



# **Disease Guidance for Idaho K-12 Schools**

August 2021



## Introduction

Throughout the novel coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, Idaho's K-12 schools have taken an active role in disease prevention, which has been essential to limiting the spread of illness but has required a great deal of planning, time, and effort. The Department of Health and Welfare (DHW) and seven local public health districts (PHDs) are grateful for school partnerships and are dedicated to supporting K-12 schools. To supplement existing school sick policies\*, disease information and guidance has been available across multiple sources, including Idaho Administrative Procedures Act [IDAPA 16.02.10](#)\*\* , the [Child Care Provider's Manual](#), and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) website. The DHW Epidemiology Section has compiled information from these sources to provide clear, succinct, and accessible disease information for K-12 schools in the form of this Disease Guidance for Idaho K-12 Schools document. This tool should serve as a resource for responding to a suspected or confirmed disease in the school setting among students, teachers, or other staff, including determining when local public health officials should or must be notified. Diseases are listed in a matrix, nested under illness type with information on symptoms, transmission, incubation period, contagious period, reporting requirements, and exclusion information for cases and contacts.

\*School sick policies are created by the individual school or district. Some, but not all, diseases in this document are school-restrictable under Idaho administrative code (IDAPA 16.02.10). Diseases that are not school-restrictable can be managed using your school or school district's sick policy.

\*\*Information in the Disease Guidance for Idaho K-12 Schools document aligns with Administrative Code IDAPA 16.02.10 but is not a replacement for IDAPA 16.02.10. School-restrictable diseases must be managed per IDAPA 16.02.10.

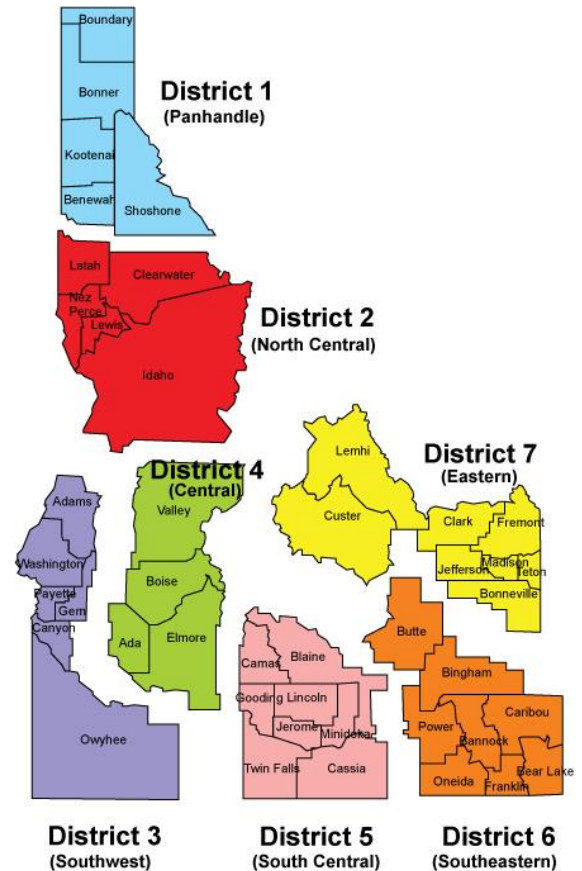
## Table of Contents

Public Health Contact information .....	1
Definitions .....	2
Legend .....	3
Amebiasis .....	4
Campylobacteriosis.....	5
Cholera.....	6
Cryptosporidiosis.....	7
E. coli, Shiga toxin-producing (STEC) .....	8
Giardia .....	9
Hepatitis A .....	10
Norovirus .....	11
Salmonellosis .....	12
Shigellosis.....	13
Food or Water Poisoning .....	13
Conjunctivitis (Pink Eye) .....	14
Allergic Reaction.....	15
Chicken Pox (Varicella) .....	16
Fifth Disease.....	17
Heat Rash .....	17
Impetigo.....	18
Head Lice (Pediculosis) .....	19
MRSA .....	20
Hand, Foot & Mouth (Coxsackie Virus/ Enterovirus) .....	23
Measles .....	24

Mumps.....	25
Rubella.....	26
Scarlet Fever .....	27
Smallpox .....	28
Strep Throat.....	29
Allergies/ Asthma.....	30
COVID-19 (SARS-CoV-2).....	31
Diphtheria .....	32
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> .....	33
Influenza .....	34
Mononucleosis .....	34
Pertussis (Whooping Cough) .....	35
Streptococcus pneumoniae .....	36
RSV.....	36
SARS .....	37
Tuberculosis .....	38
Neisseria meningitidis .....	39
Plague .....	40
Poliomyelitis .....	41
Staphylococcal Infection, other than MRSA .....	42
Links to Additional Disease Information:.....	43

**Public Health Contact information**

Public Health Department Name	Epidemiology Phone Number
1. Panhandle Health District	208-415-5100, ask to speak with epidemiology
2. Public Health – Idaho North Central District	208-799-3100, ask to speak with epidemiology
3. Southwest District Health	208-455-5442
4. Central District Health	208-327-8625
5. South Central District Health	208-737-5966
6. Southeastern Idaho Public Health	208-478-6303
7. Eastern Idaho Public Health	208-533-3152, ask to speak with epidemiology
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Epidemiology Section	208- 334-5939



## Definitions

**Case:** A person, who has been diagnosed as having a specific disease or condition by a physician or other healthcare provider. The diagnosis may be based on clinical judgment, on laboratory evidence, or both.

**Contact:** A person who has been exposed to a case or a carrier of a communicable disease while the disease was communicable, or a person by whom a case or carrier of a communicable disease could have been exposed to the disease. Public health officials can help you identify contacts.

**Cluster:** Two or more cases of an illness or condition within a specific timeframe or geography.

**Outbreak:** An unusual rise in the number of cases of a disease. An outbreak may consist of a single case.

**School-restrictable disease:** Disease that require mandated restriction from attendance or work in an Idaho school. These diseases are:

- Conjunctivitis
- Cutaneous fungal infections
- Diphtheria
- *Haemophilus influenzae* invasive disease
- Measles
- MRSA
- *Neisseria meningitidis* invasive disease
- Norovirus
- Novel influenza A virus
- Pediculosis
- Pertussis
- Plague
- Pneumococcal invasive disease
- Poliomyelitis
- Rubella
- Scabies
- SARS
- Shigellosis
- Smallpox
- *Staphylococcus* infections other than MRSA
- *Streptococcal* pharyngeal infections
- *Streptococcus pyogenes* (Group A strep), invasive or resulting in Rheumatic fever
- Tuberculosis
- Varicella

### Legend



This symbol indicates a disease that can be prevented by vaccination.



