

# **COMMUNICABLE DISEASE GUIDELINES FOR SCHOOLS AND CHILDCARE FACILITIES (CCF)**

**GREY BRUCE HEALTH UNIT**

**(519) 376-9420**

**1-800-263-3456**

**Fax: (519) 376-0980**

**The following information is intended to provide professionals with guidance on how to manage communicable diseases in their school or facility.**

**If further information is required, the Grey Bruce Health Unit or the child's family physician should be contacted.**

**September 2011**



## GREY BRUCE HEALTH UNIT

### COMMUNICABLE DISEASE GUIDELINES FOR SCHOOLS AND CHILDCARE FACILITIES

**NOTE: A child should not return to a school or childcare facility if he or she is not feeling well enough to participate normally in daily activities.**

Disease	Cause/Symptoms	Transmission	Incubation	Period of Communicability	Exclusion	Reporting of Individual Cases
<b>Amebiasis</b>	Parasite  Most people do not become ill Symptoms may include abdominal cramps, diarrhea (possibly bloody) or constipation, and rarely fever or chills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ingestion of faecally contaminated food or water</li> <li>▪ Faecal-oral route</li> <li>▪ Food and/or water contaminated by an infected person</li> </ul>	Few days to several months, commonly 2-4 weeks	Until treated	Symptomatic children (5 years and under) excluded until stools are formed OR until treated	<b>Report immediately to Public Health</b>
<b>Bite (Animal)</b>	There is risk of rabies from the bites of bats, cats, dogs, ferrets, groundhogs, muskrats, racoons, skunks, and other wild mammals. Bites of gerbils, hamsters, mice, moles, rabbits, and squirrels do not have to be reported unless the animal's behaviour was very abnormal. Feeding squirrels is a form of provocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Animal saliva introduced by a bite or scratch</li> </ul>	Depends on specific agent transmitted	Depends on specific agent transmitted	No exclusion	<b>Report immediately to Public Health in order to begin rabies immunization if needed and/or quarantine the biting animal</b>
<b>Bite (Human)</b>	If the skin is broken, there is a risk of transmission of hepatitis B, hepatitis C and HIV from an infected person	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Contact of contaminated blood with a break in the skin or blood inside of the mouth</li> </ul>	Depends on specific agent transmitted	Depends on specific agent transmitted	No exclusion  Parent advised to consult with family physician if skin is broken	Not required

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<b>Campylobacter</b>	Bacteria  Diarrhea (possibly bloody), abdominal pain, fever, nausea, and vomiting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Food and water contaminated by infected food handler or sewage</li> <li>▪ Ingestion of bacteria in undercooked meat (particularly poultry), contaminated food and/or water or un-pasteurized milk</li> <li>▪ Ingestion of faecal matter from infected pets (puppies/kittens) and farm animals</li> <li>▪ Person to person spread is uncommon</li> <li>▪ Faecal-oral route</li> </ul>	1-10 days, commonly 2-5 days	Throughout course of infection, or until treated	Exclude until stools are formed	<b>Report immediately to Public Health</b>
<b>Candidiasis</b> (Thrush, Diaper Rash)	Fungus  <b>Thrush:</b> Thin white layer on tongue and inside of cheeks. May cause difficulty in feeding or may be symptom-free  <b>Diaper rash or other skin rash:</b> Well demarcated, beefy red rash with white flaky border, usually in skin folds. Painful when comes in contact with urine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Person-to-person by direct contact of secretions or excretions or during childbirth</li> <li>▪ Candida organism normally present on skin, so can be auto-infected</li> </ul>	Variable, 2-5 days for thrush in infants	While lesions are present	Not required	Not required

