



# How Sick is Too Sick?

## When Children and Staff Should Stay Home from School or Child Care

During Colorado's response to the COVID-19 pandemic, children and staff who have been exposed to a positive case or who have symptoms consistent with COVID-19 listed below, must follow the Guidance for Cases and Outbreaks in Child Care and Schools.

### MAJOR SYMPTOMS of COVID-19

- Feeling feverish, having chills or temperature of 100.4°F or greater
- Loss of taste or smell
- New or unexplained persistent cough
- Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing

### MINOR SYMPTOMS of COVID-19

- Sore throat
- Runny nose or congestion
- Muscle or body aches
- Headache
- Fatigue
- Nausea, vomiting
- Diarrhea

\* 2 or more minor symptoms

### There are four main reasons to keep children and adults at home:

1. Someone who the child or staff lives with (or has had close contact with) has been diagnosed with COVID-19, or has symptoms of COVID-19.
2. The child or staff member does not feel well enough to take part in usual activities. For example, a child is overly tired, fussy or will not stop crying.
3. A child needs more care than teachers and staff can give while still caring for the other children.
4. The symptom or illness is on this list, and staying home is required.

Remember, the best ways to stop the spread of infection is through good hand washing and staying home when sick.

Symptoms	Child or staff must stay home?
<b>Diarrhea</b> Frequent, loose, or watery stools (poop) compared to normal ones that are not caused by food or medicine.	<b>Yes</b> - if the diarrhea can be explained* by a specific illness then follow the exclusion guidelines for that illness. If the diarrhea is unexplained then follow the COVID-19 Guidance for Cases and Outbreaks in Child Care and Schools found at <a href="https://covid19.colorado.gov/cases-and-outbreaks-child-care-schools">https://covid19.colorado.gov/cases-and-outbreaks-child-care-schools</a> .  Children and staff may return 24 hours after their last episode of diarrhea unless the diarrhea is caused by an illness that requires them to stay home longer.
<b>Fever</b> Fever is a temperature of 100.4°F or greater. Babies who are 4 months or younger need to see a doctor right away for a fever of 100°F or higher.	<b>Yes</b> - If the fever can be explained* by a specific illness then follow exclusion guidelines for that illness. If the fever is unexplained then follow the COVID-19 Guidance for Cases and Outbreaks in Child Care and Schools found at <a href="https://covid19.colorado.gov/cases-and-outbreaks-child-care-schools">https://covid19.colorado.gov/cases-and-outbreaks-child-care-schools</a> .





Symptoms	Child or staff must stay home?
Vomiting/Throwing Up	<p>Yes - if the vomiting can be explained* by a specific illness then follow the exclusion guidelines for that illness. If the vomiting is unexplained then follow COVID-19 Guidance for Cases and Outbreaks in Child Care and Schools found at <a href="https://covid19.colorado.gov/cases-and-outbreaks-child-care-schools">https://covid19.colorado.gov/cases-and-outbreaks-child-care-schools</a>.</p> <p>Children and staff may return 24 hours after their last episode of vomiting unless the vomiting is caused by an illness that requires them to stay home longer.</p> <p><b>If a child with a recent head injury vomits, seek medical attention.</b></p>

\*An explained symptom means that the symptom can be attributed to one of the following:

1. A known occurrence (ex. a child gagged which caused vomiting); or
2. A known health condition (ex. diarrhea caused by irritable bowel syndrome, cough caused by asthma or allergies etc.); or
3. A documented diagnosis from a health care provider (ex. fever caused by strep throat) which excludes other conditions of concern.

In the instance of a known occurrence or health condition, separate the child from group care and monitor them. If symptoms improve and COVID-19 has been ruled out in accordance with the COVID-19 Guidance for Cases and Outbreaks in Child Care and Schools exclusion guidelines for COVID-19 they may return to group care. If the symptoms worsen the child or staff needs to be excluded.

