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In an effort to protect all students and staff, the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health (LACDPH) would like to provide additional guidance and recommendations to serve as a supplement to the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) [Considerations when a Child has Symptoms of Illness in Child Care or School](#). It is important that any student or staff with a possible communicable disease stay home. LACDPH has created a flyer that can be shared with parents and nurses on when a child may attend school. In addition, LACDPH has the recommendations listed below.

- If parents are confused or in doubt at any point as to whether their children's symptoms are mild or worse than mild, it is best that they err on the side of caution and keep their kids home that day.
- When the presenting symptoms(s) is/are consistent with COVID-19 (fever, congestion, runny nose, vomiting or diarrhea) we strongly recommend that the child be tested for COVID-19 before returning to school.
- For children with symptoms of conjunctivitis ("pink eye"), when the child has significant yellow or mucus discharge, or whose eye is watery to the point that their eye needs to regularly be wiped or cleaned, and it is affecting their ability to see out of the eye or participate meaningfully in school, that child should stay at home until symptoms improve.
- Children with fevers should not return to school until their fever resolves overnight without the use of medications such as Tylenol, Advil, or Motrin (acetaminophen or ibuprofen).
- Children who have a rash and history of exposure to measles, chickenpox, or another infectious disease that is associated with a rash, should be excluded from school until they are cleared by a medical provider.
- During an outbreak, LACDPH may provide further guidance for when students may return to school.

Finally, we want to remind everyone that getting updated flu and COVID vaccines, washing hands frequently, and wearing well-fitting high filtration masks when around others if symptomatic are effective tools for reducing disease transmission and serious illness, especially during the fall and winter respiratory virus season.



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