Disease	Cause/Symptoms	Transmission	Incubation	Period of Communicability	Exclusion	Reporting of Individual Cases
<b>Chickenpox</b> (Varicella)	Varicella-zoster Virus  Fever, red raised rash with fluid filled blisters that occur in successive 'crops'. Very itchy. Scabs form after the blister stage. Rash and 'spots' usually appears first on the body, face and scalp, then later spread to the arms and legs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Person-to-person by: a) respiratory secretions, or b) direct skin contact with fluid from blisters or objects and surfaces contaminated by the fluid from the blisters</li> </ul>	2-3 weeks, commonly 14-16 days	1-5 days before to 5 days after rash onset, low infectiousness after onset of rash	Not required  Children can return with rash if well enough to participate normally in daily activities. Children who are immunosuppressed or on cancer treatment may need to be excluded (consult with Public Health)	<b>Report the number of cases and ages of children on a weekly basis</b>
<b>Cold Sores</b> (Herpes)	Herpes Simplex Virus, Type 1  Small clear vesicles usually on the face or lips. Sores crust and heal within a few days. First infection, usually in childhood, may be mild and accompanied by fever and malaise lasting a week or more	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Person-to-person by saliva</li> </ul>	2-12 days	Primary infection: 2 to 7 weeks  Recurrent infections: less than 5 days	Not required  <b>Sharing of drinks, utensils, towels, etc. should be avoided.</b> <b>Hand washing is important in preventing transmission</b>	Not required
<b>Conjunctivitis</b> (Pink Eye)	<b>Bacterial:</b> Purulent conjunctivitis Pink or red conjunctiva (the white of the eye) with thick or crusty white or yellow discharge (pus), occasionally accompanied by fever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Person-to-person by direct or indirect contact with eye secretions</li> <li><b>Hand washing is important in preventing transmission</b></li> </ul>	24-72 hours	For duration of infection or until 24 hours after antibiotics started (as <u>prescribed by physician</u> ); "Antibacterial" over-the-counter drops are not adequate treatment for bacterial conjunctivitis.	Exclude until 24 hours after antibiotic treatment or until <u>examined by physician</u> and approved for readmission without treatment	Not required

Disease	Cause/Symptoms	Transmission	Incubation	Period of Communicability	Exclusion	Reporting of Individual Cases
<b>Conjunctivitis</b> (Pink Eye)	<b>Viral or Allergic:</b> Non-purulent conjunctivitis Pink conjunctiva (the white of the eye) with a clear, watery eye discharge often accompanied by a cold	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Person-to-person by direct or indirect contact with eye secretions</li> <li>▪ <b>Hand washing is important in preventing transmission</b></li> </ul>	12 hours to 12 days	For duration of infection	Not required for viral or allergic. Encourage frequent hand washing	Not required
<b>Cough</b>	See Influenza, Pertussis, Respiratory Syncytial Virus, or Tuberculosis					
<b>Cryptosporidiosis</b>	Parasite  Frequent, non-bloody, watery diarrhea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Water contaminated by animal faeces</li> <li>▪ Hands touching infected animal and not washing hands prior to eating</li> </ul>	1-12 days (average 7 days)	Several weeks after symptoms resolve	Only while symptomatic	<b>Report immediately to Public Health</b>
<b>Cyclosporiasis</b>	Parasite  Watery diarrhea, loss of appetite, weight loss, bloating, and stomach cramps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Food and water contaminated with infected stool</li> </ul>	7 days	Not communicable from person to person	Not required as it is not spread person to person	<b>Report immediately to Public Health</b>

Disease	Cause/Symptoms	Transmission	Incubation	Period of Communicability	Exclusion	Reporting of Individual Cases
<b>Hand, Foot &amp; Mouth Disease (Coxsackie)</b>	Coxsackie Virus  Fever, sore throat, loss of appetite and energy, small, painful ulcers in the mouth, inner cheeks, gums, side of tongue, rash on hands and feet. Self-limiting infection. Usually seen in children, particularly in the summer and fall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Person-to-person by direct contact of respiratory secretions and/or the faecal-oral route</li> <li>▪ <b>Lesions themselves do not spread infection</b></li> </ul>	Usually 3-5 days	<p>During the acute stage of the illness</p> <p>Transmission via stools persists for several weeks</p>	Not required	Not required
<b>Diarrhea</b>	See Gastroenteritis					Not required (unless part of an outbreak)
<b>Escherichia coli 0157:H7</b>	Bacteria  Fever, severe abdominal cramps, vomiting, diarrhea (watery, possibly bloody)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ingestion of contaminated food, usually inadequately cooked ground beef, un-pasteurized milk, and fruits and vegetables contaminated with faeces</li> <li>▪ Ingestion of faecal matter of farm animals or well water contamination</li> <li>▪ Person to person spread via faecal-oral route is common with young children</li> </ul>	2-10 days	<p>3 weeks in a third of children</p> <p>1 week or less in adults</p>	<p>Exclude until stools are formed</p> <p><b>Childcare facilities:</b> Exclude until 2 negative stool cultures that are at least 24 hours apart</p>	<b>Report immediately to Public Health</b>

