

# LIVINGSTON PARISH PUBLIC SCHOOLS

## HEALTH RULES

The following guidelines are offered to help you determine when your child should not attend school. Please consider carefully a child's statement of feeling ill.

- Diarrhea/vomiting: Students who are vomiting or having diarrhea (2 or more watery stools) will be sent home from school. They will not be allowed to return until they are symptom free for 24 hours from the onset of symptoms. Children should be kept home if they were vomiting or experienced diarrhea during the night.
- Fever: Students who have a fever of 100.0 F or higher will be sent home. Students will be readmitted after they have been fever free for 24 hours without the use of fever reducing medications. (Ex: Tylenol, Motrin, or Advil).
- Cold/flu: Students with severe colds, sore throats, cough or "flu like" symptoms will not be allowed to stay at school. They should stay home for rest and proper attention to their symptoms.
- Pink Eye: Symptoms of pink eye such as eye drainage, crusty eyelids, redness on the white part of the eyes, swelling, and itching may indicate pink eye, which is a contagious disease. Children with these symptoms will be sent home and should be seen by a doctor for a diagnosis. A doctor's excuse will be required to return to school. If diagnosed with pink eye, the student must be on treatment for at least 24 hours before he can return to school. Some conjunctivitis may require the student remain at home until all symptoms are resolved.
- Rash/Lesions: A student with an undiagnosed rash or lesion will not be allowed to stay at school. Skin rashes or lesions will be considered possibly contagious. Child may return to school after rash is determined to be non-contagious by a physician or to be no longer contagious after proper treatment. Students may return with a note from the Physician's office.
- Boils: Students with boils must be seen by a physician. If it is a staph infection, they must remain home for 24 hours after starting antibiotics. A physician's note will be required for them to return to school. The boil must be covered. If the boil is draining, extra clothes and bandages should be sent with the student in case the bandage becomes saturated or if the clothes get wet.
- Lice: A student's hair must be free of nits and bugs in order to remain at school. The student will be readmitted to school after the parent has treated the child and *all nits and bugs* are removed. After successful treatment, **the parent will need to bring the student to the office to be rechecked for lice by school personnel before being allowed to stay at school.** *It is recommended that parents check their child on a regular basis for signs of head lice.*
- Medication: If your child needs to take medications for chronic conditions at school please contact your **school nurse**. State law requires a *medication administration form* to be completed by the physician and parent. This includes prescription and over-the-counter medications. If a student is prescribed a new medication, they must remain at home for 12 hours after the first dose to be observed for adverse reactions. Parents are allowed to bring medications to the school and administer them to their child. If Parents cannot come, they may send the medication with someone listed on the child's contact card. If the parent or someone on the contact card cannot come then the parent may send an adult not listed on the contact card. The school will require a written or verbal consent from the parent if the adult is not on the contact card and an ID will be checked.
- Immunizations: Louisiana State Law Statute LA R.S. 17; 170

Students entering school for the first time shall present a completed or up to date immunization record.

Beginning with the 2023-2024 school year, LDH will be observing the existing school entry requirement that students be vaccinated with at least 2 doses of Hepatitis A vaccine before entering Kindergarten, or any grade thereafter.

All students that are 11 years old must have a Tdap Booster, Meningitis vaccine, and a second varicella (chickenpox). Students that are 16 years of age must have a **second** meningitis immunization.

Parents of students that are unable to receive their immunizations due to medical, religious, or personal reasons must submit a written *letter of dissent*. This letter can be found on the LDOE and LPPS websites.

Students that have not received proper immunizations may not be allowed to come to school if there is an outbreak of a communicable disease at school (Chickenpox, Measles, Pertussis, etc.). State law must exclude these students from the school setting, for the incubation period of the disease. These absences may not be excused.

- **Vision/Hearing**: Student's vision and hearing are screened by the school nurse in Pre-K, Kindergarten, 1<sup>st</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup> & 9<sup>th</sup> grades and from parent or teacher referrals. If a problem is detected, notes will be sent home to the parent referring them to their physician for a more complete evaluation.
- **Scoliosis**: Students are screened in 6<sup>th</sup> grade for curvature of the spine. If signs are seen, students will be sent home with a letter referring them to their physician for a more complete evaluation.
- **Medical Conditions**: If your child has a chronic medical condition, contact the school nurse ***annually***. Some examples of chronic medical conditions are Seizures/Epilepsy, diabetes, asthma, celiac disease, severe allergic reactions to insects or food that require use of an Epi-pen or Benadryl during the school day. A **SPECIAL DIET ORDER** form is required ***annually*** from a physician if your child has specific food allergies.
- **Post-Surgery or Hospitalization**: If your child is hospitalized or has surgery, he/she must return with a note from the Physician allowing him/her to return to school. Any restrictions must be noted on the return to school form.