This symbol indicates a disease that schools must report to the local health department.



This symbol indicates a school-restrictable disease.


Gastrointestinal						
Disease or Pathogen	Signs/Symptoms	Mode of Transmission	Incubation Period	Contagious Period	Does School Need to Report?	Attendance in School
<b>Amebiasis</b>	Fever, chills, diarrhea, bloody stool, loss of appetite, weight loss, abdominal cramps; some people do not have symptoms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fecal-oral</li> <li>Contaminated food/water/hands</li> </ul>	2-4 weeks	Throughout infection; can be infectious for years without treatment	K-12 schools <i>may</i> report if guidance is needed from public health.	<p><b>Case:</b> Follow school policy for managing students or staff diagnosed with illness.</p> <p><b>Special Circumstance</b> If food service employee, contact local public health for further guidance. <a href="#">IDAPA 16.2.10 Administrative Rules</a></p> <p><b>Contacts:</b> Encourage good hand hygiene: <a href="#">CDC Hand Washing Video</a>.</p> <p><i>Contact public health for guidance if a cluster emerges.</i></p>




Gastrointestinal						
Disease or Pathogen	Signs/Symptoms	Mode of Transmission	Incubation Period	Contagious Period	Does School Need to Report?	Attendance in School
Campylobacteriosis	Cramps, diarrhea, bloody stool, fever, nausea, vomiting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contaminated food/water/hands</li> <li>Animal contact</li> </ul>	2-5 days	2-7 weeks without treatment  2-3 days with treatment	K-12 schools <i>may</i> report if guidance is needed from public health.	<p><b>Case:</b> Follow school policy for managing students or staff diagnosed with illness.</p> <p><b>Special Circumstance</b> If food service employee, contact local public health for further guidance. <a href="#">IDAPA 16.2.10 Administrative Rules</a></p> <p><b>Contacts:</b> Encourage <a href="#">good hand hygiene</a>. Monitor and isolate if signs/symptoms develop.</p> <p><i>Contact public health for guidance if a cluster emerges.</i></p>


Gastrointestinal						
Disease or Pathogen	Signs/Symptoms	Mode of Transmission	Incubation Period	Contagious Period	Does School Need to Report?	Attendance in School
Cholera	Watery diarrhea, dehydration, vomiting, thirst, leg cramps, restlessness, irritability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fecal-oral</li> <li>Contaminated food/water/hands</li> </ul>	2 hours-5 days	Contagious until symptoms resolve	K-12 schools <i>may</i> report if guidance is needed from public health.	<p><b>Case:</b> Follow school policy for managing students or staff diagnosed with illness.</p> <p><b>Special Circumstance</b> If food service employee, contact local public health for further guidance. <a href="#">IDAPA 16.2.10 Administrative Rules</a></p> <p><b>Contacts:</b> Encourage <a href="#">good hand hygiene</a>. Monitor and isolate if signs/symptoms develop.</p> <p><i>Contact public health for guidance if a cluster emerges.</i></p>

Gastrointestinal						
Disease or Pathogen	Signs/Symptoms	Mode of Transmission	Incubation Period	Contagious Period	Does School Need to Report?	Attendance in School
<b>Cryptosporidiosis</b>	Watery diarrhea, fatigue, abdominal cramps, fever, nausea, vomiting, dehydration, weight loss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fecal-oral</li> <li>Contaminated food/water/hands</li> </ul>	2-10 days	2-3 weeks after symptoms resolve, sometimes longer	K-12 schools <i>may</i> report if guidance is needed from public health.	<p><b>Case:</b> Follow school policy for managing students or staff diagnosed with illness.</p> <p><b>Special Circumstance</b> If food service employee, contact local public health for further guidance. <a href="#">IDAPA 16.2.10 Administrative Rules</a></p> <p><b>Contacts:</b> Encourage <a href="#">good hand hygiene</a>. Monitor and isolate if signs/symptoms develop.</p> <p><i>Contact public health for guidance if a cluster emerges.</i></p>

Gastrointestinal						
Disease or Pathogen	Signs/Symptoms	Mode of Transmission	Incubation Period	Contagious Period	Does School Need to Report?	Attendance in School
<b><i>E. coli</i>, Shiga toxin-producing (STEC)</b> 	Severe (often bloody) diarrhea, abdominal pain, vomiting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fecal-oral</li> <li>Contaminated food/water/hands</li> <li>Animal contact</li> </ul>	Average: 3-4 days  Range: 1-10 days	Contagious throughout infection, usually 1-3 weeks. A test ordered by the healthcare provider can determine when case is no longer infectious.	K-12 schools <b>must</b> report within 1 working day.	<p><b>Case:</b> Follow school policy for managing students or staff diagnosed with illness.</p> <p><b>Special Circumstance</b> If food service employee, contact local public health for further guidance. <a href="#">IDAPA 16.2.10 Administrative Rules</a></p> <p><b>Contacts:</b> Encourage <a href="#">good hand hygiene</a>. Monitor and isolate if signs/symptoms develop.</p> <p><i>Contact public health for guidance if a cluster emerges.</i></p>



Gastrointestinal						
Disease or Pathogen	Signs/Symptoms	Mode of Transmission	Incubation Period	Contagious Period	Does School Need to Report?	Attendance in School
<b>Giardia</b>	Diarrhea, abdominal cramps, bloating, fatigue, weight loss, pale, greasy stools; may be asymptomatic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fecal-oral</li> <li>Contaminated food/water/hands (most often contaminated water)</li> </ul>	Average: 7 days  Range: 1-14 days	Contagious throughout active infection	K-12 schools <i>may</i> report if guidance is needed from public health.	<p><b>Case:</b> Follow school policy for managing students or staff diagnosed with illness.</p> <p><b>Special Circumstance</b> If food service employee, contact local public health for further guidance. <a href="#">IDAPA 16.2.10 Administrative Rules</a></p> <p><b>Contacts:</b> Encourage <a href="#">good hand hygiene</a>. Monitor and isolate if signs/symptoms develop.</p> <p><i>Contact public health for guidance if a cluster emerges.</i></p>


