Infectious Diseases:

information & exclusion list

Condition

This disease is spread by

Coughing, sneezing and

contact with weeping blisters.

Coughing, sneezing,

and poor hand washing.

Direct contact with an infested person's

hair, and less commonly by contact with

contaminated surfaces and objects.

Coughing and sneezing.

Direct contact with an infected person.

Highly infectious.

Contact with infected skin.

Early Symptoms

Time between exposure and sickness

3-5 days

N/A

7-21 days

4-6 weeks

14-23 days

4-6 weeks (but if had scabies before

it may develop within 1-4 days)

Variable

4-20 days

Exclusion from school, early childhood centre, or work*

Rashes and skin infections

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Hand, foot and mouth disease

Head lice (Nits)





Ringworm





Scabies

School sores (Impetigo)

Slapped cheek (Human parvovirus infection)



	bedding drid clothing.
4	Coughing and sneezing. Also direct contact with an infected person.

Direct contact with infected	sores.

Contact with infected skin,

bedding and clothing.

Coughing and sneezing.	
The virus may be passed from moth	e
to child during pregnancy.	

Fever and spots with a blister

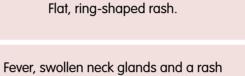
,
Fever, flu-like symptoms – rash on soles and palms and in the mouth.

Itchy scalp, especially behind ears.

on top of each spot.

Occasionally scalp infections that	
require treatment may develop.	
Punny nose and eyes cough and fever	

Runny nose and eyes, cough and fever, followed a few days later by a rash.	



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Itchy	rash		

on the face, scalp and body.

Blisters on the body which burst and
turn into scabby sores.

Red cheeks and lace-like rash on body.

1 week from appearance of rash, 10-21 days after being exposed. or until all blisters have dried.

Exclude until blisters have dried. If blisters able to be covered, and child feeling well, they will not need to be excluded.

Treatment recommended to kill eggs and lice.

None, but ECC/school should be informed.

None, but skin contact should be avoided.

Until well and for 7 days
from appearance of rash.

nom appearance or rasm
Exclude until the day after

appropriate treatment.

Until sores have dried up or 24 hours after antibiotic treatment has started.

Unnecessary unless unwell

Until well and for 48 hours after the last

episode of diarrhoea or vomiting.

Cryptosporidium – do not use public pool

for 2 weeks after symptoms have stopped.

Salmonella - Discuss exclusion of cases

Until well and for 48 hours after the last

Diarrhoea & Vomiting illnesses

Campylobacter Cryptosporidium Giardia Salmonella









Hepatitis A



Shigella



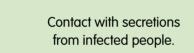


(Verocytotoxin- or shiga toxin-producing E. coli)

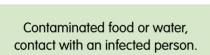


Undercooked food,
contaminated water. Direct spread
from an infected person or animal.

Contaminated food or water, direct
spread from an infected person

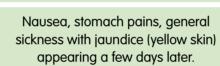


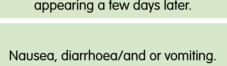




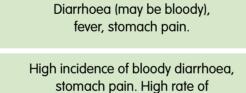
Contaminated food or water,
unpasteurised milk. Direct contact
with animals or infected person.

Stomach pain, fever, nausea, diarrhoea and/or vomiting.









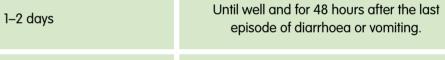
hospitalisation and complications.

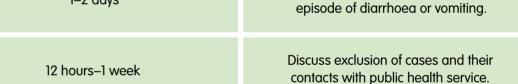
Cryptosporidium 1–12 days Giardia 3-25 days Salmonella 6-72 hours

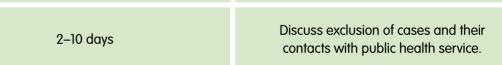
1-2 days

Campylobacter 1–10 days

and contacts with public health service. 15-50 days 7 days from the onset of jaundice.







Respiratory Infections

Influenza and Influenza-like illness (ILI)



Streptococcal sore throat

Whooping cough (Pertussis)



Coughing and sneezing.	
Direct contact with infected person	ıc

Contact with secretions of a sore throat
(Coughing, sneezing etc.)

Coughing. Adults and older children
can pass on the infection to babies.

Sudden onset of fever with cough,	
sore throat, muscular aches	
and a headache.	

Headache, vomiting, sore throat.
An untreated sore throat could lead to Rheumatic fever.
io kileomalic level.

Runny nose, persistent cough followed by "whoop", vomiting or breathlessness.

1–4 days (average about 2 days)	

1-3 days

5-21 days

2-10 days (usually 3-4 days)

Variable

Until well.

Five days from commencing antibiotic
treatment or, if no antibiotic treatment ther
21 days from onset of illness or until no
more coughing, whichever comes first.

Other Infections

Conjunctivitis (Pink eye)









Mumps

Meningitis – Viral	

Direct contact with discharge from the eyes	S
or with items contaminated by the discharg	e

Close contact with oral secretions.
(Coughing, sneezing, etc.)

Spread through different routes including coughing, sneezing, faecal-oral route.	_

Coughing, sneezing and infected saliva.

S	Irritation ometimes		•

Generally unwell, fever, headache
vomiting, sometimes a rash.
Urgent treatment is required.

in front of ear and fever.

Until well enough to return	١.

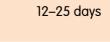
Until well.

Exclude until 5 days after

facial swelling develops, or until well.

While there is discharge from the eyes.

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* Seek further advice from a healthcare professional





New Zealand Government

For further information contact:

Your Public Health Nurse

Your Public Health Service



Notifiable disease (Doctors notify the Public Health Service)