Illness	Child or staff must stay home?
Chicken Pox	Yes - until the blisters have dried and crusted (usually 6 days).
Conjunctivitis (pink eye) Pink color of eye and thick yellow/green discharge	No - children and adults do not need to stay home unless they have a fever or are not able to participate in usual activities. Call your doctor for advice and possible treatment.
<p>COVID-19 symptoms may include any of the following:</p> <p>Fever or chills</p> <p>New loss of taste or smell</p> <p>Fatigue</p> <p>New or unexplained persistent cough</p> <p>Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing</p> <p>Sore throat</p> <p>Runny nose or congestion</p> <p>Muscle or body aches</p> <p>Headache</p> <p>Fatigue</p> <p>Nausea or vomiting</p> <p>Diarrhea</p>	<p>Yes - children and staff who have been <u>diagnosed with COVID-19</u> must be excluded until:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The child or staff member has not had a fever for 24 hours, <b>AND</b></li> <li>2. Other symptoms have improved (example, the cough or shortness of breath has improved), <b>AND</b></li> <li>3. At least <b>10 days</b> have passed since the symptoms first appeared.</li> </ol> <p>Prior to diagnosis, children and staff with symptoms or known exposure to COVID-19 should follow COVID-19 Guidance for Cases and Outbreaks in Child Care and Schools the exclusion guidelines for COVID-19 found at <a href="https://covid19.colorado.gov/cases-and-outbreaks-child-care-schools">https://covid19.colorado.gov/cases-and-outbreaks-child-care-schools</a>.</p>





Illness	Child or staff must stay home?
Fifth's Disease	No - the illness is no longer contagious once the rash appears.
Hand Foot and Mouth Disease (Coxsackie virus)	No - unless the child or adult has mouth sores, is drooling and is not able to take part in usual activities.
Head Lice or Scabies	Yes - children may stay at school or child care until the end of the day but cannot return until after they have had the first treatment.
Hepatitis A	Yes - children and staff may return to school or child care when cleared by the health department. Children and staff should not go to another facility during the period of exclusion.
Herpes	No - unless there are open sores that cannot be covered or there is nonstop drooling.
Impetigo	Yes - children and adults needs to stay home until antibiotic treatment has started.
Ringworm	Yes - children may stay at school or child care until the end of the day but cannot return until after they have had the first treatment. Keep the area covered for the first 3 days if participating in sports with person to person contact.
Roseola	No - unless there is a fever or behavior changes.
RSV (Respiratory Syncytial Virus)	No - children and staff can go to school unless they are not well enough to take part in usual activities and/or they have trouble breathing. Call your doctor for advice. Follow COVID-19 Guidance for Cases and Outbreaks in Child Care and Schools the exclusion guidelines for COVID-19 found at <a href="https://covid19.colorado.gov/cases-and-outbreaks-child-care-schools">https://covid19.colorado.gov/cases-and-outbreaks-child-care-schools</a> .
Strep Throat	Yes - for 12 hours after starting antibiotics unless the doctor says that it is okay to return to school sooner. Children and staff also need to be able to take part
Vaccine Preventable Diseases Measles, Mumps, Rubella (German Measles), Pertussis (Whooping Cough)	Yes - Children and staff can return to school once the doctor says they are no longer contagious.
Yeast Infections Thrush or Candida diaper rash	No - follow good hand washing and hygiene practices.
Other Symptoms or illnesses not listed	Contact the child care center director or school health staff to see if the child or staff member needs to stay home.

This document was developed in collaboration with the Children's Hospital of Colorado School Health Program. The information presented is intended for educational purposes only. It is not intended to take the place of your personal doctor's advice and is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure or prevent any disease. The information should not be used in place of a visit, call or consultation or advice of your doctor or other health care provider.

References  
American Academy of Pediatrics. *Managing Infectious Diseases in Child Care and Schools: A Quick Reference Guide*. Aronson SS, Shope TR, eds. 5th ed. Itasca, IL: American Academy of Pediatrics; 2020.20.  
Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. *Infectious Diseases In Child Care and School Settings: Guidelines for Child Care Providers and Health Consultants, School Nurses and Other Personnel*. 2019.