Gastrointestinal						
Disease or Pathogen	Signs/Symptoms	Mode of Transmission	Incubation Period	Contagious Period	Does School Need to Report?	Attendance in School
<b>Hepatitis A</b> 	Fever, malaise, loss of appetite, diarrhea, nausea, abdominal discomfort, dark-colored urine, jaundice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fecal-oral</li> <li>Contaminated food/water/hands</li> </ul>	Average: 28 days  Range: 15-50 days	1-2 weeks before symptom onset until at least 1 week after, but can last up to six months in children and immune compromised individuals	K-12 schools <i>may</i> report if guidance is needed from public health.	<p><b>Case:</b> Follow school policy for managing students or staff diagnosed with illness.</p> <p><b>Special Circumstance</b>            If food service employee, contact local public health for further guidance.  <a href="#">IDAPA 16.2.10 Administrative Rules</a></p> <p><b>Contacts:</b> Encourage <a href="#">good hand hygiene</a>. Monitor and isolate if signs/symptoms develop.</p> <p><i>Contact public health for guidance if a cluster emerges.</i></p>

Gastrointestinal						
Disease or Pathogen	Signs/Symptoms	Mode of Transmission	Incubation Period	Contagious Period	Does School Need to Report?	Attendance in School
<b>Norovirus</b> 	Nausea, vomiting, abdominal cramps, diarrhea, fever, headache	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fecal-oral</li> <li>Contaminated food/water/hands</li> <li>Person-to-person via aerosolized vomit</li> </ul>	12-48 hours	Contagious from onset to approximately 2-3 days after recovery, sometimes longer	K-12 schools <i>may</i> report if guidance is needed from public health.	<p><b>Case:</b> School-restrictable disease. <b>Must</b> be restricted from school until no symptoms are present.  <a href="#">IDAPA 16.2.10 Administrative Rules</a></p> <p><b>Contacts:</b> Encourage <a href="#">good hand hygiene</a>. Monitor and isolate if signs/symptoms develop.</p> <p><i>Contact public health for guidance if a cluster emerges.</i></p>



Gastrointestinal						
Disease or Pathogen	Signs/Symptoms	Mode of Transmission	Incubation Period	Contagious Period	Does School Need to Report?	Attendance in School
Salmonellosis	Diarrhea, abdominal cramps, fever, vomiting, headache	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fecal-oral</li> <li>Contaminated food/water/hands</li> <li>Animal contact</li> <li>Person-person transmission (rare)</li> </ul>	12-72 hours	Contagious throughout active infection, several days to several weeks	K-12 schools <i>may</i> report if guidance is needed from public health.	<p><b>Case:</b> Follow school policy for managing students or staff diagnosed with illness.</p> <p><b>Special Circumstance</b> If food service employee, contact local public health for further guidance. <a href="#">IDAPA 16.2.10 Administrative Rules</a></p> <p><b>Contacts:</b> Encourage <a href="#">good hand hygiene</a>. Monitor and isolate if signs/symptoms develop.</p> <p><i>Contact public health for guidance if a cluster emerges.</i></p>



Gastrointestinal						
Disease or Pathogen	Signs/Symptoms	Mode of Transmission	Incubation Period	Contagious Period	Does School Need to Report?	Attendance in School
<b>Shigellosis</b>  	Abdominal cramps, diarrhea, bloody stool, fever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fecal-oral</li> <li>Contaminated food/water/hands</li> </ul>	1-3 days	Contagious throughout infection until bacteria no longer detectable in stool (usually 1-4 weeks)	K-12 schools <b>must</b> report within 1 working day.	<p><b>Case:</b> School-restrictable disease. <b>Must</b> be restricted from school until they are no longer considered a health risk to others.  <a href="#">IDAPA 16.2.10 Administrative Rules</a>. Patient should consult their public health district and healthcare provider to determine when they can safely return.</p> <p><b>Contacts:</b> Encourage <a href="#">good hand hygiene</a>. Monitor and isolate if signs/symptoms develop.</p> <p><i>Contact public health for guidance if a cluster emerges.</i></p>
<b>Food or Water Poisoning</b>	Nausea, abdominal cramps, upset stomach, vomiting, diarrhea, fever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contaminated food/water/hands</li> </ul>	30 minutes-8 hours	Not Contagious person to person	K-12 schools <i>may</i> report if guidance is needed from public health.	<p><b>Case:</b> Follow school policy for managing students or staff diagnosed with illness.</p> <p><b>Contacts:</b> N/A, but if a cluster of similar illnesses with a possible shared food/water exposure emerges, contact public health for guidance.</p>


Eye Disease						
Disease or Pathogen	Signs/Symptoms	Mode of Transmission	Incubation Period	Contagious Period	Does School Need to Report?	Exclusions/Return
<b>Conjunctivitis (Pink Eye)</b> 	Yellow or clear discharge from one or both eyes, swollen or puffy eyelids, pink or red eyes, itching, irritation, crusting, light sensitivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discharge from eyes</li> <li>• Respiratory secretions</li> <li>• Contaminated fingers</li> <li>• Shared eye make-up applicators</li> </ul>	Usually 1-3 days	Contagious throughout active infection	K-12 schools <i>may</i> report if guidance is needed from public health.	<p><b>Case:</b> School-restrictable disease. <b>Must</b> be restricted from school until they are no longer considered a health risk to others.  <a href="#">IDAPA 16.2.10 Administrative Rules.</a>            Patient should consult their public health district and healthcare provider to determine when they can safely return.</p> <p><b>Contacts:</b> Encourage <a href="#">good hand hygiene</a>. Monitor and isolate if signs/symptoms develop.</p>


Rash/Skin						
Disease or Pathogen	Signs/Symptoms	Mode of Transmission	Incubation Period	Contagious Period	Does School Need to Report?	Attendance in School
<b>Allergic Reaction</b>	Hives, rash, congestion, swelling, anaphylaxis in severe cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not communicable - develops after exposure to allergen</li> </ul>	N/A	N/A	K-12 schools <i>may</i> report if guidance is needed from public health.	<p><b>Case:</b> Refer for medical care if case experiences anaphylactic reaction.</p> <p><b>Contacts:</b> No intervention necessary.</p>

Rash/Skin						
Disease or Pathogen	Signs/Symptoms	Mode of Transmission	Incubation Period	Contagious Period	Does School Need to Report?	Attendance in School
<b>Chicken Pox (Varicella)</b>  	Early rash resembles insect bites, progresses to red, raised lesions with small blisters, accompanied by low-grade fever, loss of appetite, headache	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Respiratory droplets</li> <li>Blister secretions</li> </ul>	Average: 14-16 days  Range: 10-21 days	1-2 days before rash onset until all chickenpox lesions have crusted/scabbed over	K-12 schools may report if guidance is needed from public health.	<p><b>Case:</b> School-restrictable disease. <b>Must</b> be restricted from school until they are no longer considered a health risk to others.  <a href="#">IDAPA 16.2.10 Administrative Rules.</a>            Patient should consult their public health district and healthcare provider to determine when they can safely return.</p> <p><b>Contacts:</b> Encourage respiratory etiquette <a href="#">CDC respiratory etiquette video</a> and <a href="#">good hand hygiene</a>. Monitor and isolate if signs/symptoms develop.</p> <p><i>Contact public health for guidance if a cluster emerges.</i></p>


