



THE SOCIETAS TRUST

Infection Control Policy

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The Societas Trust:

Infection Control Policy

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Statement of Intent

The Societas Trust and academies therein, take responsibility towards the safety of employees, pupils, trustees, governors, visitors, and contractors at each of our settings. This policy aims to help school staff prevent and manage infections in school through a series of procedures of informing staff what steps to take to prevent infection and what actions to take when infection occurs.

Infections can easily spread in a school due to:

- Pupils' immature immune systems.
- The close-contact nature of the environment.
- Some pupils having not yet received full vaccinations.
- Pupils' poor understanding of good hygiene practices.

Infections commonly spread in the following ways:

- **Respiratory spread** – contact with coughs or other secretions from an infected person.
- **Direct contact spread** – direct contact with the infecting organism, e.g., skin-on-skin contact during sports.
- **Gastrointestinal spread** – contact with contaminated food or water, or contact with infected faeces or unwashed hands.
- **Blood borne virus spread** – contact with infected blood or bodily fluids, e.g., via bites or used needles.

We actively prevent the spread of infection via the following measures:

- Maintaining high standards of personal hygiene and practice
- Maintaining a clean, well ventilated environment
- Routine immunisations
- Taking appropriate action when infection occurs
- Communicating the need for effective hygiene, where staff are encouraged to report hazards and raise concerns
- Provision of appropriate training in hygiene

1. The Legal Framework

This policy has due regard to legislation including, but not limited to, the following:

- Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (as amended 2004)
- Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974
- The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999
- The Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (RIDDOR) 2013
- The Health Protection (Notification) Regulations 2010
- The Health Protection (Local Authority Powers) 2010
- This policy has due regard to statutory guidance including, but not limited to, the following
 - i. UK Health and Security Agency (2022) 'Health protection in schools and other childcare facilities'
 - ii. DfE (2015) 'Supporting pupils at school with medical conditions'

All policies and procedures will be aligned to the latest government guidelines.

This policy operates in conjunction with the following school policies:

- Health and Safety Policy
- Medical Conditions Policy
- Risk Management Policy
- Safeguarding and CP Policy

Preventive Measures

2. Ensuring a Clean Environment

- Resources and processes are in place to ensure regular and effective cleaning takes place
- Wall-mounted soap dispensers are used in all toilets – bar soap should not be used
- A foot operated waste paper bin is always made available where disposable paper towels are used.
- Hard surfaces to be kept clean, desks, chairs, paying particular attention to frequently touched areas, eg handrails, door handles and light switches
- In addition, any shared equipment such as telephones and keyboards to be cleaned appropriately
- Toilet paper is always available in cubicles
- Suitable sanitary disposal facilities are provided where necessary, including where there are female staff and pupils aged nine and above.
- Staff take due regard of their own safety and the safety of others by conforming to risk assessments and safety rules
- Any personal protective clothing to be worn as directed
- Any waste is disposed of securely adhering to specific time bound storage measures

Early Years

- There is designated changing area that is separate from play facilities and food and drink areas, with appropriate hand washing facilities.
- Skin is cleaned with disposable wipes, and nappy creams and lotions are labelled with the relevant pupil's name and not shared with others.
- Changing mats are wiped with soapy water or a baby wipe after each use. If a mat is visibly soiled, it is cleaned thoroughly with hot soapy water at the end of the day. Mats are checked on a weekly basis for tears and damage and replaced if necessary.
- There is a designated sink for cleaning potties. Potties are washed in hot, soapy water, dried and stored upside down. When cleaning potties, rubber gloves are used to flush waste down the toilet. Rubber gloves are washed after use (whilst still being worn), along with the wearer's hands.
- Handwashing facilities are available in the room and soiled nappies are disposed of inside a wrapped plastic bag.

Continence aid facilities

Pupils who use continence aids, e.g., continence pads and catheters are encouraged to be as independent as possible. Pads are changed in a designated area with adequate handwashing facilities, and disposable powder-free latex free gloves and a disposable plastic apron are worn.

Laundry

- All laundry is washed in a separate dedicated facility, and any soiled linens are washed separately.
- Manual sluicing of clothing is not permitted, and gloves and aprons are worn when handling soiled linen or clothing. Hands are thoroughly washed after gloves are removed.

Cleaning contractors/staff

- All cleaning staff will be appropriately trained and use appropriate PPE, e.g. gloves, aprons and surgical masks will be available. **The caretaker/ABM** will devise a cleaning schedule that clearly describes the activities required, the frequency of cleaning and who will carry out which activities. Cleaning standards are regularly monitored to ensure effectiveness and that all areas or surfaces in contact with food, dirt or bodily fluids are regularly cleaned and disinfected.
- **A cleaning contractor/academy staff** is/are employed to carry out rigorous cleaning of the premises. Cleaning equipment is maintained to a high standard and is colour coded according to area of use. The ABM is responsible for monitoring cleaning standards and discussing any issues that may arise with the contractor.

Ventilation

- Indoor spaces will be kept well-ventilated to help reduce the amount of respiratory germs. Areas of the school where there may be poor ventilation will be identified, e.g. through the use of CO2 monitors and appropriate action taken, e.g. particularly opening windows and doors to let fresh air in. The need for increased ventilation will always be balanced against the need to maintain a comfortable temperature for staff, pupils and visitors.

