Policy 7.7 – Exclusion table

This guidance refers to Public Health exclusions in indicate a time period an individual should not attend a setting to reduce the risk of transmission during the infectious stage. At Stowey Bears we have implemented our own exclusion policies to ensure the setting stops the spread of infection.

Infection	Exclusion period from Stowey Bears	Comments
Athletes Foot	None	Children should not be barefoot in our setting,
Chickenpox	5 Days exclusion period from the onset of rash and until all blisters have crusted over	Pregnant staff to contact their GP or midwife.
Cold sores (herpes)	None	Avoid sharing towels. Disinfect toys if put in mouth.
Conjunctivitis	All discharge needs to be completely cleared before returning to Stowey Bears	If an outbreak or cluster occurs contact PH.
Respiratory infections including Covid-19	Children and young people should not attend if they have a high temperature and are unwell. Children and young people who have a positive test result for Covid-19 should not attend the setting for 3 days after the day of the test.	Outbreak of Covid cases need to be reported to Public Health
Diarrhoea and Vomiting	Staff and children can return to Stowey Bears 48 hours after their last bout of illness.	Record cases and report to Public Health, if particular cases of diarrhoea and vomiting are identified – E-Coli, Hep A
Diptheria*	Exclusion is essential. Always consult with your UKHSA HPT (http://www.gov.uk/health-protection team	Preventable by vaccination. Family mut be excluded until illness is cleared.
Flu (Influenza) or influenza like illness	Until recovered.	Report outbreaks to Public Health
Glandular Fever	None	

Hand, foot and Mouth	Exclusion period of minimum FIVE DAYS	Very contagious – report to Public Health
Headlice	None – Lice must be treated	
Hepatitis A	Exclude until 7 days after onset of jaundice (or 7 days after symptoms onset if no jaundice)	If an outbreak of Hepatitis A report to Public Health
Hepatitis B, C, HIV	None	Hepatitis B, C and HIV are blood viruses that are not contagious through contact. Contact Public Health.
Impetigo	Until lesions are crusted or healed, or 48 hours after starting antibiotic treatment	Antibiotic treatment speeds heeling the infectious period.
Measles	4 days from onset of rash and well enough	Preventable by vaccination with 2 MMR.
Meningococcal meningitis or septicaemia	Until recovered	Meningitis ACWY and B are preventable by vaccination.
Meningitis due to other bacteria	Until recovered	Hib and pneumococcal meningitis are preventable by vaccination.
Meningitis viral	Until recovered	
MRSA	Until recovered	Good hygiene, in particular handwashing and environmental cleaning are important to minimise spread.
Mumps	5 days after onset of swelling	Preventable by vaccination with 2 MMR.
Ringworm	Not usually required – You must see a GP	Treatment is required.
Rubella (German measles)	5 days from onset of rash	Preventable by vaccination with 2 MMR
Scabies	Can return after first treatment if they are well.	
Scarlet fever	Exclude until 48 hours after starting antibiotic treatment	A person can be infectious for up to 2 weeks if

		antibiotics are not administered.
Slapped cheek/Fifth disease	None (once rash has developed)	
Threadworms	Must see a GP	Treatment recommended for whole household.
Tonsilitis	None – Child must be well enough to attend	
Tuberculosis (TB)	Until at least 2 weeks after the start of effective antibiotics treatment Exclusion not required for non-pulmonary or latent TB infection	Only pulmonary (Lung) TB is infectious.
Warts and Verruca's	None	
Whooping cough	2 days from starting antibiotic treatment, or 21 days from onset of symptoms if no antibiotics.	Preventable by vaccination.

Public Health contact number : 0300 303 8162