Rash/Skin						
Disease or Pathogen	Signs/Symptoms	Mode of Transmission	Incubation Period	Contagious Period	Does School Need to Report?	Attendance in School
<b>Fifth Disease</b>	Low grade fever, fatigue, body aches, flushed cheeks, lace-like rash on trunk, arms, and legs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Respiratory droplets</li> <li>• Mother to baby</li> <li>• Blood/blood products</li> </ul>	4-21 days	1 week prior to appearance of rash (most infectious 1-2 days before rash develops)	K-12 schools <i>may</i> report if guidance is needed from public health.	<p><b>Case:</b> Follow school policy for managing students or staff diagnosed with illness.</p> <p><b>Contacts:</b> Encourage <a href="#">respiratory etiquette</a> and <a href="#">good hand hygiene</a>.</p>
<b>Heat Rash</b>	Bands or patches of reddened skin or blisters on surfaces on arms, legs, necks, waist with prickly sensation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not communicable - caused by exposure to heat with blocked pores</li> </ul>	N/A	N/A	K-12 schools <i>may</i> report if guidance is needed from public health.	No exclusion from school is necessary.


Rash/Skin						
Disease or Pathogen	Signs/Symptoms	Mode of Transmission	Incubation Period	Contagious Period	Does School Need to Report?	Attendance in School
<b>Impetigo</b>	Lesions/blisters on mouth and nostrils, sometimes near eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Direct or indirect contact with lesions and discharge</li> </ul>	Up to 10 days	Contagious while blisters are open/draining	K-12 schools may report if guidance is needed from public health.	<p><b>Case:</b> Follow School policy for managing students or staff diagnosed with illness.</p> <p><b>Additional Guidance:</b> If blisters cannot be covered, case should stay home from school until 24 hours after the start of antibiotic regimen determined by healthcare provider, or if antibiotics are not used, until blisters have dried out.</p> <p><b>Contacts:</b> Encourage <a href="#">good hand hygiene</a>. Monitor for symptoms.</p>

Rash/Skin						
Disease or Pathogen	Signs/Symptoms	Mode of Transmission	Incubation Period	Contagious Period	Does School Need to Report?	Attendance in School
<b>Head Lice (Pediculosis)</b> 	Itchy scalp, neck, and behind ears. Scalp can be pink/dry/irritated and flaking.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Head-head contact</li> <li>• Shared personal items such as clothing or bedding</li> </ul>	1-2 weeks	Until lice and all viable eggs are destroyed (1-2 shampoo treatments and nit combing)	K-12 schools may report if guidance is needed from public health.	<p><b>Case:</b> School-restrictable disease. <b>Must</b> be restricted from school until they are no longer considered a health risk to others.  <a href="#">IDAPA 16.2.10 Administrative Rules.</a></p> <p><b>Additional Guidance:</b> Notify parents and encourage prompt shampoo and nit combing treatment. Individual may attend school once treated.</p> <p><b>Contacts:</b> Monitor for signs/symptoms.</p> <p><i>Contact local public health for guidance if cluster emerges.</i></p>

Rash/Skin						
Disease or Pathogen	Signs/Symptoms	Mode of Transmission	Incubation Period	Contagious Period	Does School Need to Report?	Attendance in School
<b>MRSA</b> Methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> 	Fever, swollen, painful draining lesion that resembles an insect bite.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skin-to -skin contact</li> <li>• Contact with surfaces contaminated with lesion drainage</li> </ul>	Varies	Contagious while lesion is draining	K-12 schools may report if guidance is needed from public health.	<b>Case:</b> School-restrictable disease. <b>Must</b> be restricted from school if lesion is exposed and not protected by an impermeable cover. <a href="#">IDAPA 16.2.10 Administrative Rules</a>  <b>Contacts:</b> No exclusion is required; encourage <a href="#">good hand hygiene</a> and sanitize shared spaces.




Rash/Skin						
Disease or Pathogen	Signs/Symptoms	Mode of Transmission	Incubation Period	Contagious Period	Does School Need to Report?	Attendance in School
<b>Ringworm (Cutaneous Fungal Infection tinea)</b> 	Round patch of red, dry skin with raised red ring, temporary hair loss in affected area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Direct contact with infected person</li> <li>• Direct contact with infected animal</li> <li>• Direct contact with contaminated surface</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	4-14 days	Until 48 hours after treatment	K-12 schools may report if guidance is needed from public health.	<p><b>Case:</b> School-restrictable disease. <b>Must</b> be restricted from school until they are no longer considered a health risk to others.  <a href="#">IDAPA 16.2.10 Administrative Rules.</a>            Patient should consult their public health district and healthcare provider to determine when they can safely return.</p> <p><b>Contacts:</b> School exclusion is not indicated. Monitor and isolate if signs/symptoms develop.</p>

Rash/Skin						
Disease or Pathogen	Signs/Symptoms	Mode of Transmission	Incubation Period	Contagious Period	Does School Need to Report?	Attendance in School
<b>Scabies</b> 	Extreme itching, worse at night, skin rash with raised bumps.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Direct skin-to-skin contact</li> </ul>	2-6 weeks for first exposure, 1-4 days for re-exposures	Contagious until mites are destroyed with proper medication treatment	K-12 schools may report if guidance is needed from public health.	<p><b>Case:</b> School-restrictable disease. <b>Must</b> be restricted from school until they are no longer considered a health risk to others.  <a href="#">IDAPA 16.2.10 Administrative Rules</a>            See Contagious Period to make this determination.</p> <p>*A patient who refuses treatment, should consult a medical provider to determine when they may safely return to school.</p> <p><b>Contacts:</b> Inspect for evidence of infestation; refer for treatment if indicated.</p> <p><i>Contact public health for guidance if a cluster emerges.</i></p>