Toys and equipment

- A written schedule is in place to ensure that toys and equipment are cleaned on a daily basis. Toys that are “soft”, such as modelling clay and ‘Play-doh’, are discarded whenever they look dirty.
- Sandpits are covered when not in use and the sand is changed on a regular basis: four weeks for indoor sandpits and, for outdoor sandpits, as soon as the sand becomes discoloured or malodorous. Sand is sieved or raked on a weekly basis.
- Water play troughs are emptied, washed with detergent and hot water, dried and stored upside-down when not in use for long periods. When in use, the water is replenished, at a minimum, on a daily basis, and the trough remains covered overnight.

Handwashing

- The school will ensure all staff, pupils and visitors have access to liquid soap, warm water and paper towels – bar soap will not be used. Staff will check, encourage and supervise handwashing where appropriate.
- All staff and pupils are advised to wash their hands after using the toilet, before eating or handling food, after sneezing and coughing and after touching animals.

Managing cuts, bites and bodily fluid spills

- When coughing or sneezing, all staff and pupils are encouraged to cover their nose and mouth with a disposable tissue and dispose of the tissue after use, and to wash their hands afterwards.
- Standard procedures will be taken when dealing with cuts and abrasions. Cuts and abrasions will be cleaned under running water or using a disposable container with water and wipes. The wound will be carefully dabbed dry then covered with a waterproof dressing or plaster. The dressing will be changed as often as necessary. Staff will wear disposable gloves when in contact with any accident or injury, e.g. washing grazes or dressing wounds.
- Personal protective equipment (PPE) are worn where there is a risk of contamination with blood or bodily fluids during an activity. Gloves are disposable, non-powdered vinyl or latex free and CE (**Conformité Européene**) marked. If there is a risk of splashing to the face, goggles are worn.
- Spillages of blood, faeces, saliva, vomit, nasal and eye discharges are cleaned up immediately. They are cleaned using a mixture of detergent and disinfectant. Paper

towels or cloths are used, always wearing PPE, and they are disposed of after use. The school spillage kit is stored in **name of location**.

- If a bite does not break the skin, the affected area is cleaned with soap and running water. If a bite, scratch or puncture injury breaks the skin or may have someone else's blood, the affected area is rinsed well with water, the incident is recorded in the **pupil accident log**, the wound is covered with a waterproof dressing and medical advice is sought immediately.

Hypodermic needles (sharps)

- Injuries incurred through sharps found on school grounds will be treated in line with the school's Sharps procedures. To dispose of all sharps found on school premises PPE will be worn and placed in the sharps bin.

3. Pupil immunisation

The school keeps up-to-date with national and local immunisation scheduling and advice via www.nhs.uk/conditions/vaccinations/.

- Whilst the school encourages parents to have their children immunised, parental consent will always be sought before a vaccination is given.
- The school will ensure that any pupils with existing medical conditions are medically cleared to be given the vaccine in question following advice from the school nursing team.
- A healthcare team will visit the school in order to carry out vaccinations and will be able to advise pupils if there are any concerns and a risk assessment will be conducted before vaccinations take place.

Early Years Only

- Before starting school, pupils should be given their second injection of the MMR Vaccine, usually at 3 years and 4 months.
- Before starting school, pupils should be given their 4-in-1 re school booster against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough and polio, usually at 3 years and 4 months.

Primary

- All pupils in reception to Year 4 will be offered nasal flu vaccinations annually
- The school will signpost parents to where they can book coronavirus (COVID 19) vaccination appointments for pupils online, at a vaccination centre or pharmacy, or at a local walk-in centre without an appointment.
- The school will notify its regional DfE team of any anti-vaccination activity, e.g. campaign letters and emails spreading misinformation about vaccination programmes. Only information from trusted sources, e.g. NHS and where its authenticity is assured will be shared by the school.
- Any pupils who become unwell after receiving a vaccination will be treated by the healthcare team who administered the vaccine, or by the school nurse, following the school's procedures for sick and unwell pupils.

- Any side effects from the vaccinations, such as becoming unwell, will be reported to the healthcare team who administered the vaccination, allowing them to record the symptoms and the time that the vaccine was administered.
- Any medication required to relieve the side effects of a vaccination, such as painkillers, will be administered in accordance with the school's Administering Medication Procedures.
- Regular communication is maintained after pupils return to lessons, as some side effects can take several hours to develop.
- Members of staff will be with pupils before, during and after vaccinations, in order to keep the pupils relaxed and create a calming atmosphere.
- The school will ensure that the venue used is a clean, open, well-ventilated room, where pupils can access water and fresh air.
- Needles are kept away from pupils before and after the vaccine is administered.
- Some vaccinations may involve an exclusion period in which pupils are not required to attend school. The administering healthcare team will provide advice in such cases.

4. Staff immunisation

All staff will undergo a full occupational health check prior to employment, which confirms they are up-to-date with their immunisations.

Staff should be up-to-date with immunisations; in particular, we encourage the following:

- **Hepatitis B:** We do not recommend Hepatitis B vaccines for staff in routine contact with infected children; however, where staff are involved with the care of children with severe learning disabilities or challenging behaviour, we encourage immunisation.
- **Rubella:** Female staff of childbearing age are encouraged to check with their GP that they are immune to the rubella (German measles) virus. If they are not immune, we encourage them to be immunised with the MMR vaccine, except during pregnancy.

5. Contact with pets and animals

Animals in schools are strictly prohibited. The school only considers the following animals as school pets:

Hamsters, guinea pigs, rabbits and fish. Reptiles will not be considered as school pets under any circumstances.

Animals in school are only permitted in the classrooms, **hall** and outside unless classified as assistance animals.

Only mature and toilet trained animals are considered for school pets. Animals are always supervised when in contact with children, and anyone handling animals will wash their hands immediately afterwards.