Disease	Cause/Symptoms	Transmission	Incubation	Period of Communicability	Exclusion	Reporting of Individual Cases
<b>Fever</b>	<p>If accompanied by <b>diarrhea or vomiting</b>, see Gastroenteritis, Hepatitis or Meningitis.</p> <p>If accompanied by a <b>rash</b>, see Chickenpox, Hand Foot &amp; Mouth Disease, Impetigo, Measles, Meningitis, Fifth Disease, Roseola, Rubella, or Streptococcal Infection.</p> <p>If accompanied by <b>cough, sore throat or runny nose</b>, see Influenza, Mononucleosis, Pertussis, Strep throat, or Tuberculosis.</p>					
<b>Fifth Disease</b> (Slapped Cheek Syndrome)	<p>Parvovirus B19</p> <p>Reddened area on cheeks possibly accompanied by a low grade fever. After 1-4 days, a red, lace-like rash appears on the arms, legs and trunk. The rash may last for 1-3 weeks. May be symptom free.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Person-to-person by respiratory secretions</li> <li>▪ Susceptible mothers may transmit to a fetus</li> </ul>	4-20 days (can be as long as 21 days)	Before onset of rash	<p>Not required</p> <p>Infected children with sickle cell or other forms of chronic anemia and pregnant women should see a physician and may need to be excluded</p>	Not required

Disease	Cause/Symptoms	Transmission	Incubation	Period of Communicability	Exclusion	Reporting of Individual Cases
<p><b>Gastroenteritis</b> institutional outbreaks</p> <p><b>Schools:</b> 2 cases or more in the same class within 48 hours of each other.</p> <p><b>Daycares:</b> 2 cases or more in the same group within 48 hours of each other).</p>	<p>Bacteria, Virus or Parasite</p> <p>Vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain, headache, and fever</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Depends on cause</li> <li>▪ Usually through food or water contaminated with specific organisms</li> <li>▪ Faecal-oral route primary cause of viral gastroenteritis (i.e. Rotavirus)</li> </ul>	Depends on specific agent transmitted	Depends on specific agent transmitted	2 or more cases in the same class within 48 hours	<b>Report immediately to Public Health</b>
<p><b>Gastroenteritis</b> (single case)</p>	<p>Bacteria, Virus or Parasite</p> <p>See Amebiasis, Campylobacter, Escherichia coli, Giardiasis, Salmonella, Shigella, or Yersinia</p> <p>Vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain, headache, and fever</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Depends on cause</li> <li>▪ Usually through food or water contaminated with specific organisms</li> <li>▪ Faecal-oral route</li> </ul>	Depends on specific agent transmitted	Depends on specific agent transmitted	<p>Exclude until stools are formed</p> <p>For <b>Escherichia coli 0157:H7, Salmonella</b> or <b>Shigella</b> see specific exclusion criteria</p>	Not required
<p><b>German Measles</b></p>	See Rubella					

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<b>Giardiasis</b> (Beaver Fever)	Parasite  Diarrhea, abdominal cramps, bloating, and weight loss May be symptom free	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ingestion of cysts through water or food contaminated by an infected person or ingestion of untreated well water or exposure to sewage or surface waters (lakes, rivers, etc.)</li> <li>▪ Faecal-oral route</li> <li>▪ Person to person spread is common amongst young children</li> </ul>	3-25 days or longer, commonly 7-10 days	Entire period of infection, often months, or until treated	Exclude until stools are formed	<b>Report immediately to Public Health</b>
<b>Head lice</b> (Pediculosis)	Insects  Itching and scratching, tiny red spots on scalp and nits on hair shaft or live lice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Direct head to head contact or occasionally by sharing items, such as hats, combs, brushes, or pillows</li> </ul>	Eggs hatch in 7-10 days. Nymphal stage lasts 7-13 days Egg to egg cycle averages 3 weeks	As long as eggs or lice remain alive on person	Follow facility school board established guidelines for exclusion	Not required
<b>Hepatitis A</b>	Virus  Fever, tiredness, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, abdominal discomfort, dark urine, clay coloured stools, and jaundice (yellowing of skin). Children may be symptom free	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Person to person spread by the faecal-oral route</li> <li>▪ Ingestion of viruses from contaminated food or water</li> <li>▪ Ingestion of raw or undercooked shellfish harvested from contaminated waters</li> </ul>	15-50 days, commonly 28-30 days	1-2 weeks prior to symptoms to 1 week after the onset of jaundice  Prolonged viral excretion (up to 6 months) may occur in infants and small children	Not required in schools  <b>Childcare facilities:</b> Exclude for 7 days after onset of jaundice or illness	<b>Report immediately to Public Health</b>