If you have any questions or concerns, you may call Jennifer Wilkinson, RN School Nurse Coordinator at (225)686-4368 or contact the school nurse at your child's school.

**In order for proper care to be provided at school, it is the parent's responsibility to notify the school nurse with any medical conditions or needs your child may have; including any changes to their medical conditions during the school year.**

# LIVINGSTON PARISH PUBLIC SCHOOLS

## REGLAS DE SALUD

Las siguientes pautas se ofrecen para ayudarlo a determinar cuándo su hijo(a) no debe asistir a la escuela. Por favor considere cuidadosamente la condición de su hijo(a) al sentirse enfermo.

- Diarrea/vómitos (Diarrhea/Vomiting): Los estudiantes que estén vomitando o tengan diarrea (2 o más heces acuosas) serán enviados a casa desde la escuela. No se les permitirá regresar hasta que estén libres de síntomas durante 24 horas desde el inicio de los síntomas. Los niños deben mantenerse en casa si vomitan o experimentan diarrea durante la noche.
- Fiebre (Fever): Los estudiantes que tengan temperaturas de 100.0 °F (38 °C) o más serán enviados a casa por fiebre. Los estudiantes serán readmitidos después de que hayan estado sin fiebre durante 24 horas sin el uso de medicamentos para reducir la fiebre. (Ejemplo: Tylenol, Motrin o Advil).
- Resfriado/Gripe (Cold/flu): Los estudiantes con resfriados severos, dolor de garganta, tos o síntomas similares a los de la gripe no podrán quedarse ni asistir a la escuela. Deben quedarse en casa para descansar y prestar atención adecuada a sus síntomas.
- Conjuntivitis (Pink Eye): Los síntomas de conjuntivitis, como drenaje ocular, párpados y lagañas en los ojos, enrojecimiento en la parte blanca de los ojos, hinchazón y picazón pueden indicar conjuntivitis, que es una enfermedad contagiosa. Los niños con estos síntomas serán enviados a casa y deben ser vistos por un médico para un diagnóstico. Se requerirá una excusa del médico para regresar a la escuela. Si se le diagnostica conjuntivitis, el estudiante debe estar en tratamiento durante al menos 24 horas antes de poder regresar a la escuela. Algunas conjuntivitis pueden requerir que el estudiante se quede en casa hasta que desaparezcan todos los síntomas.
- Sarpullido/Lesiones (Rash/Lesions): Un estudiante con una erupción o lesión no diagnosticada no podrá quedarse en la escuela. Las erupciones o lesiones cutáneas se considerarán posiblemente contagiosas. El estudiante puede regresar a la escuela después de que un médico determine que la erupción no es contagiosa o que ya no es contagiosa después del tratamiento adecuado. Los estudiantes pueden regresar con una nota de la oficina del médico.
- Forúnculos (Boils): Los estudiantes con forúnculos o nacidos deben ser vistos por un médico. Si se trata de una infección por estafilococos, deben permanecer en casa durante 24 horas después de comenzar a tomar antibióticos. Se requerirá una nota del médico para que puedan regresar a la escuela. El forúnculo debe estar cubierto y si está drenando, se debe enviar ropa y vendas adicionales con el estudiante en caso de que la venda se sature o si la ropa se moja.
- Piojos (Lice): EL cabello de un estudiante debe estar libre de liendres y bichos para poder permanecer en la escuela. El estudiante será readmitido a la escuela después de que el padre haya tratado a su hijo(a) y se hayan eliminado todas las *liendres y bichos*. Después de un tratamiento exitoso, **el padre deberá traer al estudiante a la oficina para que el personal de la escuela lo revise nuevamente en busca de piojos antes de que se le permita quedarse en la escuela. Se recomienda que los padres revisen regularmente a sus hijos para detectar signos de piojos.**
- Tratamiento y Medicamentos (Medication): Si su hijo(a) necesita tomar medicamentos para enfermedades crónicas en la escuela, comuníquese con la **enfermera de la escuela**. La ley estatal requiere que el médico y los padres completen un *formulario de administración de medicamentos*. Esto incluye medicamentos recetados y de venta libre. Si a un estudiante se le receta un medicamento nuevo, debe permanecer en casa durante 12 horas después de la primera dosis que se debe observar para detectar reacciones adversas. Los padres se les permite venir con los medicamentos a la escuela y administrarlos a sus hijos. Si los padres no pueden venir, pueden enviar el medicamento con alguien que se encuentre en la tarjeta de contacto de su hijo(a). Si el padre o alguien en la tarjeta de contacto no puede venir, entonces el padre puede enviar a un adulto que no se encuentre en la tarjeta de contacto. La escuela requerirá un consentimiento escrito o verbal del padre si el adulto no está en la tarjeta de contacto y se verificará con una identificación (ID).