All animals receive recommended treatments and immunisation and checked for any signs of infection on a weekly basis by the class teacher. Bedding to be changed on a weekly basis.

Animals receive recommended treatments and immunisations, groomed **daily** and are checked for any signs of infection a **weekly** basis.

Feeding areas are kept clean and pet food is stored away from human food. Any food that has not been consumed within 20 minutes is taken away or covered.

The headteacher ensures a knowledgeable and experienced person is responsible for each animal.

Pregnant staff will be advised to avoid contact with any animal litter trays on the school premises due to the risk of toxoplasmosis.

Visits to farms and zoos are controlled by appropriate risk assessments

6. Water-based activities

Swimming lessons

General swimming lessons are governed by the control measures outlined in our Swimming Risk Assessment.

Pupils who have experienced vomiting or diarrhoea preceding the lesson are not permitted to attend public swimming pools until two weeks after the end of symptoms.

Other activities

- Alternative water-based activities are only undertaken at reputable centres.
- Children and staff cover all cuts, scratches and abrasions with waterproof dressings before taking part, and hands are washed immediately after the activity. No food or drink is to be consumed until hands have been washed.
- After canoeing or rowing, staff and pupils immediately wash or shower.

If a member of staff or a pupil becomes ill within three to four weeks of an activity taking place, we encourage them to seek medical advice and inform their GP of their participation in these activities.

In the event of infection

7. Preventing the spread of infection

Parents will **not** bring their child to school in the following circumstances:

- The child shows signs of being poorly and needing one-to-one care
- The child has taken, or needs to take, infant paracetamol, ibuprofen or 'Calpol'
- The child has untreated conjunctivitis
- The child has a high temperature/fever
- The child has been vomiting and/or had diarrhoea within the last 48 hours
- The child has an infection and the minimum recommended exclusion period has not yet passed

8. Vulnerable pupils

Pupils with impaired immune defence mechanisms (known as immune-compromised) are more likely to acquire infections. In addition, the effect of an infection is likely to be

more significant for such pupils. These pupils may have a disease that compromises their immune system or be undergoing treatment, such as chemotherapy, that has a similar effect.

The school nurse will be notified if a child is “vulnerable”. Parents are responsible for notifying the school if their child is “vulnerable”.

If a vulnerable child is thought to have been exposed to an infectious disease, the child’s parents will be informed and encouraged to seek medical advice from their doctor or specialist and it may be that they may be instructed to keep the child at home.

9. Procedures for unwell pupils/staff

Staff are required to know the warning signs of pupils becoming unwell including, but not limited to, the following:

- Not being themselves
- Not having a snack
- Not eating at lunchtimes
- Wanting more attention/sleep than usual
- Displaying physical signs of being unwell, e.g., watery eyes, a flushed face or clammy skin

Where a staff member identifies a pupil as unwell, the pupil is taken to another room, where their temperature will be taken by the **school nurse** and, and the pupil’s parents will be informed of the situation.

Where the **school nurse is unavailable**, staff will:

- Attempt to cool the pupil down if they are too hot, by opening a window and suggesting that the pupil removes their top layers of clothing.
- Provide the pupil with a drink of water.
- Move the pupil to a quieter area of the classroom or school.
- Ensure there is a staff member available to comfort the pupil.
- Summon emergency medical help if required.

Pupils and staff displaying any of the signs of becoming unwell as outlined above will be sent home, and we will recommend that they see a doctor.

If a pupil is identified with sickness and diarrhoea, the pupil’s parents will be contacted immediately and the child will be sent home, and may only return after 48 hours have passed without symptoms.

If a staff member is suffering from vomiting and diarrhoea, they will be excluded from food handling duties or entering any rooms or areas where open food areas are stored for 48 hours until symptoms have passed and treatment has ceased.

Staff who have had gastrointestinal symptoms but are now clinically well do not need to be excluded from the workplace if the above restrictions are complied with.

If the school is unable to contact a pupil's parents in any situation, the pupil's alternative emergency contacts will be contacted.

Contaminated clothing

If the clothing of the first-aider or a pupil becomes contaminated, the clothing is removed as soon as possible and placed in a plastic bag. The pupil's clothing is sent home with the pupil, and parents are advised of the best way to launder the clothing.

Contaminated clothing will be washed separately in a washing machine, using a pre-wash cycle on the hottest temperature the clothes will tolerate.

10. Exclusion

Pupils suffering from infectious diseases will be excluded from school on medical grounds for the minimum recommended period. Staff who are unwell with infectious disease will also be promptly excluded and sent home to recover.

- Pupils can be formally excluded on medical grounds by the headteacher.
- If parents insist on their child returning to school when they are still systematic the the Academy can take the decision to refuse the child's attendance if it reasonable judges that is necessary to protect other pupils and staff.
- If a pupil or member of staff is in close contact of someone with an infectious disease, but is not confirmed to be infected, this is not normally a valid reason for exclusion; however, the local health protection team (HPT) may advise on specific precautions to take in response to a case or outbreak.

11. Medication

Where a pupil has been prescribed medication by a doctor, dentist, nurse or pharmacist, the first dose will be given at home, in case the pupil has an adverse reaction.

The pupil will only be allowed to return to school 24 hours after the first dose of medication, to allow it time to take effect.

All medicine provided in school will be administered in line with the Administering Medication policy

12. Outbreaks of infectious diseases

An incident is classed as on 'outbreak' where:

Two or more people experiencing a similar illness are linked in time or place.

- A greater than expected rate of infection is present compared with the usual background rate, e.g.
 - Two or more pupils in the same classroom are suffering from vomiting and diarrhoea.
 - A greater number of pupils than usual is diagnosed with scarlet fever.
 - There are two or more cases of measles at the school.