Disease	Cause/Symptoms	Transmission	Incubation	Period of Communicability	Exclusion	Reporting of Individual Cases
<b>Hepatitis B</b>	Virus  Same symptoms as Hepatitis A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Through contact of infected blood and bloody fluids, semen, vaginal fluid and saliva with non-intact skin or mucous membrane(s) (eyes, nose and mouth)</li> <li>For example: unprotected sexual intercourse, sharing of needles during injection drug use, bites that break the skin</li> </ul>	45-180 days, average 2-3 months	From weeks before onset of symptoms to months or years after end of symptoms. Some become carriers and remain contagious for life	Not required  <b>Childcare facilities:</b> Special circumstances may apply depending on child's behaviour (consult with Public Health)	<b>Report immediately to Public Health</b>
<b>Hepatitis C</b>	Virus  Same symptoms as Hepatitis A and B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Through blood to blood contact (e.g. injection drug use, blood transfusions prior to 1990, needle stick injuries, un-sterile tattooing/piercing, contaminated toothbrushes, razors, nail clippers)</li> </ul>	2 weeks to 6 months, average 6-9 weeks	From one or more weeks before onset of first symptoms to the end of symptoms; persists indefinitely in carriers (90% of those infected)	Not required  <b>Childcare facilities:</b> Special circumstances may apply depending on child's behaviour (consult with Public Health)	<b>Report immediately to Public Health</b>
<b>HIV / AIDS</b>	Human Immunodeficiency Virus  Many will develop a short-term flu-like illness several weeks to months after infection. After several years, damage to the immune and other systems lead to severe infections and death	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Through contact with blood (needle sharing in injection drug users, un-sterile tattooing or body piercing), unprotected sexual intercourse or from mother to fetus</li> </ul>	Generally 4-12 weeks until HIV blood test is positive	Generally begins early after onset of infection and extends throughout life	Not required unless the child has open skin sores that cannot be covered	<b>Report immediately to Public Health</b>

Disease	Cause/Symptoms	Transmission	Incubation	Period of Communicability	Exclusion	Reporting of Individual Cases
<b>Impetigo</b>	<p><i>Streptococcus</i> or <i>Staphylococcus</i> Bacteria</p> <p>It often follows a scrape or insect bite. Rash usually appears on the face or exposed skin as a cluster of red bumps or blisters, which may ooze or be covered by a honey-coloured crust. Often itchy</p> <p><b>Very contagious and should be treated at once</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Person-to-person by touch or contact with shared objects (towels, wash cloths, etc.)</li> <li><b>Hand washing is important in preventing transmission</b></li> </ul>	Variable, commonly 4-10 days	From onset of rash until 24 hours of antibiotic treatment (either oral or topical)	Exclude until sores are completely scabbed over and following at least 24 hours of either: a) oral antibiotic or b) topical therapy	Not required
<b>Influenza</b>	<p>Virus (A, B, C)</p> <p>Respiratory disease leading to fever, headache, muscle soreness, weakness, runny nose, sore throat, and cough</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Person to person by respiratory secretions or direct contact with secretions</li> </ul>	1-4 days	Up to 6 days after symptom onset but may be up to 10 days in children	Exclude until 24 hours symptom free	<b>Report immediately to Public Health</b>
<b>Measles</b> (Rubeola, Red Measles)	<p>Virus</p> <p>Fever (38.3 °C or higher), cough, pink eyes sensitive to light, runny nose, and a red blotchy rash on 3rd to 7th day after onset of symptoms starting on the face and spreading to rest of body</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Person-to-person by airborne respiratory secretions or direct contact with secretions</li> <li><b>Very contagious</b></li> </ul>	10 days for fever (range of 7-18 days) and 14 days for rash	Up to 4 days before onset of early symptoms until 4 days after onset of rash	Exclude until 4 days after onset of rash Exclude exposed susceptible persons	<b>Report immediately to Public Health</b>

