Nurse Office Frequently Asked Questions

***Can the nurse give my student some Tylenol if they just have a headache?***

Whenever possible, parents/guardians should give their children their medications before or after school hours. Federal and State regulations prohibit us from “dispensing” medication from a stock supply to students.  Parents should supply all medications with a completed medication permission form to the school nurse.  For your child to receive any prescription or non-prescription medication at school the parent must completely fill out a form for each medication and provide the medication and form to the school nurse for review. A physician order is required for all prescription medications.   All medication must be in its original labeled container with a current expiration date.

***My student has a medication and needs to keep it with him/her?***

State law allows students to self-administer Insulin and certain emergency medications if the parent, student, and doctor sign off that the student is capable.  Call us at 821-4326 for more information. Students who have other medication with them on school property could face severe discipline under the district’s “No Tolerance” policy on drugs. This includes over the counter medications.   We are happy to keep medications supplied by you in the health room for any needs your student may have during the year.

***What if my child has a temperature?***

Your child **must** be without fever for 24 hours before returning to school.  This means that, if your child has a fever Monday afternoon, he/she should not be at school on Tuesday.  If, however, the same child has no fever at all on Tuesday, he/she may return on Wednesday.  Please do not send your child to school if you have had to administer Tylenol or Motrin in order to treat a fever, even if your child seems to feel better.  Our District policy states that a 100 degree temp. is sufficient to be dismissed because it indicates some type of infectious process.  Be kind to the other students and staff at WKMS and keep your student home of they are infectious.

***When should I keep my child home from school?***

Mild illnesses are very common in school age children and youth. There are only a few illnesses that mandate exclusion from school attendance. The following are guidelines or criteria for parents, as well as school officials to use in determining the necessity for a student to remain at home. These guidelines follow those developed by the American Academy of Pediatrics

1. Any illness that prevents a child from participating in normal school activities.

2. Any illness with the following symptoms:

* Fever 100 degrees F or more before medication is given to reduce the fever
* lethargy or irritability
* vomiting (2 or more times in 24 hours)
* persistent crying
* difficulty breathing
* diarrhea (2 or more times in 24 hours)
* signs of a severe illness

3. Mouth sores associated with inability to control saliva

4. An undiagnosed rash.

5. A communicable disease such as:

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| * measles, mumps, pertussis or rubella | See DHEC Exclusion Lists |
| * streptococcal pharyngitis (until 24 hours after treatment with antibiotic and afebrile) | See DHEC Exclusion Lists |
| * tuberculosis (until local health department or treating physician states the student is noninfectious) | See DHEC Exclusion Lists |
| * varicella zoster/chicken pox (until lesions are dry and crusted) | See DHEC Exclusion Lists |
| * Hepatitis A (until one week after onset or until jaundice disappears) | See DHEC Exclusion Lists |
| * conjunctivitis | See DHEC Exclusion Lists |
| * impetigo | See DHEC Exclusion Lists |
| * ringworm | See DHEC Exclusion Lists |
| * Scabies or head lice | See DHEC Exclusion Lists |