- Suspected outbreaks of any of the diseases listed on the [List of Notifiable Diseases](#) will always be reported.
- As soon as an outbreak is suspected (even if it cannot be confirmed), the headteacher will contact the HPT to discuss the situation and agree if any actions are needed.
- The headteacher will provide the following information:
 - The number of staff and children affected
 - The symptoms present
 - The date(s) the symptoms first appeared
 - The number of classes affected
- If the headteacher is unsure whether suspected cases of infectious diseases constitute an outbreak, they will contact the HPT.
- The HPT will provide the school with draft letters and factsheets to distribute to parents.
- The HPT will always treat outbreaks in the strictest confidence; therefore, information provided to parents during an outbreak will never include names and other personal details.
- If a member of staff suspects the presence of an infectious disease in the school, they will contact the school nurse for further advice.
- If a parent informs the school that their child carries an infectious disease, other pupils will be observed for similar symptoms by their teachers and the school nurse
- A pupil returning to the school following an infectious disease will be asked to contact the school nurse
- If a pupil is identified as having a notifiable disease, as outlined in [the guide to Infection Absence Periods](#), the school will inform the parents, who should inform their child's GP. It is a statutory requirement for doctors to then notify their local Public Health England centre.
- During an outbreak, enhanced cleaning protocols will be undertaken, following advice provided by the local HPT. The ABM will liaise with the cleaning contractor to ensure these take place.
- Specific risk assessments will take place which may necessitate a reorganisation of provision or class sizes.

Please see specific policies relating to Contagious Diseases eg. Reset and Recovery Coronavirus (COVID 19) Policy)

During such events it may be necessary through effective risk assessments to the reorganisation of provision, the implementation additional health and safety procedures, changes to cleaning and catering arrangements and the dropping off and collection of pupils and on site logistical arrangements.

Additional training and communication in revised policies and procedures may be necessary.

13. Pregnant staff members

If a pregnant staff member develops a rash, or is in direct contact with someone who has a potentially contagious rash, we will strongly encourage her to speak to her doctor or midwife.

Pregnant staff members will be advised to ensure they are up-to-date with the recommended vaccinations, including against coronavirus.

Chickenpox: If a pregnant staff member has not already had chickenpox or shingles, becoming infected can affect the pregnancy. If a pregnant staff member believes they have been exposed to chickenpox or shingles and have not had either infection previously, she will speak to her midwife or GP as soon as possible. If a pregnant staff member is unsure whether they are immune, we encourage them to take a blood test.

Measles: If a pregnant staff member is exposed to measles, she will inform her midwife immediately.

Rubella (German measles): If a pregnant staff member is exposed to rubella, she will inform her midwife immediately.

Slapped cheek disease (Parvovirus B19): If a pregnant staff member is exposed to slapped cheek disease, she will inform her midwife promptly.

14. Staff handling food

Food handling staff suffering from transmittable diseases will be excluded from all food handling activity until advised by the local Environmental Health Officer that they are clear to return to work. Both food handling staff and midday assistants are not permitted to attend work if they are suffering from diarrhoea and/or vomiting. They are not permitted to return to work until 48 hours have passed since diarrhoea and/or vomiting occurred, or until advised by the local environmental health officer that they are allowed to return to work.

The school will notify the local Environmental Health Department as soon as we are notified that a staff member engaged in the handling of food has become aware that they are suffering from, or likely to be carrying, an infection that may cause food poisoning.

Food handlers are required by law to inform the school if they are suffering from any of the following:

- Typhoid fever
- Paratyphoid fever
- Other salmonella infections
- Dysentery
- Shigellosis
- Diarrhoea (where the cause of which has not been established)
- Infective jaundice

- Staphylococcal infections likely to cause food poisoning like impetigo, septic skin lesions, exposed infected wounds, boils
- E. coli VTEC infection

'Formal' exclusions will be issued where necessary, but employees are expected to provide voluntary 'off work' certificates from their GP.

15. Managing specific infectious diseases

When an infectious disease occurs in the school, we will follow the appropriate procedures set out in the [Managing Specific Infectious Diseases](#) appendix.

16. Monitoring and Review

This Policy will be reviewed on an annual basis as part of the Trust Policy Register Review by the Compliance and Finance Manager in consultation with the DPO, Executive Team and Academy Business Managers. In addition, changes to legislation, national guidance, codes of practice or commissioner advice may trigger interim reviews. Any such changes will be approved accordingly and communicated to all staff.

The scheduled review of this policy is Summer 2022.