Disease	Cause/Symptoms	Transmission	Incubation	Period of Communicability	Exclusion	Reporting of Individual Cases
<b>Meningitis</b> (any kind)	Bacteria or Virus  <b>Young children</b> may show a cluster of symptoms such as irritability, poor feeding, vomiting, fever and excessive high-pitched crying  <b>Older children and adults</b> may experience severe persistent headache, nausea, vomiting, stiff neck, and occasionally a skin rash	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bacterial meningitis spreads through direct contact of contaminated respiratory secretions</li> <li>Viral meningitis is not contagious, but the initial viral infection is</li> </ul>	Bacterial: 2-10 days, commonly 3-4 days  Viral: depends on specific virus	Bacterial: up to 7 days before onset of symptoms until 1 day after treatment begins  Viral: depends on specific virus	Discuss with Public Health	<b>Report immediately to Public Health</b>
<b>Molluscum contagiosum</b> (Non-plantar Warts)	Virus  Smooth, firm spherical papules. May be flesh coloured, white, translucent or yellow. May also be found on genitalia. Usually symptom-free, but may cause itchiness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Person-to-person through direct skin-to-skin contact, sexually or indirectly (i.e. sharing clothes or swimming pools)</li> <li><b>Hand washing is important to prevent transmission</b></li> </ul>	1 week to 6 months	Unknown, but probably as long as lesions persist	Not required	Not required
<b>Mononucleosis</b>	Virus  Fever, sore throat, swelling of glands around neck, fatigue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Person-to-person by direct contact of respiratory secretions</li> </ul>	4-6 weeks	Up to 1 year or more	Not required	Not required
<b>Mumps</b>	Virus  Fever, swelling and tenderness of salivary glands at the jaw line, on one or both sides of the face	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Person-to-person by respiratory secretions or direct contact with saliva</li> </ul>	16-18 days, (range 14-25 days)	6 days before to 9 days after swelling starts; most contagious 2 days before to 4 days after onset of illness	Exclude for 9 days from swelling onset. Exclude exposed, susceptible children	<b>Report immediately to Public Health</b>

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<b>Nausea</b>	See Gastroenteritis					
<b>Outbreaks</b>	<p>10% or more people sick with similar symptoms or absent at the same time</p> <p><b>For gastroenteritis or diarrhea:</b> need 2-3 or more cases in the same daycare or class (see gastroenteritis institutional outbreak)</p> <p><b>For mumps, parvovirus, pertussis, and rubella:</b> see specific reporting criteria</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Depends on specific bacteria or virus</li> </ul>	Depends on specific bacteria or virus	Depends on specific bacteria or virus	Depends on specific bacteria or virus	<b>Report immediately to Public Health</b>
<b>Pertussis</b> (Whooping Cough)	<p>Bacteria</p> <p>Cold like symptoms followed by repeated episodes of violent coughing that may end with a crowing or high pitched 'whoop'. Gagging and vomiting may occur after coughing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Person-to-person by respiratory secretions or direct contact of saliva</li> </ul>	Average 9-10 days (range 6-20)	From the onset of the cough until: a) 3 weeks after onset of coughing spells (or whooping) or b) 5 days after starting proper antibiotic treatment	Exclude until 5 days after beginning of antibiotic treatment	<b>Report immediately to Public Health</b>
<b>Pink Eye</b>	See Conjunctivitis					

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<b>Pinworms</b>	Worm  Itching around the anal area, sleeplessness, irritability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Transmission of pinworm eggs to others by faecal-oral route or contaminated bedding, food or clothing</li> <li>▪ Animal pinworms are not transmitted to people</li> </ul>	2-6 weeks	During incubation period, until treatment is initiated	Exclude until treatment initiated	Not required
<b>Poison Ivy</b>	Plant Toxin  Rash is linear (sometimes resembles insect bites). Develops into blisters with severe itching where skin was exposed. Takes about 10 days to heal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Direct skin contact with any part of the plant</li> <li>▪ Contact with animals, tools, sport equipment, etc. that have come in contact with plant</li> </ul>	12-48 hours, washing the exposed area immediately decreases the severity of symptoms	The blister liquid is not contagious	Not required	Not required
<b>Rash</b>	See Candidiasis, Chickenpox, Coxsackie, Impetigo, Measles, Parvovirus, Poison Ivy, Ringworm, Roseola, Rubella, Scabies, or Streptococcal Infection					
<b>Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV)</b>	Virus  Resembles common cold with cough, runny nose, sore throat. Wheezing, rapid breathing and fever may develop. Most common in late winter and early spring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Person-to-person through respiratory droplets or direct contact with secretions. Can be spread by contaminated toys and other surfaces</li> </ul>	1-10 days	A few days before onset of symptoms for up to 4 weeks	Not required	Not required

