Module 3
Recognizing and Managing Infectious Diseases

- Daily health check
- Exclusion
- Symptoms versus disease
Case 1

The teacher in the toddler room notices that 20-month-old Suzie is a little less active than normal and has a runny nose, though she has been playing on and off. She is still participating in various activities. The teacher checks her temperature and it is 101°F.

- Does Suzy need to be excluded? Why or why not?
- Is there an exclusion policy that covers this?
- What is difficult about this case?
Daily Health Check

- Routine of greeting parents/children every day
- Form of communication between parents and caregiver/teacher
- May enable caregivers/teachers to identify illness while parents are still present
What To Do When Kids Get Sick After the Daily Health Check

- **Observe children**
  - Look for less activity
  - Increased care needs
  - Check for other symptoms
- **If other symptoms are present**
  - Make a decision about exclusion
  - Notify parents
  - Care for child until the parent/caregiver arrives
What To Do When Kids Get Sick
After the Daily Health Check

• Refer to exclusion criteria
• If a child needs to go home, procedures should be in place to take care of the child until they can be picked up
Outbreaks

- Sudden rise in the occurrence of a disease
- Notify your child care health consultant or health department
- Consult evidence-based resources
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**Exclusion**

- How do you make decisions about exclusion?
- What are characteristics of good exclusion criteria?
- Is exclusion an effective way to reduce transmission of germs?
- What are the reasons to exclude children from out-of-home child care?
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Does exclusion reduce the spread of disease?
Reasons for Exclusion

• The caregiver/teacher should exclude if the illness:
  – Prevents the child from participating comfortably in activities
  – Results in a need for care that is greater than the staff can provide without compromising the health and safety of the other children
  – Is a specific disease, symptom or condition requiring exclusion

CFOC4 Standard 3.6.1.1. Inclusion/Exclusion/Dismissal of Children
http://nrckids.org/CFOC/Database/3.6.1.1
Symptoms versus Diseases

- Children develop symptoms first but don’t yet have a diagnosis
- Caregivers/teachers **SHOULD NOT** make the diagnosis of a specific disease
- Caregivers/teachers **DO** need to recognize symptoms for which exclusion is necessary
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Symptoms Requiring Exclusion

- Fever WITH behavior change
- Diarrhea (in some cases)
- Blood in stool
- Vomiting more than 2 times in 24 hours
- Abdominal pain (in some cases)
- Drooling with mouth sores
# Signs and Symptoms Chart

**Routine Exclusion Criteria Applicable to All Signs and Symptoms**
- Unable to participate.
- Care would compromise staff’s ability to care for other children.
- Child meets other exclusion criteria.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sign or Symptom</th>
<th>Common Causes</th>
<th>Complaints or What Might Be Seen</th>
<th>Notify Health Consultant</th>
<th>Notify Parent</th>
<th>Temporarily Exclude?</th>
<th>If Excluded, Readmit When</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cold Symptoms</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Common cold</td>
<td>Cough</td>
<td>Common cold is a body response to something that irritates the airways.</td>
<td>Common cold</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No, excludes</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No, excludes</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Cough</strong></td>
<td>Cough</td>
<td>Cough is a bodily response to something that irritates the airways.</td>
<td>Cough</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No, excludes</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Diaper Rash</strong></td>
<td>Diaper Rash</td>
<td>Diaper rash is a response to irritation of the skin, such as from the diaper.</td>
<td>Diaper rash</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No, excludes</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>No, excludes</td>
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</tbody>
</table>


http://nrckids.org/files/appendix/AppendixA.pdf
Severe Illness

There are certain symptoms of severe illness that it does not matter what the diagnosis is --- Call 911 (and the parents/caregivers)
Symptoms of Urgent Conditions

- Fever in a child who looks more than mildly ill
- Unexplained irritability
- Fever in a child under 60 days old
- Severe vomiting and/or diarrhea
- Venomous bites or stings
- Injury like a break to the skin that does not hold together
Child Develops Symptoms

- What are your responsibilities to the affected child and parents, to the other children, and the child care staff?
- When should you notify other parents?
- When should you require a health visit?
- When should you notify the health consultant or health department?

Model Child Care Health Policies: http://www.ecels-healthychildcarepa.org/
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Child Already Has A Diagnosis

- What is your responsibility to child care staff, children and the affected child?
- When should you notify parents? How?
- When should you notify the health consultant or health department?
Conditions that DO NOT Need Exclusion

Many symptoms or conditions do not need exclusion (but children with them are frequently excluded)
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Goals of Exclusion
Summary

• Exclusion decisions should be based on written criteria
• Three main reasons for exclusion
• Decisions about whom to notify can be determined by checking and consulting with local public health authorities as needed
Questions
Acknowledgements

• This curriculum has been developed by the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP).
• The recommendations in this curriculum do not indicate an exclusive course of treatment or serve as a standard of medical care. Variations, taking into account individual circumstances, may be appropriate.
• Listing of resources does not imply an endorsement by the AAP. The AAP is not responsible for the content of resources mentioned in this curriculum.
• Web site addresses are as current as possible, but may change at any time.
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