Appendix 1 Managing Specific Infectious Diseases

Disease	Symptoms	Considerations	Exclusion period
Athlete's foot	Scaling or cracking of the skin, particularly between the toes and soles of the feet, or blisters containing fluid. The infection may be itchy and toenails can become discoloured, thick and crumbly.	Cases are advised to see their local pharmacy or GP for advice and treatment.	Exclusion is not necessary.
Chicken pox	Sudden onset of fever with a runny nose, cough and generalised rash. The rash then blisters and scabs over. Several blisters may develop at once, so there may be scabs in various stages of development. Blisters typically crust up and fall off naturally within one or two weeks. Some mild infections may not present symptoms.	Cases are advised to consider pharmacy remedies to alleviate symptoms and consult their GP. Immediate medical advice should be sought if abnormal symptoms develop, e.g. infected blisters, chest pain or difficulty breathing.	<p>Chickenpox is infectious from 48 hours prior to a rash appearing and until up to five days after the onset of a rash.</p> <p>Cases will be excluded from school for at least five days from the onset of a rash and until all blisters have dried and crusted over.</p> <p>It is not necessary for all the spots to have healed before the case returns to school.</p>
Cold sores	The first signs of cold sores are tingling, burning or itching in the affected area. Around 24 hours after the first signs appear the area will redden and swell, resulting in a fluid-filled blister. After blistering, they break down to form ulcers then dry up and crust over.	Cases are advised not to touch the cold sore, or to break or pick the blisters. Sufferers of cold sores should avoid kissing people and should not share items such as cups, towels and facecloths.	Exclusion is not necessary.
Conjunctivitis	The eye(s) become reddened and swollen, and there may be a sticky or watery discharge. Eyes may feel itchy and 'gritty'.	<p>Parents will be advised to seek advice from their local pharmacist, wash their hands frequently and not to rub their eyes.</p> <p>The HPT will be contacted if an outbreak occurs.</p>	Exclusion is not necessary.
Food poisoning	Symptoms normally appear within one to two days of contaminated food being consumed, although they may start at any point between a few hours and several weeks later. The main	Cases will be sent home.	Cases will be excluded until 48 hours have passed since symptoms were present.

Disease	Symptoms	Considerations	Exclusion period
	symptoms are likely to be nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, abdominal pain and fever.	<p>The HPT will be contacted where two or more cases with similar symptoms are reported.</p> <p>The cause of a food poisoning outbreak will always be investigated.</p>	For some infections, longer exclusion periods may be required. The HPT will advise in such cases.
Giardia	Infection can be asymptomatic and the incubation period is between 5 and 25 days. Symptoms include abdominal pain, bloating, fatigue and pale, loose stools.	<p>Cases will be sent home.</p> <p>The HPT will be contacted where two or more cases with similar symptoms are reported.</p>	Cases will be excluded until 48 hours have passed since symptoms were present.
Salmonella	Symptoms include diarrhoea, headache, fever and, in some cases, vomiting.	<p>Cases will be sent home.</p> <p>The HPT will be contacted where two or more cases with similar symptoms are reported.</p>	Cases will be excluded until 48 hours have passed since symptoms were present.
Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	Symptoms include tiredness, fever and constipation. The symptoms of paratyphoid fever include fever, diarrhoea and vomiting.	All cases will be immediately reported to the HPT.	<p>Cases will be excluded whilst symptomatic and for 48 hours after symptoms have resolved.</p> <p>Environmental health officers or the HPT may advise the school to issue a lengthened exclusion period.</p>
E. coli STEC)	Symptoms vary but include diarrhoea, abdominal cramps, headaches and bloody diarrhoea.	Cases will immediately be sent home and advised to speak to their GP.	<p>Cases will be excluded whilst symptomatic and for 48 hours after symptoms have resolved.</p> <p>Where the sufferer poses an increased risk, for example, food handlers, they will be excluded until a negative stool sample has been confirmed.</p> <p>The HPT will be consulted in all cases.</p>
Gastroenteritis (Diarrhoea and vomiting)	Symptoms may include diarrhoea and/or vomiting: diarrhoea is defined as three or more liquid or semi-liquid stools in a 24-hour period.	The HPT will be contacted where there are more cases than usual.	Cases will be excluded until 48 hours have passed since symptoms were present – for some infections, longer

Disease	Symptoms	Considerations	Exclusion period
			<p>periods are required and the HTP will advise accordingly.</p> <p>If medication is prescribed, the full course must be completed and there must be no further symptoms displayed for 48 hours following completion of the course before the cases may return to school.</p> <p>Cases will be excluded from swimming for two weeks following their last episode of diarrhoea.</p>
Bacillary dysentery (Shigella)	Symptoms include bloody diarrhoea, vomiting, abdominal pain and fever. It lasts four to seven days on average, but potentially several weeks.	The school will contact the HPT.	Microbiological clearance is required for some types of shigella. The HPT will advise.
Campylobacter	Symptoms include diarrhoea, headache, fever and, in some cases, vomiting.		Cases will be excluded until 48 hours have passed since symptoms were present.
Cryptosporidiosis	Symptoms include abdominal pain, diarrhoea and occasional vomiting.	Staff and pupils will be asked to wash their hands regularly. Kitchen and toilet areas will be cleaned regularly.	Cases will be excluded until 48 hours have passed since symptoms were present.
Glandular fever	Symptoms include severe tiredness, aching muscles, sore throat, fever, swollen glands and occasionally jaundice.	The sufferer may feel unwell for several months and the school will provide reasonable adjustments where necessary.	Exclusion is not necessary, and cases can return to school as soon as they feel well.
Hand, foot and mouth disease	Symptoms include a fever, reduced appetite and generally feeling unwell. One or two days later, a rash with blisters may develop with blisters on the inside of the cheeks, gums, side of the tongue and hands and feet. Not all cases will have symptoms.	Where rare additional symptoms develop, e.g. high temperature, headache, stiff neck, back pain or complications, prompt medical advice should be sought.	Exclusion is not necessary, and cases can return to school as soon as they feel well.
Head lice	Other than the detection of live lice or nits, there are no immediate symptoms until two to three weeks after infection, where itching and scratching of the scalp occurs.	<p>Treatment is only necessary when live lice are seen.</p> <p>Staff are not permitted to inspect any pupil's hair for head lice.</p>	<p>Exclusion is not necessary, as head lice is not considered a health hazard.</p> <p>In severe, ongoing cases, the Trust does have the power to exclude. This</p>

