.</p>	<p>Refer to physician for diagnosis and treatment.</p>

DISEASE/ CONDITION	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUCTIONS FOR SCHOOLS	NOTES
	<p>fever, arthritis or kidney problems might occur.</p> <p>Contagious from onset of symptoms until 24 hours after starting antibiotics.</p> <p>Spread person to person by droplets when coughing or sneezing.</p> <p>Possibly contagious for 1 to 3 days before symptoms appear.</p> <p>The period between being exposed to the infection and the appearance of symptoms is 10 to 21 days.</p>		
<b>TETANUS</b>	<p>Caused by nerve toxins produced by tetanus bacteria. It is most commonly found in soil.</p> <p>Symptoms include stiffness and convulsive spasms of skeletal muscles. The muscle stiffness usually involves the jaw (lockjaw) and neck.</p> <p>Not contagious from person to person. It is the only vaccine preventable disease that is infectious but not contagious.</p> <p>Spread from tetanus spores being introduced into the body through a puncture wound or laceration contaminated with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• soil or</li> <li>• street dust or</li> <li>• animal or human feces</li> </ul> <p>Symptoms usually appear within 3 to 21 days, but may range from 1 day to several months, depending</p>	<p><b>Needs to be reported to Peel Public Health. Please see <a href="#">Handling and Reporting Communicable Diseases for reporting procedures.</a></b></p> <p>For reporting cases, complete a <a href="#">Notification of Disease in Schools</a> form (PDF 171KB, 2 pgs).</p> <p>Student may return to school when well enough to participate.</p> <p>Remember to protect the confidentiality of the student by not disclosing a diagnosis to concerned parents and/or colleagues. If contact follow up of those exposed is required Peel Public Health will contact those who are at risk.</p>	<p>Vaccinations are given as part of the routine <a href="#">childhood immunization schedule</a> and every 10 years as an adult.</p> <p>Continued attention should be given to improving tetanus immunization in birth outside Canada and absence of immunization records.</p>

DISEASE/ CONDITION	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUCTIONS FOR SCHOOLS	NOTES
	<p>on the character, extent and location of the wound; average is 10 to 14 days.</p> <p>Note: Cases related to injection drug use, animal bites and lacerations have been reported.</p>		
<p><b><u>TUBERCULOSIS</u></b> (TB)</p>	<p>Caused by the tuberculosis bacteria.</p> <p>TB usually infects the lungs, but may travel in the bloodstream to other parts of the body.</p> <p>TB can only spread if a person with active TB of the lungs coughs or sneezes germs in the air.</p> <p>The symptoms of active TB disease are fever, cough, weakness, unexplained pains that won't go away and loss of appetite.</p> <p>Young children are rarely contagious.</p>	<p><b>Needs to be reported to Peel Public Health. Please see <a href="#">Handling and Reporting Diseases for reporting procedures.</a></b></p> <p>For reporting cases, complete a <a href="#">Notification of Disease in Schools</a> form (PDF 171KB, 2 pgs).</p> <p>With respiratory TB, the doctor will determine when the child can return to school (usually after 2 to 3 weeks of appropriate antibiotic therapy).</p> <p>When TB is in other parts of the body, it is not contagious, and children do not need to be excluded.</p> <p>Peel Public Health will notify the school if classroom follow-up is necessary. The decision will depend on whether the person with TB is contagious, how much time the person may have spent in the school and the susceptibility of the persons in the school.</p> <p>Remember to protect the confidentiality of the student by not disclosing a diagnosis to concerned parents and/or colleagues. If contact follow up of those exposed is required Peel Public Health will contact</p>	<p>A positive skin test does <b>not</b> mean a person has active TB. It only means the person has been exposed to the germ at some time. These individuals should not be sent home.</p> <p>A physician will do a chest x-ray to see if the TB germ has done any harm.</p> <p>Free medication is available through Peel Public Health for those who have been exposed to reduce the risk of future disease.</p> <p>It is important to recognize that the school community is at minimal risk for acquiring TB.</p>

DISEASE/ CONDITION	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUCTIONS FOR SCHOOLS	NOTES
<p><b><u>TYPHOID FEVER</u></b></p> <p>Refer to <b><u>Typhoid Fever</u></b> in School Health Reference Guide for more information and instructions for schools.</p>		<p>those who are at risk.</p>	<p>Vaccine available.</p>
<p><b><u>WEST NILE VIRUS</u></b> <b>(WNV)</b></p>	<p>Spread to humans through the bite of an infected mosquito. Mosquitoes become infected by biting an infected bird.</p> <p>Symptoms usually appear within 3 to 15 days of being bitten by a mosquito.</p> <p>Symptoms include fever, tiredness, body aches, occasional skin rashes and swollen lymph glands.</p> <p>More serious illness may present with headache, high fever, neck stiffness, a lowered level of consciousness, confusion, coma, tremors, convulsions, muscle weakness and paralysis.</p> <p>The illness can last as short as a few days to several weeks.</p>	<p><b>Report immediately to Peel Public Health at 905-799-7700.</b></p> <p>The mosquitoes that carry WNV are generally more active during the early morning and early evening, so children who attend school during the daytime are at minimal risk for exposure.</p> <p>Schools can reduce mosquitoes by removing breeding areas, including stagnant water, and taking precautions against mosquito bites.</p> <p>Remember to protect the confidentiality of the student by not disclosing a diagnosis to concerned parents and/or colleagues. If contact follow up of those exposed is required Peel Public Health will contact those who are at risk.</p>	<p>There is currently no vaccine available to protect people against WNV.</p> <p>Serious illness can occur in people of any age; however, people over age 50 and people with weakened immune systems are at the highest risk of getting severely ill when infected with WNV.</p>

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**Disclaimer:**

The Region of Peel School Health Reference Guide is a supplementary resource to relevant Peel and Dufferin-Peel school board policies. **Always refer to school board policy first if you have questions or concerns.**