**Respiratory with Rash**

Disease or Pathogen	Signs/Symptoms	Mode of Transmission	Incubation Period	Contagious Period	Does School Need to Report?	Attendance in School
<b>Hand, Foot &amp; Mouth (Coxsackie Virus/ Enterovirus)</b>	Sudden onset, fever to 103 °F. Sore throat, cold-like symptoms, headache, tired, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea. Red, raised rash, mostly on trunk and face. May appear on palms of hands/soles of feet. May see blisters in mouth; fluid filled bumps on hands, feet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Respiratory secretions (saliva, drool, nasal mucus).</li> <li>• Fluid from blisters or scabs</li> <li>• Feces</li> </ul>	Average: 3-7 days, but can be longer	From 2-3 days before onset through several days after onset. The virus can shed in feces for weeks following infection.	K-12 schools may report if guidance is needed from public health.	<p><b>Case:</b> Follow School policy for managing students or staff diagnosed with illness.</p> <p><b>Additional Guidance:</b> Ensure fever has subsided and rash/blisters have dried and can be covered before individual returns to school.</p> <p><b>Contacts:</b> Encourage <a href="#">respiratory etiquette</a> and <a href="#">good hand hygiene</a>. Monitor for symptoms and isolate if symptoms develop. <i>Contact public health for guidance if a cluster emerges.</i></p>


**Respiratory with Rash**

Disease or Pathogen	Signs/Symptoms	Mode of Transmission	Incubation Period	Contagious Period	Does School Need to Report?	Attendance in School
<p><b>Measles</b></p> 	<p>Fever, cough, runny nose, red, watery eyes, rash on face, then body, sometimes white spots inside mouth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Respiratory droplets</li> <li>• Airborne via cough or sneezes</li> </ul>	<p>Average 10-12 days</p> <p>Range 7-21 days</p>	<p>4 days before to 4 days after rash develops</p>	<p>K-12 schools <b>must</b> report within 1 working day.</p>	<p><b>Case:</b> School-restrictable disease. <b>Must</b> be restricted from school until disease is no longer in communicable form.</p> <p><a href="#">IDAPA 16.2.10 Administrative Rules.</a></p> <p>Patient should consult their public health district to determine when they can safely return.</p> <p><b>Contacts:</b> Encourage <a href="#">respiratory etiquette</a> and <a href="#">good hand hygiene</a>. Isolate contacts with no documentation of immunity until vaccination is obtained, or threat of further spread of the disease is contained-consult Public Health.</p>

**Respiratory with Rash**

Disease or Pathogen	Signs/Symptoms	Mode of Transmission	Incubation Period	Contagious Period	Does School Need to Report?	Attendance in School
<p><b>Mumps</b></p> 	<p>Fever, headache, chills, swelling of salivary glands (parotitis)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Airborne via cough or sneezes</li> <li>Direct contact with saliva (sharing water bottles, cups, kissing)</li> </ul>	<p>Average 16-18 days</p> <p>Range 12-25 days</p>	<p>A few days before up to 5 days after onset of parotitis</p>	<p>K-12 schools <b>must</b> report within 3 working days.</p>	<p><b>Case:</b> School-restrictable disease. <b>Must</b> be restricted from school until 9 days after onset of parotid swelling.  <a href="#">IDAPA 16.2.10 Administrative Rules</a></p> <p><b>Contacts:</b> Encourage <a href="#">good hand hygiene</a> and <a href="#">respiratory etiquette</a>.            Monitor for signs/symptoms and isolate if symptoms present.</p> <p><i>Contact public health for guidance if a cluster emerges.</i></p>


**Respiratory with Rash**

Disease or Pathogen	Signs/Symptoms	Mode of Transmission	Incubation Period	Contagious Period	Does School Need to Report?	Attendance in School
<p><b>Rubella</b></p> 	<p>Fever, rash, enlarged head and neck lymph nodes, joint pain</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Respiratory Droplets</li> <li>• Airborne via cough or sneezes</li> </ul>	<p>Average: 14-17 days</p> <p>Range: 12-23 days</p>	<p>7 days before to 7 days after rash appears</p>	<p>K-12 schools <b>must</b> report within 1 working day.</p>	<p><b>Case:</b> School-restrictable disease. <b>Must</b> be restricted from school until disease is no longer in communicable form.</p> <p><a href="#">IDAPA 16.2.10 Administrative Rules.</a></p> <p>Patient should consult their public health district to determine when they can safely return.</p> <p><b>Contacts:</b> Consult local public health for further guidance. Isolation may be indicated for unimmunized contacts. Refer pregnant unimmunized contacts to their medical provider.</p>

**Respiratory with Rash**

Disease or Pathogen	Signs/Symptoms	Mode of Transmission	Incubation Period	Contagious Period	Does School Need to Report?	Attendance in School
<b>Scarlet Fever</b>	Fever, sore throat rash on neck, chest, arms, elbows, groin, thighs, vomiting, fatigue, flushed face, red “strawberry” tongue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Respiratory droplets</li> </ul>	2-5 days	7 days before symptoms start until 24 hours after starting antibiotics AND afebrile for at least 24 hours	K-12 schools may report if guidance is needed from public health.	<p><b>Case:</b> Follow School policy for managing students or staff diagnosed with illness.</p> <p><b>Additional Guidance:</b> Ensure individual is afebrile and has received effective treatment* for at least 24 hours before returning to school.</p> <p>*A patient who refuses treatment, should consult their healthcare provider to determine when they may safely return to school.</p> <p><b>Contacts:</b> Encourage <a href="#">good hand hygiene</a> and <a href="#">respiratory etiquette</a>. Monitor and isolate if signs/symptoms develop.</p>

**Respiratory with Rash**



Disease or Pathogen	Signs/Symptoms	Mode of Transmission	Incubation Period	Contagious Period	Does School Need to Report?	Attendance in School
<p><b>Smallpox</b> (extremely rare)</p>  <p>Routine vaccination of general public discontinued in 1972 after disease was eradicated in US; may be administered to combat outbreak if one occurred.</p>	<p>High fever, headache, body aches, vomiting, rash on tongue, mouth sores, followed by rash and fluid filled pustules on face and body, which eventually scab and fall off</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Direct, prolonged face-to-face contact</li> <li>• Exposure to infected body fluids</li> <li>• Exposure to contaminated objects</li> </ul>	<p>Average 10-14 days</p> <p>Range 7-19 days</p>	<p>Contagious until all scabs have fallen off, typically 4 weeks after rash appears</p>	<p>K-12 schools <b>must</b> report immediately.</p>	<p><b>Case:</b> School-restrictable disease. <b>Must</b> restrict from school until disease is no longer in communicable for (see Contagious Period) <a href="#">IDAPA 16.2.10 Administrative Rules</a>.</p> <p><b>Contacts:</b> In the event of an outbreak, the Department or Health District may isolate susceptible children and employees from school facilities where a case has been identified until adequate immunization is obtained or the threat of further spread is contained.</p>







