

This guidance refers to public health exclusions to indicate the time period an individual should not attend a setting to reduce the risk of transmission during the infectious stage. This is different to ‘exclusion’ as used in an educational sense.

Infection	Exclusion period	Comments
Athlete’s foot	None	Children should not be barefoot at their setting (for example in changing areas) and should not share towels, socks or shoes with others.
Chickenpox	At least 5 days from onset of rash and until all blisters have crusted over	Pregnant staff contacts should consult with their GP or midwife
Cold sores (herpes simplex)	None	Avoid kissing and contact with the sores
Conjunctivitis	None	If an outbreak or cluster occurs, consult your local health protection team (HPT)
Respiratory infections including coronavirus (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	Children with mild symptoms such as runny nose, and headache who are otherwise well can continue to attend their setting.
Diarrhoea and vomiting	Staff and students can return 48 hours after diarrhoea and vomiting have stopped	If a particular cause of the diarrhoea and vomiting is identified there may be additional exclusion advice for example E. coli STEC and hep A For more information see chapter 3
Diphtheria*	Exclusion is essential. Always consult with your <a href="https://www.gov.uk/health-protection-team">UKHSA HPT (https://www.gov.uk/health-protection-team)</a>	Preventable by vaccination. Family contacts must be excluded until cleared to return by your local HPT.
Flu (influenza) or influenza like illness	Until recovered	Report outbreaks to your local HPT For more information see chapter 3
Glandular fever	None	
Hand foot and mouth	None	Contact your local HPT if a large number of children are affected. Exclusion may be considered in some circumstances
Head lice	None	
Hepatitis A	Exclude until 7 days after onset of jaundice (or 7 days after symptom onset if no jaundice)	In an outbreak of Hepatitis A, your local HPT will advise on control measures

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Hepatitis B, C, HIV	None	Hepatitis B and C and HIV are blood borne viruses that are not infectious through casual contact. Contact your <a href="https://www.gov.uk/health-protection-team">UKHSA HPT</a> ( <a href="https://www.gov.uk/health-protection-team">https://www.gov.uk/health-protection-team</a> ) for more advice
Impetigo	Until lesions are crusted or healed, or 48 hours after starting antibiotic treatment	Antibiotic treatment speeds healing and reduces the infectious period
Measles	4 days from onset of rash and well enough	Preventable by vaccination with 2 doses of <del>MMR</del> . Promote <del>MMR</del> for all pupils and staff. Pregnant staff contacts should seek prompt advice from their GP or midwife
Meningococcal meningitis* or septicaemia*	Until recovered	Meningitis ACWY and B are preventable by vaccination. Your local <del>HPT</del> will advise on any action needed
Meningitis* due to other bacteria	Until recovered	Hib and pneumococcal meningitis are preventable by vaccination. Your <a href="https://www.gov.uk/health-protection-team">UKHSA HPT</a> ( <a href="https://www.gov.uk/health-protection-team">https://www.gov.uk/health-protection-team</a> ) will advise on any action needed
Meningitis viral	None	Milder illness than bacterial meningitis. Siblings and other close contacts of a case need not be excluded
MRSA	None	Good hygiene, in particular handwashing and environmental cleaning, are important to minimise spread. Contact your <a href="https://www.gov.uk/health-protection-team">UKHSA HPT</a> ( <a href="https://www.gov.uk/health-protection-team">https://www.gov.uk/health-protection-team</a> ) for more
Mumps*	5 days after onset of swelling	Preventable by vaccination with 2 doses of <del>MMR</del> . Promote <del>MMR</del> for all pupils and staff
Ringworm	Not usually required	Treatment is needed
Rubella* (German measles)	5 days from onset of rash	Preventable by vaccination with 2 doses of <del>MMR</del> . Promote <del>MMR</del> for all pupils and staff. Pregnant staff contacts should seek prompt advice from their GP or midwife
Scabies	Can return after first treatment	Household and close contacts require treatment at the same time
Scarlet fever*	Exclude until 24 hours after starting antibiotic treatment	A person is infectious for 2 to 3 weeks if antibiotics are not administered. In the event of 2 or more suspected cases, please contact your <del>UKHSA HPT</del> .

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Slapped cheek/Fifth disease/Parvovirus B19	None (once rash has developed)	Pregnant contacts of case should consult with their GP or midwife
Threadworms	None	Treatment recommended for child and household
Tonsillitis	None	There are many causes, but most cases are due to viruses and do not need or respond to an antibiotic treatment
Tuberculosis* (TB)	Until at least 2 weeks after the start of effective antibiotic treatment (if pulmonary TB Exclusion not required for non-pulmonary or latent TB infection Always consult your local HPT before disseminating information to staff, parents and carers	Only pulmonary (lung) TB is infectious to others, needs close, prolonged contact to spread Your local HPT will organise any contact tracing
Warts and verrucae	None	Verrucae should be covered in swimming pools, gyms and changing rooms
Whooping cough (pertussis)*	2 days from starting antibiotic treatment, or 21 days from onset of symptoms if no antibiotics	Preventable by vaccination. After treatment, non-infectious coughing may continue for many weeks. Your local HPT will organise any contact tracing

\*denotes a notifiable disease. Registered medical practitioners in England and Wales have a statutory duty to notify their local authority or UKHSA health protection team of suspected cases of certain infectious diseases.

All laboratories in England performing a primary diagnostic role must notify UKHSA when they confirm a notifiable organism.

The NHS website has a [useful resource \(https://www.nhs.uk/live-well/healthy-body/is-my-child-too-ill-for-school/\)](https://www.nhs.uk/live-well/healthy-body/is-my-child-too-ill-for-school/) to share with parents.

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