Disease	Symptoms	Considerations	Exclusion period
		<p>If a staff member incidentally notices head lice in a pupil's hair, they will inform the pupil's parents and advise them to treat their child's hair.</p> <p>Upon noticing, staff members are not required to send the pupil home; the pupil is permitted to stay in school for the remainder of the day.</p> <p>When a pupil has been identified as having a case of head lice, a letter will be sent home to all parents notifying them that a case of head lice has been reported and asking all parents to check their children's hair.</p>	<p>use of power must be carefully considered and exclusion should not be overused.</p>
Hepatitis A	<p>Infection can be asymptomatic. Symptoms include abdominal pain, loss of appetite, nausea, fever and tiredness, followed by jaundice, dark urine and pale faeces.</p>	<p>The illness in children usually lasts one to two weeks, but can last longer and be more severe in adults.</p>	<p>Cases are excluded while unwell and for seven days after the onset of jaundice (or the onset of symptoms if no jaundice presents).</p>
Hepatitis B	<p>Infection can be asymptomatic. Symptoms include general tiredness, nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite, fever and dark urine, and older cases may develop jaundice. It can cause an acute or chronic illness.</p>	<p>The HPT will be contacted where advice is required.</p> <p>The procedures for dealing with blood and other bodily fluids will always be followed.</p> <p>The accident book will always be completed with details of injuries or adverse events related to cases.</p>	<p>Acute cases will be too ill to attend school and their doctor will advise when they are fit to return.</p> <p>Chronic cases will not be excluded or have their activities restricted.</p> <p>Staff with chronic hepatitis B infections will not be excluded.</p>
Hepatitis C	<p>Symptoms are often vague but may include loss of appetite, fatigue, nausea and abdominal pain. Less commonly, jaundice may occur.</p>	<p>The procedures for dealing with blood and other bodily fluids will always be followed.</p>	<p>Cases will not be excluded or have their activities restricted.</p>

Disease	Symptoms	Considerations	Exclusion period
		The accident book will always be completed with details of injuries or adverse events related to cases.	
Impetigo	Symptoms include sores, typically on the face and on the hands and feet. After around a week, the sores burst and leave golden brown crusts and can sometimes be painful and itchy.	Towels, facecloths and eating utensils will not be shared by pupils. Toys and play equipment will be cleaned thoroughly; non-washable soft toys will be wiped or washed with a detergent using warm water and dried thoroughly.	Cases will be excluded until all sores or blisters are crusted or 48 hours after commencing antibiotic treatment.
Influenza	Symptoms include headache, high temperature, cough, sore throat, aching muscles and joints, and fatigue. Younger cases may present different symptoms, e.g. without fever but with diarrhoea.	Those in risk groups will be encouraged to have the influenza vaccine. Anyone with flu-like symptoms will stay home until they have recovered. Pupils under 16 will not be given aspirin.	Cases will remain home until they have fully recovered.
Measles	Symptoms include a runny nose, cough, conjunctivitis, high fever and small white spots around the cheeks. Around the third day, a rash of flat red or brown blotches may appear on the face then spread around the body.	All pupils are encouraged to have MMR immunisations in line with the national schedule. Staff members should be up-to-date with their MMR vaccinations. Pregnant staff members and those with weak immune systems will be encouraged to contact their GP immediately for advice if they come into contact with measles.	Cases are excluded for four days after the onset of a rash.
Meningitis	Symptoms include fever, severe headaches, photophobia (aversion to light), stiff neck, non-blanching rash, vomiting and drowsiness.	Pupils are encouraged to be up-to-date with their vaccinations. Meningitis is a notifiable disease.	Once a case has received any necessary treatment, they can return to school.
Meningococcal meningitis and meningitis septicaemia	Symptoms include fever, severe headache, photophobia (aversion to light), drowsiness and a non-blanching rash. Not all symptoms will be present.	Medical advice will be sought immediately. The confidentiality of the case will always be respected.	When the case has been treated and recovered, they can return to school. Exclusion is not necessary for household or close contacts unless

Disease	Symptoms	Considerations	Exclusion period
		<p>The HPT and school health advisor will be notified of a case of meningococcal disease in the school.</p> <p>The HPT will be notified if two cases of meningococcal disease occur in the school within four weeks.</p>	they have symptoms suggestive of meningococcal infection.
Meningitis (viral)	Symptoms include headache, fever, gastrointestinal or upper respiratory tract involvement and, in some cases, a rash.	<p>The case will be encouraged to consult their GP.</p> <p>If more than once case occurs, the HPT will be consulted.</p>	No exclusion is required.
Meticillin resistant staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)	Symptoms are rare but include skin infections and boils.	All infected wounds will be covered.	No exclusion is required.
Mumps	Symptoms include a raised temperature, swelling and tenderness of salivary glands, headaches, joint pain and general malaise. Mumps may also cause swelling of the testicles.	<p>The case will be encouraged to consult their GP.</p> <p>Parents are encouraged to immunise their children against mumps.</p>	Cases can return to school five days after the onset of swelling if they feel able to do so.
Panton-Valentine Leukocidin Staphylococcus aureus (PVL-SA)	Symptoms can include recurrent boils, skin abscesses and cellulitis.	If more than once case occurs, the HPT will be consulted.	Exclusion is not necessary unless cases have a lesion or wound that cannot be covered. Cases should not visit gyms or swimming pools until wounds have healed.
Respiratory infections, including coronavirus	Symptoms can be wide ranging, including a runny nose, high temperature, cough and sore throat and loss or change in sense of smell or taste.	<p>Cases with mild symptoms, e.g. a runny nose and/or a sore throat can continue to attend if they are otherwise unwell.</p> <p>Pupils with symptoms will be encouraged to cover their mouth and nose with a tissue when coughing and sneezing and to wash their hands afterwards.</p>	<p>Cases who are unwell and have a high temperature should remain at home until they no longer have a high temperature.</p> <p>Cases with a positive coronavirus test result should follow government advice on self-isolation. The school may refuse the entry of a confirmed case if it is deemed necessary to protect other pupils and staff.</p>

