

## Exclusion Policy

This policy is current as at June, 2023.

The spread of certain infectious diseases can be reduced by excluding a person, known to be infectious, from contact with others who are at risk of catching the infection.

The need for exclusion depends on:

- ease with which the infection can be spread
- ability of the infected person to follow hygiene precautions
- severity of the disease.

A person who is not excluded may still need to remain at home because they do not feel well. Recommended exclusion periods are based on the time that a person with a specific disease or condition might be infectious to others. Recommended non-exclusion means there is not a significant risk of transmitting infection to others.

The following are recommended minimum periods of exclusion from school, preschool and child care centres for cases of and contact with infectious diseases based on the National Health and Medical Research Council 2013.

### Recommended exclusion periods from child care, preschool and school

Disease or condition	Exclusion of case	Exclusion contacts
Chickenpox (varicella)	Exclude until all blisters have dried. This is usually at least five days after the rash first appeared in non-immunised children. It may be less in immunised children.	Any child with an immune deficiency (for example leukaemia) or receiving chemotherapy should be excluded for their own protection. Otherwise, not excluded.
CMV (Cytomegalovirus infection)	Exclusion is NOT necessary.	Not excluded.
Conjunctivitis	Exclude until the discharge from the eyes has stopped unless doctor has diagnosed a non-infectious conjunctivitis.	Not excluded.
Diarrhoeal Illness – includes instances where certain pathogens are identified including Amebiasis ( <i>Entamoeba histolytica</i> ), <i>Campylobacter</i> spp., <i>Salmonella</i> spp., <i>shigella</i> spp., and intestinal worms, but is not limited to infection with these pathogens.	Exclude until there has not been vomiting or a loose bowel motion for 24 hours.	Not excluded.
Diphtheria	Exclude until medical certificate of recovery has been received	Exclude family/household contacts

<b>Disease or condition</b>	<b>Exclusion of case</b>	<b>Exclusion contacts</b>
	following at least two negative throat swabs, the first not less than 24 hours after finishing a course of antibiotics and the other 48 hours later	
Glandular fever (infectious mononucleosis, Epstein Barr Virus [EBV] infection)	Exclusion is NOT necessary.	Not excluded.
Hand foot and mouth disease	Exclude until all blisters are dry.	Not excluded.
Haemophilus influenzae type b (hib)	Exclude until 48 hours after initiation of effective therapy	Not excluded.
Hepatitis A	Exclude until a medical certificate of recovery is received, and until at least seven days after the onset of jaundice or illness	Not excluded.
Hepatitis B	Exclusion is NOT necessary.	Not excluded.
Hepatitis C	Exclusion is NOT necessary.	Not excluded.
Herpes (cold sores,)	Young children unable to comply with good hygiene practices should be excluded while the lesion is weeping. Lesions to be covered with dressing where possible	Not excluded.
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)	Exclusion is NOT necessary	Not excluded.
Impetigo	Exclude until appropriate treatment has commenced. Sores on exposed surfaces must be covered with a watertight dressing.	Not excluded.
Influenza and influenza-like illnesses	Exclude until well.	Not excluded.
Leprosy	Exclude until approval to return has been given by the chief	Not excluded.

<b>Disease or condition</b>	<b>Exclusion of case</b>	<b>Exclusion contacts</b>
	health officer	
Measles	Exclude for four days after the onset of the rash.	Immunised and immune contacts are not excluded. In the case of non-immunised contacts, contact a public health unit for specialist advice. Immunocompromised children should be excluded until 14 days after the first day of appearance of rash in the last case.
Meningitis (bacterial – other than meningococcal meningitis)	Exclude until well.	Not excluded.
Meningococcal infection	Exclude until adequate carrier eradication therapy has been completed	Not excluded if receiving carrier eradication therapy
Molluscum contagiosum	Exclusion is NOT necessary.	Not excluded.
Mumps	Exclude for 5 days or until swelling goes down (whichever is sooner)	Not excluded.
Pertussis (Whooping Cough)	Exclude the child for 21 days after the onset of cough or until they have completed 5 days of a course of antibiotic treatment	Contact a public health unit for specialist advice about excluding non-vaccinated and incompletely vaccinated contacts.
Poliovirus infection	Exclude for at least 14 days from onset. Re admit after receiving medical certificate of recovery	Not excluded
Ringworm, scabies, pediculosis (head lice)	Exclude until the day after appropriate treatment has commenced	Not excluded
Rubella (German measles)	Exclude until fully recovered or for at least four days after the onset of the rash.	Not excluded.
Shiga toxin or verotoxin producing Escherichia Coli (STEC or VTEC)	Exclude if required by the chief Health Officer and only for the period specified by the CHO	Not excluded.
Typhoid Fever (including paratyphoid	Exclude until approval to return has been given by the Chief	Not excluded unless considered necessary by

<b>Disease or condition</b>	<b>Exclusion of case</b>	<b>Exclusion contacts</b>
fever)	Health Officer	the CHO

**PLEASE NOTE:** In cases where there is an outbreak of Gastroenteritis, the exclusion period is 48 hours after symptoms have ceased.

### **COVID – 19**

In a confirmed case of Covid-19, the centre will follow directions from DHHS and will keep families informed of steps which need to be taken.

In some instances, you may be asked for a medical clearance certificate prior to your child returning to day care.