- Inmunizaciones (Immunizations): Estatuto de la ley del estado de Louisiana LA R.S. 17; 170

Los estudiantes que ingresen a la escuela por primera vez deberán presentar un registro de vacunación completo y actualizado.

A partir del año escolar 2023-2024, LDH observará el requisito de ingreso escolar existente de que los estudiantes se vacunen con al menos 2 dosis de la vacuna contra la hepatitis A, antes de ingresar al Kinder o cualquier grado posterior.

Todos los estudiantes que tienen 11 años deben recibir un refuerzo Tdap, la vacuna contra la meningitis y una segunda varicela (Chickenpox). Los estudiantes que tienen 16 años de edad deben tener una **segunda** vacuna contra la meningitis. Los padres de estudiantes que no pueden recibir sus vacunas debido a razones médicas, religiosas o personales deben presentar una *carta de desacuerdo por escrito*. Esta carta se puede encontrar en los sitios web LDOE y LPPS.

Los estudiantes que no hayan recibido las vacunas adecuadas no podrán asistir a la escuela si hay un brote de una enfermedad contagiosa en la escuela (varicela, sarampión (Measles), tosferina (Pertussis), etc.). La ley estatal debe excluir a estos estudiantes del entorno escolar durante el período de incubación de la enfermedad. Estas ausencias no pueden ser excusadas.

- Visión / audición (Vision/Hearing): la visión y la audición del estudiante son evaluadas por la enfermera de la escuela en Pre-K, Kinder, 1<sup>er</sup>, 3<sup>er</sup>, 5<sup>to</sup>, 7<sup>mo</sup> y 9<sup>no</sup> grado y da los resultados a los padres y maestros. Si se detecta un problema, se enviarán notas a los padres para remitirlas a su médico para una evaluación más completa.
- Escoliosis (Scoliosis): los estudiantes son evaluados en sexto grado para determinar la curvatura de la columna. Si se ven signos, los estudiantes serán enviados a casa con una carta que los refiera a su médico para una evaluación más completa.
- Condiciones Médicas (Medical Conditions): si su hijo(a) tiene una condición médica crónica, comuníquese con la enfermera de la escuela **anualmente**. Algunos ejemplos de afecciones médicas crónicas son convulsiones / epilepsia, diabetes, asma, enfermedad celíaca, reacciones alérgicas graves a insectos o alimentos que requieren el uso de un Epi-pen o Benadryl durante el día escolar. Se requiere un formulario de ORDEN DE DIETA ESPECIAL **anualmente** de un médico si su hijo(a) tiene alergias alimentarias específicas.
- Post-Cirugía u Hospitalización (Post-Surgery or Hospitalizacion): Si su hijo(a) está hospitalizado o se somete a una cirugía, debe regresar con una nota del médico que le permita regresar a la escuela. Cualquier restricción debe anotarse en el formulario de regreso a la escuela.

Si tiene alguna pregunta o inquietud, puede llamar a Jennifer Wilkinson, coordinadora de enfermería de la escuela RN al (225) 686-4368 o comunicarse con la enfermera de la escuela de su hijo(a).

**Para que se brinde la atención adecuada en la escuela, es responsabilidad de los padres notificar a la enfermera de la escuela sobre cualquier condición médica o necesidad que pueda tener su hijo(a); incluyendo cualquier cambio en sus condiciones médicas durante el año escolar.**



LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH - OFFICE OF PUBLIC HEALTH  
**2023 CHILD/ADOLESCENT IMMUNIZATION SCHEDULE AND  
 DAYCARE/SCHOOL ENTRY REQUIREMENTS**

(Revised: 4/4/2023)



Depending on the child's age, choose the appropriate set of immunizations. High-risk children may require additional vaccines. Individuals with an altered immune system, due to disease or medication, must be evaluated by a physician prior to vaccination.