## Respiratory with Rash


Disease or Pathogen	Signs/Symptoms	Mode of Transmission	Incubation Period	Contagious Period	Does School Need to Report?	Attendance in School
<b>Strep Throat</b>	Fever, raw sore throat, rash, enlarged lymph nodes, pain with swallowing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Respiratory droplets</li> </ul>	2-5 days	24 hours after antibiotics AND afebrile for at least 24 hours	K-12 schools may report if guidance is needed from public health.	<p><b>Case:</b> Follow School policy for managing students or staff diagnosed with illness.</p> <p><b>Additional Guidance:</b> Ensure individual has received effective treatment* for at least 24 hours before returning to school.</p> <p>*A patient who refuses treatment, should consult a medical provider to determine when they may safely return to school.</p> <p><b>Contacts:</b> Encourage <a href="#">good hand hygiene</a> and <a href="#">respiratory etiquette</a>. Monitor and isolate if signs/symptoms develop.</p>



Respiratory						
Disease or Pathogen	Signs/Symptoms	Mode of Transmission	Incubation Period	Contagious Period	Does School Need to Report?	Attendance in School
<b>Allergies/ Asthma</b>	Stuffy or runny nose, sneezing, itchy eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exposure to environmental or food allergens</li> </ul>	N/A Non-infectious	N/A Non-infectious	K-12 schools <i>may</i> report if guidance is needed from public health.	<p><b>Case:</b> No restriction from school is necessary- seek medical help if symptoms are severe.</p> <p><b>Contacts:</b> N/A</p>



Respiratory						
Disease or Pathogen	Signs/Symptoms	Mode of Transmission	Incubation Period	Contagious Period	Does School Need to Report?	Attendance in School
<b>COVID-19 (SARS-CoV-2)</b>  	Fever, sore throat, shortness of breath, difficulty breathing, cough, runny nose, congestion, fatigue, vomiting, diarrhea, loss of taste/smell	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Respiratory droplets</li> <li>Airborne</li> </ul>	Average 4-5 days  Range: 2-14 days	2 days prior to symptom, possibly after symptom resolution- see exclusion guidance	COVID-19 is included in the Extraordinary Occurrence of Illness section of IDAPA 16.02.10. Schools should collaborate with the health department on contact tracing and case/contact guidance to prevent transmission in the school setting.	<p><b>Case:</b> School-restrictable disease. <b>Must</b> be restricted from school until 24hr with no fever and symptoms have improved and 10 days since onset. Work with Local Health Department.</p> <p><b>Contacts:</b> Follow Idaho guidelines for in-school close contact exclusions. Work with local public health.</p>

Respiratory						
Disease or Pathogen	Signs/Symptoms	Mode of Transmission	Incubation Period	Contagious Period	Does School Need to Report?	Attendance in School
<b>Diphtheria</b>  	Weakness, sore throat, mild fever, swollen glands, thick gray coating in throat and nose. Can also infect the skin, causing open sores or ulcers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Respiratory droplets</li> <li>Touching infected open sores or ulcers</li> </ul>	Average 2-5 days  Range 1-10 days	If treated appropriately, patient is no longer considered contagious 4 days after treatment.  If not treated appropriately, patient can be contagious for up to 1 month.	K-12 schools <b>must</b> report immediately.	<b>Case:</b> School-restrictable disease. <b>Must</b> be restricted from school until they are no longer considered a health risk to others. <a href="#">IDAPA 16.2.10 Administrative Rules</a> Patient should consult their public health district and healthcare provider to determine when they can safely return.  <b>Contacts:</b> Must isolate until they are determined to not be carriers by healthcare provider.


Respiratory						
Disease or Pathogen	Signs/Symptoms	Mode of Transmission	Incubation Period	Contagious Period	Does School Need to Report?	Attendance in School
<p><b><i>Haemophilus influenzae</i></b></p>  	<p><b>Symptoms vary depending on infection:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Respiratory/pneumonia</li> <li>-Bloodstream infection</li> <li>-Meningitis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Respiratory droplets</li> </ul>	Unknown, probably short, 2-4 days	Contagious until 24 hours after treatment	K-12 schools <b>must</b> report within 1 working day.	<p><b>Case:</b> School-restrictable disease. <b>Must</b> be restricted from school until disease is no longer in communicable form (see Contagious Period).*</p> <p><a href="#">IDAPA 16.2.10 Administrative Rules</a></p> <p>*A patient who refuses treatment, should consult a medical provider to determine when they may safely return to school.</p> <p><b>Contacts:</b> Monitor for symptoms. Encourage <a href="#">good hand hygiene</a> and <a href="#">respiratory etiquette</a>. In certain circumstances, treatment is advised for close contacts. Collaborate with health department for the proper course of action.</p>



Respiratory						
Disease or Pathogen	Signs/Symptoms	Mode of Transmission	Incubation Period	Contagious Period	Does School Need to Report?	Attendance in School
<b>Influenza</b> 	Fever, chills, headache, malaise, cough, sore throat, nasal congestion, runny nose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Respiratory droplets</li> </ul>	1-4 days	1 day prior to onset of symptoms to 1 week or more after onset	K-12 schools <i>may</i> report if guidance is needed from public health.	<p><b>Case:</b> Follow School policy for managing students or staff diagnosed with illness.</p> <p><b>Additional Guidance:</b> Ensure that case has been afebrile for at least 24 hours before returning to school.</p> <p><b>Contacts:</b> Encourage <a href="#">good hand hygiene</a> and <a href="#">respiratory etiquette</a>. Monitor and isolate if signs/symptoms develop.</p>
<b>Mononucleosis</b>	Fever, sore throat, fatigue, swollen lymph nodes, enlarged spleen.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Person to person via saliva</li> </ul>	30-50 days	Prolonged, can be contagious for more than 1 year	K-12 schools <i>may</i> report if guidance is needed from public health.	<p><b>Case:</b> Follow School policy for managing students or staff diagnosed with illness.</p> <p><b>Additional Guidance:</b> Individual should remain at home if unable to tolerate normal school activities. Individual should not participate in contact sports until recovered.</p> <p><b>Contacts:</b> No restriction required.</p>



Respiratory						
Disease or Pathogen	Signs/Symptoms	Mode of Transmission	Incubation Period	Contagious Period	Does School Need to Report?	Attendance in School
<b>Pertussis (Whooping Cough)</b>  	Coughing which gets worse within 1-2 weeks and becomes spasmodic and may be followed by a whooping sound. Vomiting may occur after coughing episodes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Respiratory droplets</li> </ul>	Average 7-10 days  Range: 5-21 days	Until 21 days from onset of symptoms  OR  Completion of 5 days of treatment	K-12 schools <b>must</b> report within 1 working day.	<b>Case:</b> School-restrictable disease. <b>Must</b> be restricted from school until completion of treatment or 21 days. <a href="#">IDAPA 16.2.10 Administrative Rules</a>  <b>Contacts:</b> Encourage <a href="#">good hand hygiene</a> and <a href="#">respiratory etiquette</a> . Monitor and isolate if signs/symptoms develop. Treatment may be advised for close contacts. Report any clusters to public health agency.



