

This is intended as a general guide.
Consult a health care provider for
diagnosis and for recommendations
or advice. Notify the Leeds, Grenville
and Lanark District Health Unit if
there is a higher than usual number
of cases of any disease.

CHILDHOOD DISEASES



★ Designated Reportable Diseases - Click here for the <u>Reportable Disease Form</u> or call 1-800-660-5853

Illness	How it Spreads	How to Recognize	When it is Contagious	When to Report/Exclude
Chickenpox ★	contact with blister fluid or saliva of an infected person	begins with a fever, then an itchy red rash develops and quickly turns	usually 1-2 days before the appearance of rash and until all blisters are crusted	for child care and schools, report to the health unit via health unit's <u>Chickenpox Reporting</u>
(varicella virus) This disease is vaccine preventable.	can also spread through the air; enters the body through the nose or mouth a pregnant woman can pass it on to her baby before birth Incubation period *2-3 weeks	 into fluid filled blisters blisters dry and scab over usually within 5 days headache, loss of appetite 	over; usually 5 days • Infectious between 8 to 21 days following exposure	child can return to child care or school when fever is gone and child feels well enough to participate in normal activities (regardless of the state of rash) pregnant and immunocompromised individuals should be informed of possible exposure and advised to consult with a health care provider
Diarrhea and Vomiting ★ Gastroenteritis (norovirus, rotavirus)	germs are found in vomit and stool (poop) of an infected person and can spread to another person's mouth usually through unclean hands incubation period *24-72 hours	vomiting, diarrhea (unformed or watery stool), fever, loss of appetite, stomach pain, fatigue, headache	while diarrhea and/or vomiting are present and up to 48 hours after symptoms stop	exclude from child care and school for 48 hours after symptoms have stopped report outbreaks in child care settings immediately
Influenza ★ (virus) This disease is vaccine preventable.	contact with secretions from the nose or mouth of an infected person (i.e. sneezing, coughing) contact with objects (i.e. surfaces, toys, doorknobs) exposed to droplets from an infected person incubation period *1-4 days	 sudden fever, chills, headache, fatigue, muscle aches, cough, and sore throat children may also have upset stomach, vomiting, diarrhea, ear aches, and red eyes 	24 hours before and up to 7-10 days after symptoms begin (for children)	exclude from child care and school until fever is absent for at least 24 hours (with no over the counter medications) and the child feels well enough to participate in regular activities
Measles ★ (measles virus) This disease is vaccine preventable.	contact with secretions from the nose or mouth of an infected person spreads easily through the air (i.e. coughing, sneezing, talking, being in the same room) or through the contamination of surfaces (as the virus can remain active in the air and surfaces for at least 2 hours) incubation period *7-21 days	 fever, runny nose, cough, drowsiness, irritability and red eyes (usually begins 7-18 days after exposure), small white spots on the inside of the mouth and throat, body aches in a few days a blotchy red rash appears on the face and progresses down the body 	 measles is highly contagious usually 4 days before and up to 4 days after rash begins 	 report to the health unit immediately exclude from childcare and school for at least 4 days after start of rash contacts of case with no history of immunization or measles infection should be excluded for 21 days
Meningitis ★ Meningococcal Disease (bacterial/viral) This disease is vaccine preventable and is caused by bacteria or viruses.	direct contact with secretions from nose or throat of an infected person (sharing dishes, toothbrushes, mouth guards, kissing) complication from a viral illness; germs in stool (poop) of an infected person can spread to another person's mouth through unclean hands	fever, fatigue, drowsiness, reduced consciousness, irritability, fussiness, agitation, severe headache, vomiting, stiff neck, pain when moving head or neck, joint pain, seizures, loss of appetite, skin rash (red dots that do not disappear when pressed)	7 days before symptoms begin to 24 hours after the start of appropriate antibiotics regardless of immunization status	report to the health unit immediately exclude from child care and school for at least 24 hours after the start of antibiotics
Mumps ★ Infectious Parotitis (mumps virus) This disease is vaccine preventable.	contact with secretions from the nose or mouth of an infected person contact with objects that have been exposed to droplets or saliva from an infected person incubation period *12-25 days	fever, swelling and tenderness of one or more salivary glands	7 days before and up to 5 days after onset of swollen glands	report to the health unit immediately exclude from child care and school for 5 days after onset of swollen glands
Rubella ★ German Measles (rubella virus) This disease is vaccine preventable.	contact with secretions from the nose or mouth of an infected person a pregnant woman can pass it on to her baby before birth incubation period *14-21 days	mild fever, headache, fatigue, runny nose, red eyes, rash (small red spots that start on the face and cover the body in 24 hours)	1 week before and at least 4 days after the rash begins	 report to the health unit immediately exclude from child care and school for 7 days after rash begins pregnant contacts should be advised to consult with their doctor promptly
