This policy was adopted on	Signed on behalf of BASK	Date for next review
11/12/2024	Andy McEwing	December 2025

BASK Sickness and Illness Policy

At **BASK** we follow the guide on Infection Prevention and Control in Childcare Settings (Daycare and Child-minding's Settings) as directed by Infection Control Team Scotland and the exclusion criteria from BASK on exclusion times for specific illnesses e.g sickness, diarrhoea, measles, chicken pox and slap cheek etc to protect other Children and staff at BASK.

A copy of this guideline can be found at

https://www.nhsggc.org.uk/media/254151/exclusion-criteria-for-childcare-andchildminding-settings-poster-2018.pdf

Exclusion criteria for childcare and childminding settings

Recommended time to be kept away from childcare and childminding If you have any questions please contact your local Health protection Team (HPT)

Name: Public Health Protection Unit, Greater Glasgow and Clyde

Telephone Number: 0141 201 4917

Main points:

- · Any child who is unwell should not attend regardless of whether they have a confirmed infection
- Children with diarrhoea and/or vomiting should be excluded until they have no symptoms for 48 hours following their last episode
- · Children with unexplained rashes should be considered infectious until assessed by a doctor
- · Contact a member of the HPT if required for advice and always if an outbreak is expected

Infection or symptoms	Recommended Exclusion	Comments		
1. Rashes/ skin infections				
Athletes foot.	None.	Not serious infection child should be		
		treated.		
Chickenpox (Varicella Zoster).	Until all vesicles have crusted	Pregnant staff should seek advice from		
	over (usually 5 days).	their GP if they have no history of having		
		the illness.		
Cold sores (herpes simplex).	None.	Avoid kissing and contact with the sore.		
German measles (rubella).	7 days before rash and 7 days	Preventable by vaccination (MMR x		
	after.	2 doses). Pregnant staff should seek		
		prompt advice from their GP.		
Hand Foot and Mouth	None.	If a large number of children affected		
(coxsackie).		contact HPT. Exclusion may be considered		
		in some circumstances.		
Impetigo (Streptococcal	Until lesions are crusted	Antibiotics reduce the infectious period.		
Group A skin infection).	or healed or 48 hours after			
	starting antibiotics .			
Measles.	4 days from onset of rash.	Preventable by immunisation. (MMR		
		x 2 doses). Pregnant staff should seek		
		prompt advice from their GP.		
Ringworm.	Not usually required unless	Treatment is required.		
	extensive.			
Scabies.	Until first treatment has been	2 treatments are required including		
	completed.	treatment for household and close		
		contacts.		
Scarlet fever.	Child can return 24 hours	Antibiotic treatment is recommended for		
	after starting appropriate	the affected child.		
	antibiotic treatment.			
Slapped cheek/fifth disease.	None (once rash has	Pregnant contacts of a case should		
Parvovirus B19.	developed).	consult their GP.		
Shingles.	Exclude only if rash is	Can cause chickenpox in those who are		
	weeping and cannot be	not immune, ie have not had chickenpox.		
	covered.	It is spread by very close contact and		
		touch.		
Warts and verrucae.	None.	Verrucae should be covered in swimming		
		pools, gymnasiums and changing rooms.		

	2. Diarrhoea and vomiting	g illness		
Diarrhoea and/or vomiting. 48 hours from last episode of				
	diarrhoea or vomiting.			
E. coli O157 STEC Typhoid and	Should be excluded for 48	Further exclusion is required for children		
paratyphoid (enteric fever)	hours from the last episode of	aged 5 years or younger and those who		
Shigella (dysentery).	diarrhoea for E. coli 0157.	have difficulty in adhering to hygiene		
	Further exclusion may be	practices.		
	required for some children			
	until they are no longer			
	excreting. Exclusion is also			
	variable for enteric fever and			
	dysentery. HPT will advise.			
Cryptosporidiosis.	Exclude for 48 hours from the	Exclusion from swimming is advisable for		
cryptosportatosis.		2 weeks after the diarrhoea has settled.		
	last episode of diarrhoea.			
3. Respiratory infecti Flu (influenza). Until recovered.		If an outbreak/cluster occurs, consult		
rta (intuenza).	oncicrecovered.	vour local HPT.		
Tuberculosis.	Advised by HPT on individual	Only pulmonary (lung) TB is infectious to		
Tuber cutosis.	cases.	others. Needs close, prolonged contact		
	cases.			
Wheeping cough (portuggic)	49 hours from starting	to spread. Preventable by vaccination. After		
Whooping cough (pertussis).	48 hours from starting	-		
	antibiotic treatment, or 21	treatment, non-infectious coughing may		
	days from onset of illness if	continue for many weeks.		
	no antibiotic treatment.			
4. Other infections				
Conjunctivitis.	None .	If an outbreak/cluster occurs, consult		
Distates	Firster to constant	your local HPT.		
Diphtheria.	Exclusion is essential.	Family contacts must be excluded until		
	Always consult your local HPT.	cleared to return by your local HPT.		
		Preventable by vaccination.		
Glandular fever.	None.			
Head lice.	None.	Treatment is recommended only in cases		
		where live lice have been seen.		
Hepatitis A.	Exclude until 7 days after			
	onset of jaundice (or 7 days			
	after symptom onset if no			
	jaundice).			
Hepatitis B, C, HIV/AIDS.	None.	Hepatitis B and C and HIV are bloodborne		
		viruses that are not infectious through		
		casual contact.		
Meningococcal meningitis/	Until recovered.	Meningitis ACWY and B are preventable		
septicaemia.		by vaccination.		
		There is no reason to exclude siblings or		
		other close contacts of a case.		
Meningitis due to other	Until recovered.	Hib and pneumococcal meningitis are		
bacteria.		preventable by vaccination. There is no		
		reason to exclude siblings or other close		
		contacts of a case.		

Meningitis viral.	None	Milder illness. There is no reason to exclude siblings and other close contacts of a case. Contact tracing is not required.
MRSA.	None.	Good hand hygiene and environmental cleaning.
Mumps.	Exclude child for 5 days after	Preventable by vaccination (MMR x2 doses).
Threadworms.	None.	Treatment is recommended for the child and household contacts.
Tonsillitis.	None.	There are many causes, but most cases are due to viruses and do not need an antibiotic.