Disease	Symptoms	Considerations	Exclusion period
Ringworm	<p>Symptoms vary depending on the area of the body affected.</p> <p>The main symptom is a rash which can be scaly, dry, swollen or itchy and may appear red or darker than surrounding skin.</p>	<p>Pupils with ringworm of the feet will wear socks and trainers at all times and cover their feet during physical education.</p> <p>Parents will be advised to seek advice from a GP for recommended treatment.</p>	<p>No exclusion is usually necessary.</p> <p>For infections of the skin and scalp, cases can return to school once they have received treatment.</p>
Rotavirus	Symptoms include severe diarrhoea, stomach cramps, vomiting, dehydration and mild fever.	Cases will be sent home if unwell and encouraged to speak to their GP.	Cases will be excluded until 48 hours have passed since symptoms were present.
Rubella (German Measles)	Symptoms are usually mild. Symptoms include a rash, swollen lymph glands, sore throat and runny nose, mild fever, headache, tiredness, conjunctivitis, painful and swollen joints..	MMR vaccines are promoted to all pupils.	Cases will be excluded for five days from the appearance of the rash.
Scabies	Symptoms include tiny pimples and nodules on a rash, with burrows commonly seen on the wrists, palms, elbows, genitalia and buttocks.	<p>All household contacts and any other very close contacts should have one treatment at the same time as the second treatment of the case.</p> <p>The second treatment must not be missed and should be carried out one week after the first treatment.</p>	Cases will be excluded until after the first treatment has been carried out.
Scarlet Fever	Symptoms include acute inflammation of the pharynx or tonsils, with tonsils reddening in colour and becoming partially covered with a thick, yellowish exudate. In severe cases, there may be a high fever, difficulty swallowing and tender, enlarged lymph nodes. A rash develops on the first day of fever and is red, generalised, pinhead in size and gives the skin a sandpaper-like texture, with the tongue developing a strawberry-like appearance.	<p>Scarlet Fever may be confused with measles.</p> <p>Antibiotic treatment is recommended, as a person is infectious for two to three weeks if antibiotics are not administered.</p> <p>If two or more cases occur, the HPT will be contacted.</p>	Cases are excluded and can return 24 hours following appropriate antibiotic treatment – cases not receiving treatment will remain infectious for two to three weeks.
Slapped cheek syndrome, Parvovirus B19, Fifth's Disease	Where symptoms develop, a rose-red rash making the cheeks appear bright red may appear several days after a mild feverish illness. The rash usually peaks after a week and then fades.	<p>Cases will be encouraged to visit their GP.</p> <p>Parents are requested to inform the school of a diagnosis of slapped cheek syndrome.</p>	Exclusion is not required – cases are not infectious by the time the rash occurs.

Disease	Symptoms	Considerations	Exclusion period
Threadworm	Symptoms include itching around the anus or vagina, particularly at night and worms may be seen in stools or around the bottom.	Cases will be encouraged to visit their pharmacy for advice on treatment.	Exclusion is not required.
Tuberculosis (TB)	Symptoms include cough, loss of appetite, weight loss, fever, sweating (particularly at night), breathlessness and pains in the chest. TB in parts of the body other than the lungs may produce a painful lump or swelling.	Advice will be sought from the HPT before taking any action, and regarding exclusion periods.	<p>Cases with infectious TB can return to school after two weeks of treatment if well enough to do so, and as long as they have responded to anti-TB therapy.</p> <p>Cases with non-pulmonary TB, and cases with pulmonary TB who have effectively completed two weeks of treatment as confirmed by TB nurses, will not be excluded.</p>
Whooping cough (pertussis)	Symptoms include a heavy cold with a persistent cough. The cough generally worsens and develops the characteristic 'whoop'. Coughing spasms may be worse at night and may be associated with vomiting.	Cases will be advised to see their GP. Parents are advised to have their children immunised against whooping cough.	<p>Cases will not return to school until they have had 48 hours of appropriate treatment with antibiotics and feel well enough to do so, or 21 days from the onset of illness if no antibiotic treatment is given.</p> <p>Cases will be allowed to return in the above circumstances, even if they are still coughing.</p>

Appendix 2 Infection Absence Periods

This table details the minimum required period for staff and pupils to stay away from school following an infection, as recommended by Public Health England.

*Identifies a notifiable disease. It is a statutory requirement that doctors report these diseases to their local Public Health England centre.

Infection	Recommended minimum period to stay away from school	Comments
Athlete's foot	None	Treatment is recommended; however, this is not a serious condition.
Chicken pox	Until all vesicles have crusted over	Follow procedures for vulnerable children and pregnant staff.
Cold sores	None	Avoid contact with the sores.
Conjunctivitis	None	If an outbreak occurs, consult the HPT.
Coronavirus	Five days for adults, three days for children and fully recovered and no other member of the same household is presenting symptoms.	If coronavirus outbreak is suspected, consult the local HPT.
Diarrhoea and/or vomiting	Whilst symptomatic and 48 hours from the last episode	GPs should be contacted if diarrhoea or vomiting occur after taking part in water-based activities.
Diphtheria*	Exclusion is essential.	Family contacts must be excluded until cleared by the HPT and the HPT must always be consulted.