Respiratory						
Disease or Pathogen	Signs/Symptoms	Mode of Transmission	Incubation Period	Contagious Period	Does School Need to Report?	Attendance in School
<b><i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i></b> (Pneumococcal Invasive Disease)  	Ear infection, sinusitis, pneumonia, or meningitis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Respiratory droplets</li> </ul>	Varies; can be as short as 1-3 days	Until bacteria is no longer present in nose and throat. Treatment shortens contagious period.	K-12 schools <b>must</b> report within 3 working days.	<p><b>Case:</b> School-restrictable disease. <b>Must</b> be restricted from school until they are no longer considered a health risk to others.  <a href="#">IDAPA 16.2.10 Administrative Rules</a>.            Patient should consult their public health district and healthcare provider to determine when they can safely return.</p> <p><b>Contacts:</b> Encourage <a href="#">good hand hygiene</a> and <a href="#">respiratory etiquette</a>. Monitor and isolate if signs/symptoms develop.</p> <p><i>Contact local public health for further guidance.</i></p>
<b>RSV</b> Respiratory Syncytial Virus	Fever, coughing, nasal congestion, rapid breathing, sore throat, ear infection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Respiratory droplets</li> </ul>	Average 5 days  Range: 2-8 days	3-8 days, infants are contagious for longer (3-4 weeks)	K-12 schools <i>may</i> report if guidance is needed from public health.	<p><b>Case:</b> Follow school policy for managing students or staff diagnosed with illness.</p> <p><b>Contacts</b> Encourage <a href="#">good hand hygiene</a> and <a href="#">respiratory etiquette</a>. Monitor for signs/symptoms and refer for care if indicated.</p> <p><i>Contact public health for guidance if a cluster emerges.</i></p>







Respiratory						
Disease or Pathogen	Signs/Symptoms	Mode of Transmission	Incubation Period	Contagious Period	Does School Need to Report?	Attendance in School
<p><b>SARS</b> Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome</p> <p>(different than COVID-19)</p> 	Fever, chills, headache, discomfort, body aches, diarrhea, dry cough, hypoxia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Respiratory droplets</li> </ul>	2-7 days	Up to 10 days after fever and respiratory symptoms subside	K-12 schools <b>must</b> report within 1 working day.	<p><b>Case:</b> School-restrictable disease. <b>Must</b> be restricted from school until they are no longer considered a health risk to others.</p> <p><a href="#">IDAPA 16.2.10 Administrative Rules</a> Recommendations for appropriate isolation of the suspected or confirmed case will be made by the Department or Health District.</p> <p><b>Contacts:</b> Encourage <a href="#">good hand hygiene</a> and <a href="#">respiratory etiquette</a>. Work with local health department to determine contact risk and appropriate exclusions.</p>
<p><b>Streptococcus pyogenes</b> Group A (invasive or resulting in rheumatic fever)</p>	Fever, muscle aches and pains, muscle tenderness, redness around wound, dizziness, confusion, full-body flat rash possible but rare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Respiratory droplets</li> </ul>	12-24 hours	Individuals with strep throat or skin infection most likely to spread bacteria for 10-21 days without treatment, 24 hours with treatment	K-12 schools <b>must</b> report within 1 working day.	<p><b>Case: Must</b> be restricted until disease is no longer communicable. Work with local health department: <a href="#">IDAPA 16.2.10 Administrative Rules</a> (page 46).</p> <p><b>Contacts:</b> Encourage proper hand hygiene and respiratory etiquette. Monitor for signs/symptoms and refer for care if indicated.</p>

Respiratory						
Disease or Pathogen	Signs/Symptoms	Mode of Transmission	Incubation Period	Contagious Period	Does School Need to Report?	Attendance in School
<b>Tuberculosis</b>  	Active TB: Cough which lasts more than three weeks, loss of appetite, unintentional weight loss, fever, chills, night sweats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Airborne from cough, speaking, singing, sneezing</li> </ul>	2-12 weeks	Until properly treated (physician and health department determine)	K-12 schools <b>must</b> report within 3 working days.	<p><b>Case:</b> School-restrictable disease. <b>Must</b> be restricted from school until they are determined noninfectious by a licensed physician, the Department or Health District.  <a href="#">IDAPA 16.2.10 Administrative Rules</a></p> <p><b>Contacts:</b> Encourage <a href="#">good hand hygiene</a> and <a href="#">respiratory etiquette</a>. Work with local health department to determine contact risk and appropriate exclusions.</p>

Other						
Disease or Pathogen	Signs/Symptoms	Mode of Transmission	Incubation Period	Contagious Period	Does School Need to Report?	Attendance in School
<p><b><i>Neisseria meningitidis</i></b> invasive disease (Meningococcal Disease)</p>  	<p>Fever, headache, stiff neck, nausea, vomiting, increased light sensitivity, irritability, vomiting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Respiratory droplets</li> <li>Saliva</li> </ul>	<p>Average 3-4 days</p> <p>Range: 1-10 days</p>	<p>3 days before symptom onset to about 10 days after</p>	<p>K-12 schools <b>must</b> report within 1 working day.</p>	<p><b>Case:</b> School-restrictable disease. <b>Must</b> be restricted from school until disease is no longer in communicable form. <a href="#">IDAPA 16.2.10 Administrative Rules</a>. Patient should consult their public health district and healthcare provider to determine when they can safely return.</p> <p><b>Contacts:</b> Encourage <a href="#">good hand hygiene</a> and <a href="#">respiratory etiquette</a>. Work with local public health; antimicrobial prophylaxis or immunization may be recommended for some close contacts depending on exposure.</p>

Other						
Disease or Pathogen	Signs/Symptoms	Mode of Transmission	Incubation Period	Contagious Period	Does School Need to Report?	Attendance in School
<b>Plague</b> <i>(Yersinia pestis)</i>  	Swollen, tender lymph glands, fever, headache, chills, weakness	Bubonic Plague <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fleas</li> <li>Infected domestic cats (rare)</li> <li>Contaminated meat, especially rodents</li> </ul> Pneumonic Plague <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inhalation of respiratory droplets from infected individuals</li> </ul>	1-6 days	Pneumonic Plague contagious, but exact duration is unknown	K-12 schools <b>must</b> report immediately	<b>Case:</b> School-restrictable disease. <b>Must</b> be restricted from school until they are no longer considered a health risk to others. <a href="#">IDAPA 16.2.10 Administrative Rules</a> . Patient should consult their public health district and healthcare provider to determine when they can safely return.  <b>Contacts:</b> Work with local public health. Contacts of a case with Pneumonic Plague must be placed on chemoprophylaxis and placed under surveillance for 7 days.