RECOMMENDED SCHEDULE FOR IMMUNIZATION, BY AGE	
Age	Vaccinations
At Birth	HepB
2 Months <sup>[1]</sup>	DTaP, Hib, IPV, HepB, PCV, RV
4 Months	DTaP, Hib, IPV, PCV, RV
6 Months	DTaP, Hib, IPV, HepB, PCV, RV, Flu, COVID-19 <sup>[2]</sup>
7 Months	Flu, then annually
12-15 Months	DTaP, Hib, MMR, VAR, PCV, HepA
18-23 Months	HepA
4 years	DTaP, IPV, MMR, VAR
11-12 Years	Tdap, MenACWY, HPV (VAR, MMR, HepA, HepB if needed)
16 Years	MenACWY, provider-patient discussion for MenB (HPV, VAR, MMR, HepA, HepB, if needed)

ACCELERATED SCHEDULE FOR CHILDREN LATE ON VACCINATIONS	
Visit/Age	Vaccinations
Children 4 months through 6 years of age	
1st Visit <sup>[3]</sup>	DTaP, Hib, IPV, HepA, HepB, MMR, VAR, PCV, Flu, COVID-19
2 <sup>nd</sup> Visit (4 weeks after 1st visit)	DTaP, Hib, IPV, HepB, PCV, Flu
3 <sup>rd</sup> Visit (4 weeks after 2nd visit)	DTaP, Hib, PCV
4 <sup>th</sup> Visit (6 months after 3rd visit)	DTaP, Hib, IPV, PCV, HepA, HepB
4 Years of Age or at School Entry	DTaP, IPV, MMR, VAR
Children 7 through 18 years of age	
1st Visit	Tdap, IPV, HepA, HepB, MMR, VAR
2 <sup>nd</sup> Visit (4 weeks after 1st visit)	Td, IPV, HepB, MMR
3 <sup>rd</sup> Visit (6 months after 2nd visit)	Td, IPV, HepA, HepB
11-12 Years	Tdap, MenACWY, HPV (IPV, VAR, MMR, HepB if needed)
16 Years	MenACWY, provider-patient discussion for MenB

[1] DTaP, IPV, HBV, PCV, RV and Hib can be administered as early as 6 weeks of age and simultaneously.  
 [2] For detailed information on COVID-19 vaccine dose recommendations visit <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/downloads/COVID-19-immunization-schedule-ages-6months-older.pdf>  
 [3] Depending on the child's age, choose the appropriate initial set of immunizations. Sometimes a scheduled dose of vaccine may not be given on time. If this occurs, the dose should be given at the next visit. It is not necessary to restart the series of any vaccine due to extended intervals between doses.  
 Note 1: The recommendations above and the vaccine guidelines on page 2 are summaries. For more information, visit <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/hop/imz/child-adolescent.html>.  
 Note 2: For detailed information on each vaccine refer to the manufacturer's product insert.

REQUIRED VACCINATIONS FOR ENTRY INTO DAYCARE AND SCHOOLS			
Daycares/Early Learning		Grade K-12 Schools	
Vaccinations	Doses	Vaccinations	Doses
Child must be up to date on vaccinations for their age (see recommendations listed above) according to a valid immunization record		Starting at Kindergarten <sup>[1]</sup> and all subsequent grades thereafter	DTaP <sup>[2]</sup> 5 HepA 2 HepB 3 IPV <sup>[3]</sup> 4 MMR 2 VAR 2 Tdap 1 MenACWY 1
		Starting at 6 <sup>th</sup> grade and all subsequent grades thereafter	MMR 2 Tdap 1 MenACWY 1
		Starting at 11 <sup>th</sup> grade and all subsequent grades thereafter	MenACWY Second Dose
Daycares/Early Learning		Post-Secondary Schools	
Vaccinations	Doses	Vaccinations	Doses
Child must be up to date on vaccinations for their age (see recommendations listed above) according to a valid immunization record		MMR 2 Tdap 1 MenACWY 2 doses, or 1 dose if 1 <sup>st</sup> dose administered on or after age 16	

[1] Entry requirement exception for students who are 4 years of age when entering kindergarten at start of school year. To attend kindergarten in Louisiana, students must be 5 years old by September 30 each school year. Therefore, there are instances where a student is still 4 years old when entering kindergarten. In these instances, the 4-year-old student may be admitted into kindergarten so long as a parent/guardian presents a record indicating that the student is in progress of receiving the required vaccinations. In these instances, follow-up from school staff must be provided for compliance with the above requirements.  
 [2] Those students who received their 4<sup>th</sup> dose of DTaP at age 4 or older do not need a 5<sup>th</sup> dose on record.  
 [3] Those students who received their 3<sup>rd</sup> dose of IPV at age 4 or older do not need a 4<sup>th</sup> dose on record.  
 Note: Students may participate in school without the required immunizations listed above if a written statement of exemption is presented by a physician, the individual, or the individual's parent/guardian.