

INFECTIOUS DISEASES EXCLUSION TABLE

The National health and Medical Research Council has determined the period of exclusion in relation to infectious diseases. Principals have been requested to observe the instruction set out in the Table below.

DISEASE	EXCLUSION PERIOD SUFFERERS	EXCLUSION PERIOD CONTACTS
Chicken Pox	Should be excluded for at least 5 days after the eruption first appears. Note some remaining scabs are not an indication for continued exclusion.	Not to be excluded. However, any child with an immune deficiency, eg; leukaemia or receiving chemotherapy should be excluded.
Measles	Should be excluded for at least 4 days from the appearance of rash, or until medical certificate of recovery is produced. This applies whether they have been previously vaccinated or not.	Immunised contacts not excluded. Unimmunised contacts are excluded from childcare and school settings for 14 days after the appearance of rash in the last case. If unimmunised contacts are vaccinated within 72 hours of their first contact with the measles case, they may be allowed to return.
Mumps	Should be excluded for at least 9 days after the onset of symptoms.	Need not be excluded
Rubella (German Measles)	Should be excluded for at least 4 days from the appearance of rash until a medical certificate of recovery is produced.	Need not be excluded
Whooping Cough	Should be excluded for 5 days after starting antibiotic treatment.	Need not be excluded.
Hepatitis A	Exclude until receipt of a medical certificate is obtained.	Not excluded
Hepatitis B	Exclusion is not necessary.	Not excluded.
Hepatitis C	Exclusion is not necessary.	Not excluded.
Conjunctivitis	Exclude until discharge from eyes has ceased.	Not excluded.
Meningitis (Bacterial)	Exclude until well.	Not excluded.

DISEASE	EXCLUSION PERIOD SUFFERERS	EXCLUSION PERIOD CONTACTS
Impetigo (School Sores)		Not excluded. Impetigo is contagious. Lesions on any part of the body, except the face must be covered. On the face lesions must be under treatment and a layer of ointment/pain is accepted as a cover.
Ringworm, Scabies and Head Lice		Ringworm is contagious. Except in the case of scalp (refer next item) a lesion under treatment with an ointment is accepted as being covered. If an ointment is being used, a dressing must be applied (except on the face as in the case of impetigo)
Ringworm of the Scalp		Ringworm of the scalp is contagious. Miasma will have ceased in about 3 weeks under the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lesion is small (about the size of a 10 cent coin) • The hair has been shaven for 2.5 cm all around the lesion. • Treatment has commenced with Griseofulvin tablets (trade names Fulein or Grisovin) • In some severe cases miasma will be more prolonged.
Meningococcal Infection		Exclusion of contacts from school is not necessary irrespective of whether they receive prophylactic treatment.