Infectious Diseases:

information & exclusion list

Condition

This disease is spread by

Early Symptoms

Time between exposure and sickness

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





Coughing, sneezing and contact with weeping blisters.	Fever and spots with a blister on top of each spot.	10–21 days after being exposed.	1 week from appearance of rash, or until all blisters have dried.	
Coughing, sneezing, and poor hand washing.	Fever, flu-like symptoms – rash on soles and palms and in the mouth.	3–5 days	Exclude until blisters have dried. If blisters able to be covered, and child feeling well, they will not need to be excluded.	
Direct contact with an infested person's hair.	Itchy scalp, especially behind ears. Occasionally scalp infections that require treatment may develop.	N/A	None, but ECC/school should be informed. Treatment recommended to kill eggs and lice.	
Coughing and sneezing. Direct contact with an infected person. Highly infectious.	Runny nose and eyes, cough and fever, followed a few days later by a rash.	7–18 days	5 days after the appearance of rash. Non-immune contacts of a case may be excluded.	
Contact with infected skin, bedding and clothing.	Flat, ring-shaped rash.	4–6 weeks	None, but skin contact should be avoided.	
Coughing and sneezing. Also direct contact with an infected person.	Fever, swollen neck glands and a rash on the face, scalp and body.	14–23 days	Until well and for 7 days from appearance of rash.	
Contact with infected skin, bedding and clothing.	Itchy rash.	4–6 weeks (but if had scabies before it may develop within 1–4 days)	Exclude until the day after appropriate treatment.	

Diarrhoea & Vomiting illnesses

Campylobacter Cryptosporidium Giardia Salmonella

Hepatitis A

Norovirus

Rotavirus

Shigella

VTEC/STEC

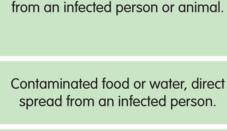
(Verocytotoxin- or shiga

toxin-producing E. coli)



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contaminated water. Direct spread



Undercooked food,

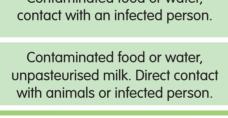
Direct contact with infected sores.

Coughing and sneezing.

The virus may be passed from mother

to child during pregnancy.





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

Blisters on the body which burst and

turn into scabby sores.

Red cheeks and lace-like rash on body.

Nausea, stomach pains, general sickness. Jaundice a few days later. Nausea, diarrhoea/and or vomiting.

Nausea, diarrhoea/and or vomiting. Diarrhoea (may be bloody),

fever, stomach pain. High incidence of bloody diarrhoea, stomach pain. High rate of hospitalisation and complications.

Campylobacter 1–10 days Cryptosporidium 1–12 days Giardia 3–25 days Salmonella 6-72 hours

15-50 days

1–2 days

1-2 days

12 hours-1 week

2-10 days

Variable

4-20 days

episode of diarrhoea or vomiting. Cryptosporidium – do not use public pool for 2 weeks after symptoms have stopped. **Salmonella** - Discuss exclusion of cases and contacts with public health service.

7 days from the onset of jaundice.

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

Until well and for 48 hours after the last episode of diarrhoea or vomiting.

Until well and for 48 hours after the last episode of diarrhoea or vomiting.

Discuss exclusion of cases and their contacts with public health service.

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Respiratory Infections

Influenza and Influenza-like illness (ILI)

Streptococcal sore throat



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

Coughing and sneezing.

Direct contact with infected person.

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.

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)

12-25 days

Exclude until well and/or has received antibiotic treatment for at least 24 hours.

Until well.

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

Other Infections

Whooping

(Pertussis)

cough

Conjunctivitis (Pink eye)









Direct contact with discharge from the eyes
or with items contaminated by the discharge

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

Close contact with oral secretions.

(Coughing, sneezing, etc.)

Coughing, sneezing and infected saliva.

Irritation and redness of eye. Sometimes there is a discharge.

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

> Generally unwell, fever, headache, vomiting.

Pain in jaw, then swelling

in front of ear and fever.

Variable

Until well.

While there is discharge from the eyes.

3-7 days Until well enough to return.

Exclude until 5 days after

facial swelling develops, or until well.

For further information contact:

Your Public Health Nurse

Your Public Health Service







* Seek further advice from a healthcare professional





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New Zealand Government

Pregnant women should seek advice from their maternity provider or G.P