

**#GEMEINSAM
ZUKUNFT
GESTALTEN**



Sick in the day-care centre and school?

Regulations for day-care centre and school attendance in the event of infectious diseases
Version: May 2024

“When can my child go back to the day-care centre/school? He/she is no longer ill.”

Dear parents,

It is often difficult to decide when a child may return to a day-care centre or a school after an illness. However, there are guidelines for this.

In general, children are not allowed to attend a day-care centre or a school if they have a contagious illness. Furthermore, as parents, you must also inform the day-care centre or school about the nature of the illness.

With this information brochure, you will receive a table of the regulations of the Infection Protection Act (§ 34). The day-care centre or school should have informed you about these regulations when your child was admitted and you should have signed the “Instructions for guardians” document.

Pathogens are easily spread through close contact in day-care centres and schools. The aim of the Infection Protection Act is to reduce the risk of infection for other children, family members, care givers and teachers.

The diseases listed can be particularly serious and lead to complications and permanent damage or can be spread particularly easily. By adhering to the guidelines, it is possible to contain or completely prevent the spread of illness.

Please refer to the table to find out when your child may return to a day-care centre or a school after an illness.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us.

In order to give infectious diseases as little “room for manoeuvre” as possible, it is important that everyone involved works together.



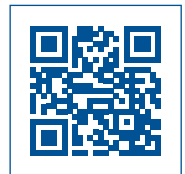
[infektionsschutz.de](https://www.infektionsschutz.de)



[bzga.de](https://www.bzga.de)



[impfen-info.de](https://www.impfen-info.de)



[hygiene-tipps-fuer-kids.de](https://www.hygiene-tipps-fuer-kids.de)

Illness	Incubation period	Readmission of the sick person	Exclusion of contact person	Special measures
Impetigo contagiosa (highly contagious bacterial skin infection)	2 – 14 days	24 hours after the start of antibiotic therapy, otherwise after healing	No	Hand hygiene, washing at 60 °C
Whooping cough (pertussis)	6 – 20 days, usually 9 – 10 days	5 days after the start of antibiotic therapy or 21 days after the start of coughing if no antibiotic treatment has been given	No	Vaccination
Head lice	Not to be specified, multiplication in scalp hair after approximately 3 weeks	After the 1st treatment	No	2nd treatment after 8 days, washing at 60 °C
Scabies	2 - 6 weeks, reinfection after 1 - 4 days	After the 1st treatment	No	Follow-up after 14 days
Gastrointestinal diseases	1 – 3 days, sometimes longer	Without any symptoms for 48 hours in children under 6 years of age	No	Vaccination (rotaviruses) Food hygiene Disinfect hand contact surfaces Laundry/dishes at 60 °C
Measles	7 – 21 days	After recovery; at the earliest on the 5th day after the appearance of the exanthema	Consultation with health authorities	Vaccination
Meningococci	2 – 10 days, usually 3 – 4 days	After recovery; at the earliest 24 hours after the start of antibiotic therapy	Consultation with health authorities	Vaccination, Chemoprophylaxis after consultation with health authorities
Mumps	12 – 25 days, usually 16 – 18 days	After recovery and at the earliest 5 days after onset of the illness	Consultation with health authorities	Vaccination
Rubella	14 – 21 days, usually 14 – 17 days	After recovery and at the earliest 8 days after onset of the illness	Consultation with health authorities	Vaccination
Scarlet fever or other Streptococcus pyogenes infections	1 – 3 days	24 hours after the start of antibiotic therapy, otherwise after recovery	No	Hand hygiene Dishes > 60 °C Disinfect hand contact surfaces
Chicken pox	8 – 28 days, usually 14 – 16 days	After recovery and complete incrustation of the blisters	Consultation with health authorities	Vaccination

Illness	Incubation period	Readmission of the sick person
Infectious conjunctivitis	5 – 12 days	After recovery There is no exclusion for contact persons
Hand-foot-mouth	3 – 10 days	
Herpes	2 – 12 days	
Influenza (flu)	1 – 2 days	
Pfeiffer's glandular fever	Approximately 10 days	
ringlet rubella	7 – 14 days	
RSV	2 – 8 days	
Worm infections	2 – 6 weeks	

As a general rule: Acutely ill children (fever ≥ 38 °C, fatigue) must not attend the day-care centre or school

Simple colds (cough, common cold) without fever are not a reason for exclusion

You can find further information here:

Federal Centre for Health Education

www.infektionsschutz.de

www.bzga.de

www.impfen-info.de

Bonn University Hospital Institute for Hygiene and Public Health

www.hygiene-tipps-fuer-kids.de

StädteRegion Aachen

Der Städteregionsrat
A 53 | Gesundheitsamt
52090 Aachen

Telefon + 49 241 5198 5300
E-Mail infektionsschutz@staedteregion-aachen.de
Internet staedteregion-aachen.de

Mehr von uns auf

