

# EXCLUSION FROM DAYCARE

## 1. What is the reason for taking a child out of daycare?

To avoid spreading infectious diseases to other children and staff members.

## 2. Why is it important to respect the exclusion policy?

- To reduce the number of sick people and allow the daycare to operate properly.
- To protect the people most at risk of complications.
- To provide your child with the best environment in which to recover.

## 3. When should you take your child out of daycare?

- If they have a **fever** at home in the morning.
- If they are **under 3 months** old and develop a **fever** at daycare.
- If they are **over 3 months old** and develop a **fever** at daycare that is still present an hour after taking fever medication.
- If they are showing symptoms of a **serious illness**.  
For example:
  - They have difficulty breathing
  - They are not very reactive, very weak, and have no energy
  - They are crying non-stop
  - They are irritable (bad mood or impatient)
  - They appear dehydrated (urinating less, dry mouth)
- Their **condition** prevents them from taking part in group activities or prevents the educator from looking after the other children.
- They have **vomited** twice or more in the last 24 hours.
- They have **diarrhea** and one of the following:
  - Their diaper overflows
  - They are toilet trained but are unable to hold it
  - There is blood in their stools
  - They have a fever and diarrhea
- They have **sores** or **pus-filled pimples** that cannot be covered with a bandage.
- Their **doctor** recommended they **stay at home**.



### Definition of a fever:

Child under 3 months old:

- 38,0 °C or higher (rectum)

Child over 3 months old:

- 38,5 °C or higher (rectum or ear)
- 38,0 °C or higher (mouth)
- 37,5 °C or higher (armpit)

The **rectal temperature is the most reliable** in children under 5 years old.



#### 4. Which contagious diseases require exclusion?

Contagious disease	Exclusion from daycare until
Impetigo, scarlet fever or group A streptococcal pharyngitis	24 hours after starting antibiotics
Whooping cough (pertussis)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 5 days after starting antibiotics <b>OR</b></li><li>• Disappearance of cough, if it lasts less than 3 weeks and the child is not treated <b>OR</b></li><li>• 3 weeks after the cough starts, if the child is not treated</li></ul>
Hepatitis A	7 days after the onset of symptoms
Mumps	5 days after the onset of swelling in the salivary glands
Measles	4 days after the onset of redness
Rubella	7 days after the onset of redness
Scabies	After administration of the first treatment
<i>E. coli</i> infection	In some cases, until the bacteria have been eliminated in the stools (according to the Direction de santé publique assessment)

#### 5. Which contagious diseases do not require exclusion?

- Conjunctivitis
- Erythema infectiosum (fifth disease)
- Hand, foot and mouth disease
- Influenza (flu)
- Pinworm
- Pediculosis (head lice)
- Ringworm
- Chickenpox
- COVID-19

**However, if the child meets one of the criteria in Section 3, they must be taken out of daycare.**

**This tool does not replace a consultation with a health professional.**

If you have questions or concerns about your child's health, do not hesitate to consult a health professional or call **Info-Santé at 811**. For any **emergency**, dial **911**.

**Vaccination** is the best way to protect against certain contagious diseases.

Getting the full schedule of recommended vaccines is the best way to avoid the most serious effects of infections and to reduce the risk of spreading a disease.