Infection	Recommended minimum period to stay away from school	Comments
Flu (influenza)	Until recovered	Report outbreaks to the HPT.
Glandular fever	None	
Hand foot and mouth	None	Contact the HPT if a large number of children are affected. Exclusion may be considered in some circumstances.
Head lice	None	Treatment recommended only when live lice seen.
Hepatitis A*	Seven days after onset of jaundice or other symptoms	If it is an outbreak, the HPT will advise on control measures.
Hepatitis B*, C* and HIV	None	Not infectious through casual contact. Procedures for bodily fluid spills must be followed.
Impetigo	48 hours after commencing antibiotic treatment, or when lesions are crusted and healed	Antibiotic treatment is recommended to speed healing and reduce the infectious period.
Measles*	Four days from onset of rash	Preventable by vaccination (MMR). Follow procedures for vulnerable children and pregnant staff.
Meningococcal meningitis*/ septicaemia*	Until recovered	Meningitis ACWY and B are preventable by vaccination. The HPT will advise on any action needed.
Meningitis* due to other bacteria	Until recovered	Hib and pneumococcal meningitis are preventable by vaccination. The HPT will advise on any action needed.

Infection	Recommended minimum period to stay away from school	Comments
Meningitis viral*	None	As this is a milder form of meningitis, there is no reason to exclude those who have been in close contact with infected persons.
MRSA	None	Good hygiene, in particular environmental cleaning and handwashing, is important to minimise the spread. The local HPT should be consulted.
Mumps*	Five days after onset of swelling	Preventable by vaccination with two doses of MMR.
Ringworm	Exclusion is not usually required	Treatment is required.
Rubella (German measles)	Four days from onset of rash	Preventable by two doses of immunisation (MMR). Follow procedures for pregnant staff.
Scarlet fever	24 hours after commencing antibiotic treatment	Antibiotic treatment is recommended, as a person is infectious for two to three weeks if antibiotics are not administered. If two or more cases occur, the HPT should be contacted.
Scabies	Can return to school after first treatment	The infected person's household and those who have been in close contact will also require treatment.
Slapped cheek/Fifth disease/Parvo Virus B19	None (once rash has developed)	Follow procedures for vulnerable children and pregnant staff.
Threadworms	None	Treatment recommended for the infected person and household contacts.
Tonsillitis	None	There are many causes, but most causes are virus-based and do not require antibiotics.
Tuberculosis (TB)	Pupils with infectious TB can return to school after two weeks of treatment if well enough to do so, and as long as they have responded to anti-TB therapy.	Only pulmonary (lung) TB is infectious. It requires prolonged close contact to spread. Cases with non-pulmonary TB, and cases with pulmonary TB who have effectively completed two weeks of treatment as confirmed by TB nurses, should not be excluded. Consult the local HPT before disseminating information to staff and parents.
Warts and verrucae	None	Verrucae should be covered in swimming pools, gymnasiums and changing rooms.

Infection	Recommended minimum period to stay away from school	Comments
Whooping cough (pertussis)*	Two days from commencing antibiotic treatment, or 21 days from the onset of illness if no antibiotic treatment is given	Preventable by vaccination. Non-infectious coughing can continue for many weeks after treatment. The HPT will organise any necessary contact tracing.

Appendix 3

Diarrhoea and Vomiting Outbreak Action Checklist

Date:	
Completed by:	

Action	Action taken?		Comments
	Yes	No	
A 48-hour exclusion rule has been enforced for ill pupils and staff.			
Liquid soap and paper hand towels are available at all hand wash basins.			
Enhanced cleaning is undertaken twice daily, and an appropriate disinfectant is used.			
Advice has been given on the cleaning of vomit, e.g. steam cleaning carpets and furniture and machine hot washing of soft furnishings.			
Appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) is available.			
Appropriate waste disposal systems are available for removing infectious waste.			
Hard toys are cleaned and disinfected on a daily basis, and their use is limited and rotated.			
The use of soft toys, water and sand play and coddery activities has been suspended.			
Infected linen is segregated, and dissolvable laundry bags are used where possible.			
Visitors are restricted, and essential visitors are informed of the outbreak and advised on hand washing.			
New children joining the affected class or year group are delayed from joining.			
The health protection team (HPT) has been informed of any infected food handlers.			
Staff work in dedicated areas and food handling is restricted.			
All staff (including agency) are asked if they are unwell and excluded for 48 hours if unwell.			

Staff are restricted from working elsewhere.			
The HPT is informed of any planned events at the school.			
The school nurse is informed.			
Ofsted are informed if necessary.			

Appendix 4 List of Notifiable Diseases

Under the Health Protection (Notification) Regulations 2010, the following diseases will always be reported to the health protection team (HPT):

- Acute encephalitis
- Acute meningitis
- Acute poliomyelitis
- Acute infectious hepatitis
- Anthrax
- Botulism
- Brucellosis
- Cholera
- COVID-19
- Diphtheria
- Enteric fever (typhoid or paratyphoid fever)
- Food poisoning
- Haemolytic uraemic syndrome (HUS)
- Infectious bloody diarrhoea
- Invasive group A streptococcal disease and scarlet fever
- Legionnaires' disease
- Leprosy
- Malaria
- Measles
- Meningococcal septicaemia
- Mumps
- Plague
- Rabies
- Rubella
- SARS
- Smallpox
- Tetanus
- Tuberculosis
- Typhus
- Viral haemorrhagic fever (VHF)
- Whooping cough
- Yellow fever