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<b>Ringworm</b> (Tinea)	Fungus  Flat, spreading, ring like lesions. Edges will be red and possibly dry and scaly or moist and crusty. The patches are often itchy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Person-to-person by direct skin to skin contact</li> <li>▪ Indirect spread by contaminated hands, objects and surfaces</li> </ul>	4-10 days (10-14 days for scalp)	For duration of illness or until treatment is initiated	Until treatment has been initiated	Not required
<b>Roseola</b>	Virus  Sudden onset of fever lasting 3-5 days followed by a fine, pink rash on the body and face	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Person-to-person but not known how</li> </ul>	10 days (commonly 5-15 days)	Unknown	Not required	Not required
<b>Rubella</b> (German Measles)	Virus  Low fever, runny nose, enlarged glands in neck and behind ears, fine pale red rash spreading from behind the ears to the face, then downward. May have tender joints. Often difficult to diagnose Risk to fetuses of susceptible women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Through the air or person-to-person by direct contact of respiratory secretions</li> <li>▪ <b>Very contagious</b></li> </ul>	14-21 days, commonly 14-17 days	For about 1 week before and at least 4 days after onset of rash	Exclude for 7 days after rash onset. Exclude exposed, susceptible persons	<b>Report immediately to Public Health</b>

Disease	Cause/Symptoms	Transmission	Incubation	Period of Communicability	Exclusion	Reporting of Individual Cases
<b>Salmonella</b>	Bacteria  Abdominal pain, diarrhea, nausea, sometimes vomiting and fever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ingestion of bacteria on undercooked meat, poultry, eggs and unpasteurized milk</li> <li>▪ Ingestion of faecal matter from infected pets (turtles, reptiles, hedgehogs and chicks) or farm animals (turkeys)</li> <li>▪ Person to person spread is common amongst young children (fsecal-oral route)</li> </ul>	6-72 hours, commonly 12-36 hours	Extremely variable, commonly several days to several weeks	Exclude until stools are formed	<b>Report immediately to Public Health</b>
<b>SARS</b> (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome)	Virus  Fever and respiratory symptoms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Person-to-person from having direct face-to-face contact with a sick person with SARS</li> </ul>	3-10 days		Yes	<b>Report immediately to Public Health</b>
<b>Scabies</b>	Mite  Intense itching, especially at night. Rash appears as bumps, patches or tiny red lines. Most commonly on wrists, between fingers, elbows, breast, abdomen, back, buttocks, male genitals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Person-to-person by direct skin-to-skin contact or indirectly by contact with contaminated clothing</li> </ul>	2-6 weeks, 1-4 days in persons previously infested	From beginning of the incubation period until treated	Exclude until 24 hours after treatment has been completed	Not required
<b>Scarlet Fever</b>	See Streptococcal Infection					

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<b>Shigella</b>	Bacteria  Watery diarrhea (possibly bloody), fever, nausea, sometimes vomiting and abdominal cramps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ingestion of food or water contaminated with faecal matter from an infected person</li> <li>▪ Food or water may become indirectly contaminated by human sewage</li> <li>▪ Person to person spread is very common amongst adults and children</li> </ul>	12-96 hours, commonly 1-3 days	As long as bacteria is present in the stool: 1 week if treated, up to 4 weeks if not	Exclude until stools are formed  <b>Childcare facilities:</b> Until diarrhea is gone and two cultures taken at least 24 hours apart are negative. The child must not have been on antibiotics for at least 48 hours before taking the first sample	<b>Report immediately to Public Health</b>
<b>Smallpox</b>	Virus  Sudden onset of fever, headache, fatigue and backache. Two to three days later, a rash appears predominantly on the face, arms and legs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Person to person by infected saliva droplets</li> </ul>	7-19 days, commonly 10-14 days	Most infectious during the first week of illness until the disappearance of all scabs; about 3 weeks	Yes	<b>Report immediately to Public Health</b>
<b>Stomach Ache</b>	See Gastroenteritis or Hepatitis					
<b>Strep Throat</b>	See Streptococcal Infection					