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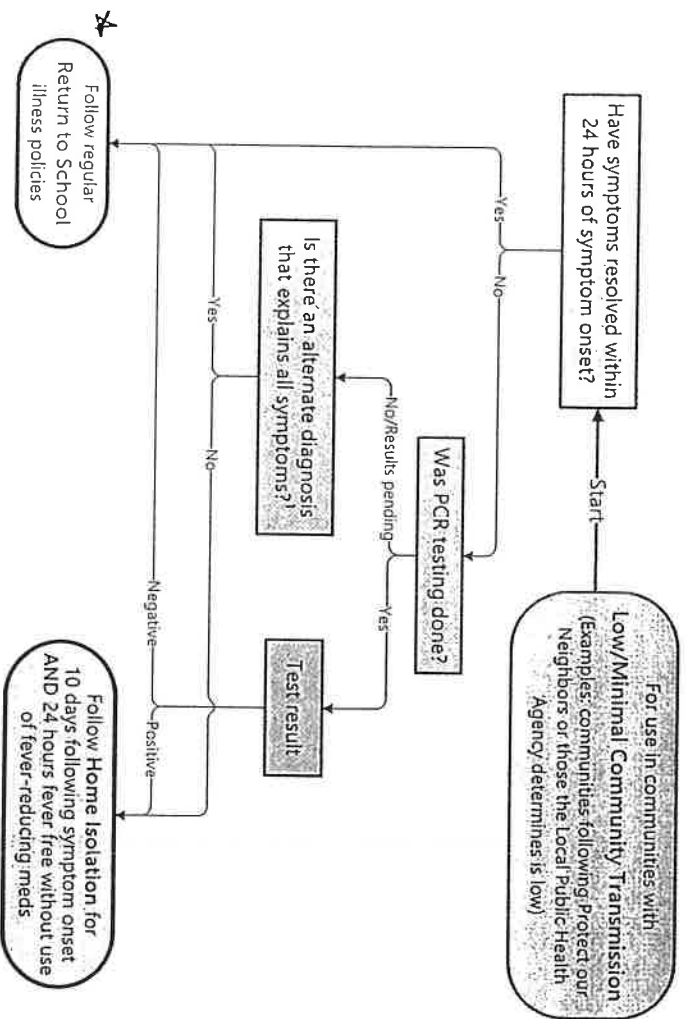
4300 Cherry Creek Drive S., Denver, CO 80246-1530 P 303-692-2000 [www.colorado.gov/cdphe](http://www.colorado.gov/cdphe)  
Jared Polis, Governor | Jill Hunsaker Ryan, MPH, Executive Director



# Return to School/Work Guidance: following a positive symptom screen for COVID-19

**STOP**

This decision tool is NOT intended for cases or close contacts of COVID-19. A confirmed COVID-19 case or close contact should follow public health quarantine or isolation instructions for return to school/work.



All students/staff with symptoms of COVID-19 should be tested. This tool can be followed while waiting for test results.

<sup>1</sup> In the setting of low community transmission, the following are examples of alternate diagnoses that should be considered, if the clinician believes that they explain the reported symptoms. However, if the patient has 2 or more major criteria, fever and any major criteria, known contact with a person with known or suspected COVID-19, or new loss of taste/smell, COVID-19 PCR should be pursued regardless of alternative diagnosis.

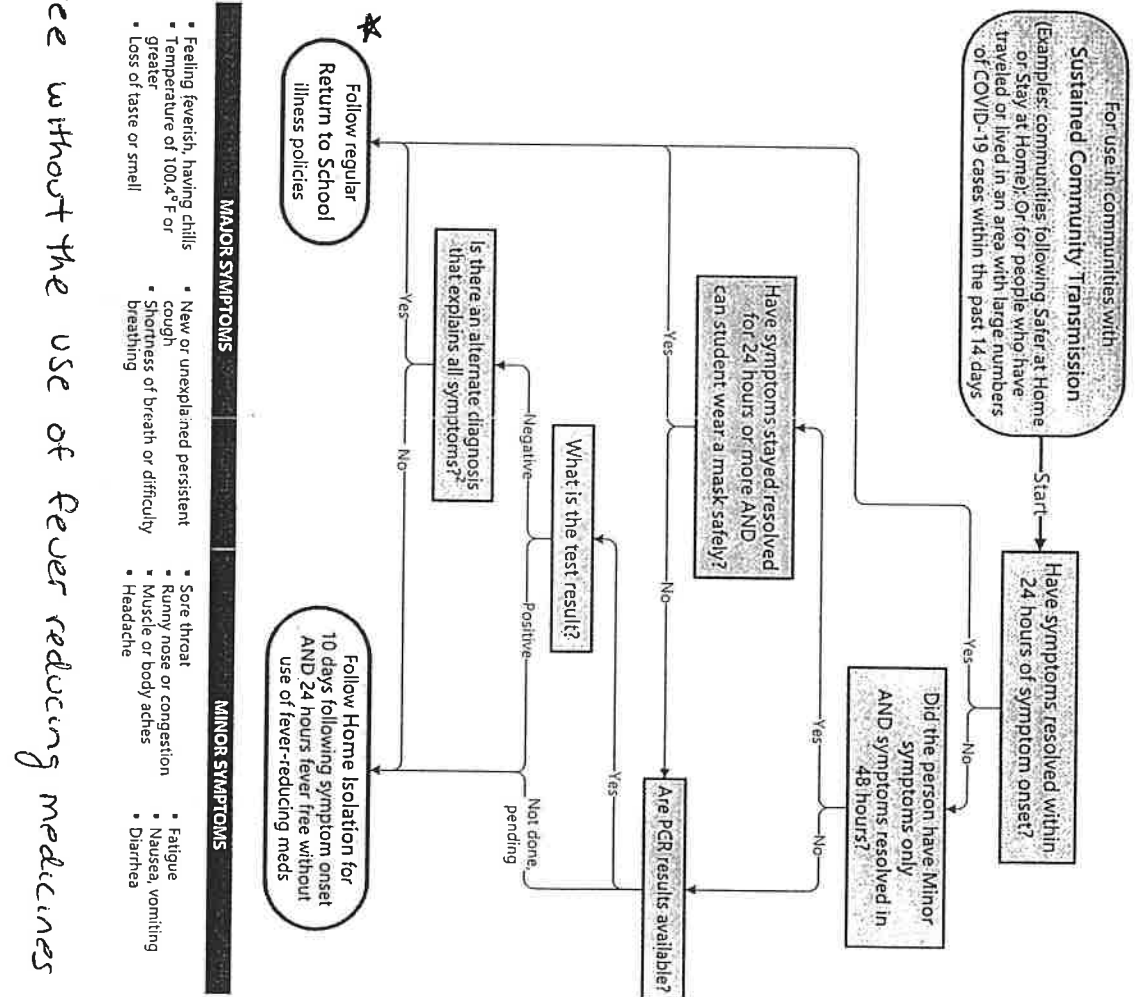
Positive laboratory test: influenza, streptococcal pharyngitis ("strep throat"), respiratory pathogen panel (for example pertussis), bacterial infection

<sup>2</sup> Clinical diagnosis: worsening of known illness (such as asthma or seasonal allergies) with clear link to underlying disease

In the setting of medium or high transmission, the following are examples of alternate diagnoses that should be considered if the COVID-19 PCR is negative.

Clinical diagnosis: test: influenza, streptococcal pharyngitis ("strep throat"), respiratory pathogen, bacterial infection

Clinical diagnosis: worsening of known illness (such as asthma or seasonal allergies) with clear link to underlying disease



## MAJOR SYMPTOMS

- Feeling feverish, having chills
- Temperature of 100.4°F or greater
- Loss of taste or smell
- New or unexplained persistent cough
- Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing

## MINOR SYMPTOMS

- Sore throat
- Runny nose or congestion
- Muscle or body aches
- Headache
- Fatigue
- Nausea, vomiting
- Diarrhea

\* Regular school policy for fever is 24 hours fever free without the use of fever reducing medicines such as Tylenol or Ibuprofen/Advil.

\* School policy for vomiting is 24 hours vomit free.

\* If it is unclear what to do in your situation please stay home and call 719 852-4024