Other						
Disease or Pathogen	Signs/Symptoms	Mode of Transmission	Incubation Period	Contagious Period	Does School Need to Report?	Attendance in School
<b>Poliomyelitis</b>   	Sore throat, fever, fatigue, nausea, headache, stomach pain, progressive muscle or joint weakness and pain, atrophy, meningitis, paralysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fecal-Oral</li> <li>Contaminated food/water</li> <li>Respiratory droplets (less common)</li> </ul>	Nonparalytic: 3-6 days  Paralytic: 7-21 days	Until virus is no longer present in throat and feces. Typically, 1-6 weeks	K-12 schools <b>must</b> report within 1 working day.	<p><b>Case:</b> School-restrictable disease. <b>Must</b> be restricted from school until they are no longer considered a health risk to others.  <a href="#">IDAPA 16.2.10 Administrative Rules</a>. Patient should consult their public health district and healthcare provider to determine when they can safely return.</p> <p><b>Contacts:</b> Encourage <a href="#">good hand hygiene</a> and <a href="#">respiratory etiquette</a>. Work with local public health. Susceptible contacts are offered immunization.</p>

Other						
Disease or Pathogen	Signs/Symptoms	Mode of Transmission	Incubation Period	Contagious Period	Does School Need to Report?	Attendance in School
<b>Staphylococcal Infection, other than MRSA</b>  	Staphylococcus infection can present in many ways. Symptoms will vary depending on infection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contaminated food/water</li> <li>Skin to skin contact</li> <li>Contaminated objects</li> <li>Respiratory droplets (less common)</li> </ul>	Depends on infection type.	Depends on infection type.	K-12 schools may report if guidance is needed from public health.	<p><b>Case:</b> School-restrictable disease. <b>Must</b> be restricted from school until they are no longer considered a health risk to others.  <a href="#">IDAPA 16.2.10 Administrative Rules</a>. Patient should consult their healthcare provider to determine when they can safely return.</p> <p><b>Contacts:</b> Encourage <a href="#">good hand hygiene</a> and <a href="#">respiratory etiquette</a>.</p>

## Links to Additional Disease Information:

### **Gastrointestinal Disease**

Amebiasis: <https://www.cdc.gov/parasites/amebiasis/index.html>  
Campylobacter: <https://www.cdc.gov/salmonella/index.html>  
Cholera: <https://www.cdc.gov/cholera/index.html>  
Cryptosporidium: <https://www.cdc.gov/parasites/crypto/index.html>  
Giardia: <https://www.cdc.gov/parasites/giardia/index.html>  
E. coli STEC: <https://www.cdc.gov/ecoli/index.html>  
Norovirus: <https://www.cdc.gov/norovirus/index.html>  
Salmonella: <https://www.cdc.gov/salmonella/index.html>  
Staphylococcal Food Poisoning: <https://www.cdc.gov/foodsafety/symptoms.html>  
Shigella: <https://www.cdc.gov/shigella/symptoms.html>  
Staphylococcal Food Poisoning: <https://www.cdc.gov/foodsafety/diseases/staphylococcal.html>

### **Eye Disease**

Conjunctivitis: <https://www.cdc.gov/conjunctivitis/index.html>

### **Skin Disease**

Food Allergies: <https://www.cdc.gov/healthyschools/foodallergies/index.htm>  
Environmental Allergies: <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/allergies.htm>  
Varicella (Chickenpox): <https://www.cdc.gov/chickenpox/index.html>  
Fifth Disease: <https://www.cdc.gov/parvovirusb19/fifth-disease.html>  
Heat Rash: <https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/heat-rash/symptoms-causes/syc-20373276>  
Hand, Foot, and Mouth Disease: <https://www.cdc.gov/hand-foot-mouth/index.html>  
Impetigo: <https://www.cdc.gov/groupastrep/diseases-public/impetigo.html>  
Head Lice: <https://www.cdc.gov/parasites/lice/head/index.html>  
MRSA: <https://www.cdc.gov/mrsa/index.html>  
Ringworm: <https://www.cdc.gov/fungal/diseases/ringworm/index.html>  
Scabies: <https://www.cdc.gov/parasites/scabies/index.html>

### **Respiratory Disease with Rash**

Measles: <https://www.cdc.gov/measles/index.html>  
Mumps: <https://www.cdc.gov/mumps/index.html>

### **Respiratory Disease with Rash (Continued)**

Rubella: <https://www.cdc.gov/rubella/index.html>

Scarlet Fever: <https://www.cdc.gov/groupastrep/diseases-public/scarlet-fever.html>

Smallpox: <https://www.cdc.gov/smallpox/index.html>

Strep Throat: <https://www.cdc.gov/groupastrep/diseases-public/strep-throat.html>

### **Respiratory Disease**

Allergens and Pollen: <https://www.cdc.gov/climateandhealth/effects/allergen.htm>

COVID-19: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/index.html>

Diphtheria: <https://www.cdc.gov/diphtheria/index.html>

Haemophilus influenzae: <https://www.cdc.gov/hi-disease/index.html>

Influenza: <https://www.cdc.gov/flu/index.htm>

Mononucleosis: <https://www.cdc.gov/epstein-barr/index.html>

Pertussis: <https://www.cdc.gov/pertussis/index.html>

Streptococcus pneumoniae: <https://www.cdc.gov/pneumococcal/clinicians/streptococcus-pneumoniae.html>

Respiratory Syncytial Virus: <https://www.cdc.gov/rsv/index.html>

SARS: <https://www.cdc.gov/sars/index.html>

Streptococcus pyogenes: <https://www.cdc.gov/groupastrep/diseases-hcp/index.html>

Tuberculosis: <https://www.cdc.gov/tb/default.htm>

### **Other**

Hepatitis A: <https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/hav/index.htm>

Neisseria meningitidis: <https://www.cdc.gov/meningococcal/index.html>

Plague: <https://www.cdc.gov/plague/index.html>

Poliomyelitis: <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/pinkbook/polio.html>