Disease	Cause/Symptoms	Transmission	Incubation	Period of Communicability	Exclusion	Reporting of Individual Cases
<p><b>Streptococcal Infection</b></p> <p>(Strep Throat, Scarlet Fever)</p>	<p>Bacteria</p> <p><b>Strep Throat:</b> Fever, sore throat, headache, often a stomach ache. May also have swollen glands in the neck</p> <p><b>Scarlet Fever:</b> Fever, sore throat, swollen glands in neck, mucous production, deep redness in throat. Nausea and vomiting may also be present. A "strawberry tongue", red cheeks, paleness around mouth, and a sandpaper-like rash on the neck, chest, underarms, elbow, groin and inner thighs. Peeling of skin on fingers and toes common with rash</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Person-to-person by respiratory secretions</li> <li>▪ Although rare, a food handler positive with this infection can contaminate food or water causing a food borne illness. Applying food safety precautions helps prevent spread</li> </ul>	<p>1-3 days, rarely longer</p>	<p>From onset of symptoms until 24 hours after start of treatment. Up to 10-21 days if untreated</p>	<p>Exclude until 24 hours after start of antibiotic treatment. Child must be well enough to participate in activities before returning</p>	<p>Not required</p>

Disease	Cause/Symptoms	Transmission	Incubation	Period of Communicability	Exclusion	Reporting of Individual Cases
<b>Streptococcal Infection</b>  (Invasive Group A Strep)	Bacteria  <b>Toxic Shock Syndrome:</b> Sudden onset of high fever vomiting, diarrhea, rash, muscle pains, and shock. Can be fatal  <b>Necrotizing fasciitis:</b> Fever, localised redness, swelling, blister formation, and intense pain. Redness spreads very quickly (up to 3 cm/hour). Can arise from infected chickenpox lesions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Person-to-person by large respiratory droplets or direct contact with saliva of infected persons or carriers. Casual contact rarely leads to infection</li> </ul>	1-3 days, rarely longer	Untreated, uncomplicated cases: 10-21 days  Untreated, complicated cases: weeks to months  Treated: less than 24 hours	Same as above. Child should be in the hospital	<b>Report immediately to Public Health</b>
<b>Streptococcus Pneumoniae, Invasive</b>	Pneumococcal disease refers to a variety of infections caused by streptococcus pneumoniae bacteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pneumococci are spread from person to person by coughing, sneezing or close contact</li> </ul>	Not well determined; possibly 1-10 days	Unknown Presumably until discharges of nose and mouth no longer contain virulent pneumococci in significant numbers	Dependent on type of infection. Exclude if child is ill and not well enough to participate in activities	<b>Report immediately to Public Health</b>
<b>Tuberculosis</b>	Bacteria  <b>Respiratory:</b> Cough producing sputum, lasting over 2 weeks. Weakness, weight loss, fever, night sweats  <b>Other locations:</b> Varies depending on location (lymph nodes, bones, kidneys, joints, larynx, inner ear, skin, intestines, and others)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>In the lungs or airways:</b> Person-to-person by respiratory secretions</li> <li><b>Outside of the lungs or airways:</b> Not generally contagious</li> </ul>	2-10 weeks for the Mantoux skin test to show exposure to tuberculosis  Several weeks to years for symptom onset  In children the risk of active disease is greater in children under 6 years	<b>Tuberculosis is contagious only if in the lungs or airways</b>  Laboratory tests are needed to identify if or how contagious someone is  Until 2-4 weeks after start of treatment for active disease	Discuss each case with Public Health	<b>Report immediately to Public Health</b>

Disease	Cause/Symptoms	Transmission	Incubation	Period of Communicability	Exclusion	Reporting of Individual Cases
<b>Vomiting</b>	See Gastroenteritis					
<b>West Nile Virus (WNV)</b>	Virus 80% of people do not have symptoms. Fever, headache, muscle ache, light sensitivity, rash, etc. Neurological symptoms e.g. encephalitis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ From an infected mosquito</li> </ul>	3-12 days	Not spread person-to-person	No exclusions	<b>Report immediately to Public Health</b>
<b>Yersinia</b>	Bacteria Watery diarrhea, fever, headache, vomiting, abdominal pain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ingestion of food or water contaminated by infected persons</li> <li>▪ Raw pork and beef products can cause illness</li> <li>▪ Contact with infected pets</li> </ul>	3-7 days, usually under 10 days	Up to 2-3 months or until treated	Exclude until stools are formed	<b>Report immediately to Public Health</b>

**For copies of individual fact sheets on the above diseases, please contact Public Health.**