Whooping Cough ★ Pertussis (bordetella pertussis bacteria) This disease is vaccine preventable.	sharing close airspace (less than 1 meter) contact with secretions from the nose or mouth of an infected person (i.e. sneezing, coughing) incubation period *6-20 days	respiratory symptoms followed by persistent cough ending in gagging/ vomiting (may or may not have characteristic "whoop"); fever is mild or absent, runny nose	up to 21 days after symptoms begin if not treated Note: most contagious during the first 2 weeks when symptoms resemble a common cold	report to the health unit immediately exclude from childcare or school until infected person has had 5 full days of antibiotic treatment - if no antibiotic treatment is used exclude for 3 weeks after the onset of cough
Ear Infection Otitis Media (bacterial or viral)	usually follows a cold (viral upper respiratory infection) sometimes germs travel from the throat to the ear through a damaged Eustachian tube (connects the ear to the throat)	 if related to a cold, may have runny nose, cough, sneezing, or fever complaints of painful ear, tugging on the ear, irritability (especially infants), trouble sleeping,trouble hearing quiet sounds 	 not usually contagious, however if fluid is draining from the ear it may contain germs always wash hands thoroughly to prevent the spread of germs 	 no exclusion required if well enough to participate in regular activities may require antibiotic treatment
Fifth Disease (parvovirus B19)	contact with secretions from the nose and mouth of an infected person (i.e. sneezing) can spread from a pregnant woman to her unborn child incubation period *4-20 days	low grade fever, headache, cold-like symptoms, stomach upset, red rash on cheeks (commonly described as "slapped cheek" appearance) after 1-4 days a lace-like rash appears on the body; the rash can last up to 3 weeks	a few days before the rash starts; once the rash appears, the virus is no longer contagious	 no exclusion required if child feels well enough to participate in activities If you are pregnant and your child becomes ill with fifth disease or you have had an exposure to someone with fifth disease, call your health care provider
Hand, Foot & Mouth Disease (coxsackie virus)	contact with secretions from the nose, mouth and blisters of an infected person (i.e. sneezing) germs are also found in stool (poop) of an infected person and can spread to another person's mouth usually through unclean hands incubation period *3-5 days	fever, headache, sore throat, loss of appetite, lack of energy, vomiting and/or diarrhea, small painful ulcers in the mouth, skin rash with small blisters on hands, feet, and buttocks lasting 7-10 days	most contagious during the first week of illness virus can be present in stool for up to 4 weeks after start of illness; always wash hands thoroughly to prevent the spread of germs	exclude from child care and school until fever is absent for 24 hours (with no over the counter medication), blisters have dried and child feels well enough to participate in regular activities
Impetigo (staphylococcal bacteria or streptococcal bacteria)	usually follows a scrape or an insect bite direct contact with rash; contact with bedding, towels, or clothing that have touched an infected person's skin	rash with a cluster of red bumps or blisters around the mouth, nose or other parts of the skin not covered by clothing may ooze or be covered by a honey-colored crust	from onset of rash until 24 hours after the start of antibiotic maintain good hand washing after touching infected skin from onset of rash until 24 hours after the start of antibiotics.	exclude from child care and school for 24 hours after the start of antibiotics - if no antibiotic treatment is used exclude until rash is healed
Mononucleosis (Epstein-Barr virus)	spreads person-to-person through saliva (i.e. kissing, sharing beverages) incubation period *4-6 weeks	50% of people have no symptoms fever, sore throat, fatigue, swollen glands, enlarged spleen	not highly contagious; can persist for a year or more after infection	no exclusion required; consult physician about avoiding contact sports until fully recovered
Pink Eye (Conjunctivitis) (bacterial/viral)	contact with eye secretions through contaminated fingers or articles (i.e. wash cloths or towels) when pink eye is caused by a cold the droplets from a sneeze or cough can also spread it incubation period *24-48 hours	redness in whites of eye, scratchy feeling or pain in eye, swollen eyelids watery or yellowish discharge; eyelids often stick together	assume contagious until diagnosed	 exclude from child care and school until child has seen a doctor, nurse practitioner or pharmacist for bacterial causes, exclude for 24 hours after the start of appropriate antibiotic
Strep Throat/Scarlet Fever (group A streptococcus bacteria)	contact with secretions from the nose or mouth of an infected person (i.e. sneezing, coughing) incubation period *1-3 days	 fever, very sore throat, headache, swollen glands, trouble swallowing, nausea, sore stomach, red throat if scarlet fever, can have sandpaper-like rash 	10-21 days or until 24 hours after starting appropriate antibiotic treatment	exclude from child care and school for 24 hours after the start of appropriate antibiotic

^{*} Incubation period = Time between contact with disease and start of symptoms

References: