

Advice on sending your child to school



Mild illnesses

These do not require your child to be absent.

For example, if your child has no temperature but has a cough, cold, headache or earache then standard medical advice is to give them paracetamol (Calpol, etc.) and send them to school.

Antibiotics can be given at home before school, after school and just before bedtime.

Many schools will be able to administer medication with written permission from a parent or carer. Please contact the school directly for more information about this.

Schools will always contact you if your child's condition worsens.



Attendance

Each school day has two attendance sessions: morning and afternoon. So missing school for a whole day counts as two absences.

If a pupil has an appointment at the beginning or end of the school day, arrangements should be made to ensure that other siblings are still dropped off and collected from school on time.

If your child has had broken sleep, consider sending them into school later in the day rather than not at all.

Your child may feel better and they will have the chance to join their friends and find out about learning and homework.

If your child is absent from school, please remember to let the school know as soon as possible.



Leave and holidays

Any leave from school is discretionary. It is not an automatic entitlement. According to the Education (Pupil Registration) Regulations 2006:

A Head Teacher may not grant any leave of absence during term time unless there are exceptional circumstances.

Whether to grant the request is a decision for the school. Only the school can authorise the absence, not the parent / carers or the Local Authority.

Any request for leave must be made to the school in advance (i.e. as soon as booking details are available) directly via the school (there is usually a form to complete).



Contagious illnesses

If your child has a contagious illness such as chicken pox, diarrhoea and vomiting, measles, or mumps they should stay at home.

For more information on contagious illnesses, visit the NHS website: www.nhs.uk/live-well/is-my-child-too-ill-for-school/



COVID-19

If your child has COVID-19 symptoms and has a high temperature, or they are not feeling well enough to do normal activities, they should try and stay home and avoid contact with others.

Rapid COVID-19 lateral flow tests are no longer required if your child has symptoms, but if they do take one and test positive they should stay home for 3 days after the test.



Appointments

Whenever possible, arrange medical, dental, optician appointments at the end of the school day or outside school hours. If an appointment is made in school time your child should come into school before it and return to school after their appointment.

Copies of appointment letters and cards should be provided to the school prior to your child's absence to school.

Siblings of ill pupils should still attend school as usual.



Chronic illness

Speak to staff at your child's school if they have a chronic or long-term illness as there are a number of possible options to best maintain their education.



The options will be based on a number of factors, including a child's needs. We will work closely with you and your child to ensure they can access an education appropriate for their needs.

Immunisations and vaccinations

The best way to protect your child is to make sure they are up to date with all their childhood vaccinations and immunisations.



To check, which vaccines and immunisations your child needs and when, contact your GP or look it up on the NHS App.

Health for Kids

To contact your Solihull school nursing team, or find out useful information, visit: www.healthforkids.co.uk

You can also contact the nurses by calling **0121 726 6754** or texting **07480 635496**, Monday to Friday, 8am-5pm.

**Health
for Kids!**

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Solihull School Nurses



SolSchNurses



Solihull_School_Nurse

When can my child return to school?

Chicken pox

Five days from the onset of a rash and all the spots have crusted over



Conjunctivitis

No need to stay off, but school or nursery should be informed



Diarrhoea and vomiting

48 hours from the last symptoms



Glandular fever

No need to stay off, but school or nursery should be informed



Flu

When recovered



Hand, food and mouth

No need to stay off, but school or nursery should be informed



Head lice

No need to stay off, but school or nursery should be informed



Impetigo

When lesions are crusted and healed or 48 hours after starting antibiotics



Measles or German Measles

4 days from onset of rash and recovered from other symptoms



Mumps

5 days after swelling



Scabies

After first treatment



Scarlet Fever

24 hours after starting antibiotics



Slapped cheek

No need to stay off, but school or nursery should be informed



Threadworms

No need to stay off, but school or nursery should be informed



Tonsillitis

No need to stay off, but school or nursery should be informed



Whooping cough

48 hours after starting antibiotics



UK Health Security Agency guidance



Solihull
METROPOLITAN
BOROUGH COUNCIL