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POLICY ON SICKNESSES

- I. The child shall not attend kindergarten nor school if any of the following symptoms of infectious disease are observed:
 - a. Symptoms of intestine infection — diarrhea, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting etc.
 - b. Symptoms of the flu — headache, fever, elevated body temperature, muscle pain, runny nose etc.
 - c. Other symptoms of infection in the upper respiratory tract — severe cold, cough, sneezing, sore throat etc.
 - d. Symptoms of acute hepatitis viruses (incl. hepatitis A) — nausea, loss of appetite, fatigue, elevated body temperature, pain under the right rib cage, later yellowing of the skin and eyes, dark urine etc.
 - e. Symptoms of the measles — cough, cold, conjunctivitis (pinkeye), rash etc.
 - f. Symptoms of the German measles — rash, swollen lymph nodes and elevated body temperature
 - g. Symptoms of chicken pox — elevated body temperature to 38,3-39,0°C, general fatigue, loss of appetite, after 2-4 days appearance of small, red spots which are filled with a clear liquid (blisters) and form scabs when scratched.
 - h. Symptoms of tuberculosis — may appear to be a cold or the flu from which the child cannot recover for a longer period, lasting bronchitis, pneumonia which does not respond to treatment.
For older children — headache, fatigue, slightly elevated temperature.
For toddlers — negative weight gain, fatigue and more than usual crying.
 - i. Elevated body temperature over 37,5°C without other signs of infection or over 37,0°C with other infection symptoms.
 - j. Symptoms of microsporia (infectious skin disease) — circular or oval red spots which start disappearing from the center, forming two concentric rings. Peeling of skin on the scalp.
 - k. Symptoms of pediculosis (lice) — severe itching of the scalp and back of neck, small, white spots (eggs) at the root of the hair, visible lice.
 - l. Symptoms of scabies — severe itching and small blisters, usually where the skin is thin - inbetween fingers, on the stomach, close to the palms etc.
 - m. Symptoms of enterobiasis (pinworms) itching in the anal area, may be cause for insomnia.
2. The school:
 - a. informs the parents that the child is not permitted to attend school if any of the symptoms stated in Article 1 appear;

- b. informs the parents of a possible disease if the symptoms have been recognized during school hours;
 - c. isolates the child in question from other children until the parents have picked him/her up, in order to minimize the risk of contagion;
 - d. informs the epidemiologist of the regional Disease Prophylactic Center in case of identical or similar symptoms among two or more children or school employees;
 - e. informs the other parents in case any of the infectious diseases mentioned under Article I have been recognized at the school;
 - f. Ensures the protection of personal data of the children. Information about the health status of a child is to be construed as sensitive data and shall not be made known to third persons with exceptions set forth by legislation.
3. If a child develops any of the symptoms set forth in Article I, the teacher immediately contacts the child's parents and takes further agreed upon measures to isolate the child from the rest of the children at the school. The responsible teacher informs as well the secretariat and the responsible supervisor.

3.1. Isolation of the child shall happen as follows:

- a. The responsible employee informs the responsible supervisor;
 - b. The responsible supervisor appoints an employee to stay with the child until the parents have picked him/her up.
4. Should a school employee recognize that he has any of the symptoms mentioned in Article I, he immediately informs the responsible supervisor and visits his family doctor without further continuing work at the school.
5. Should it be necessary, the school calls an ambulance.
6. Children who stayed sick for more than two days are only readmitted upon the presentation of a doctor's note certifying that the health of the child has been restored, meaning that the child is no longer capable of passing on a contagious infectious disease to others.
7. The school takes the following preventive measures to avoid spreading of infectious diseases:
- a. Teaches the children proper hygiene;
 - b. Employees regularly wash their hands and make sure the children do so, as well;
 - c. Dry their hands, using disposable paper towels which are discarded or specially marked towels for the children;
 - d. Adheres to legislation regulating proper ventilation and cleaning.
8. The employees wash their hands under the following circumstances:
- a. After arriving at work;
 - b. Anytime when hands are visibly dirty;
 - c. After going to the bathroom;
 - d. Before preparation or handling of food, eating;

- e. After touching any surfaces which may be dirty;
 - f. After sneezing or blowing the nose;
 - g. After touching any bodily fluids;
 - h. After touching dirty clothing;
 - i. After collecting/bringing out the garbage
 - j. After petting animals;
 - k. Before and after changing diapers;
 - l. At the end of the working day;
 - m. Anytime the employee deems it necessary.
9. The child shall wash his/her hands:
- a. After arriving at school;
 - b. Anytime they are visibly dirty;
 - c. After going to the bathroom;
 - d. Before eating;
 - e. After touching any surfaces which may be dirty;
 - f. After sneezing, coughing and blowing the nose. If a tissue is used, it is immediately discarded in the trash;
 - g. After playtime;
 - h. After touching dirty clothing;
 - i. Anytime a responsible employee deems it necessary.
10. Toilet premises, toilets, door handles/knobs, water faucets are washed and disinfected no less than twice a day.
11. The children of the intermediate groups and younger shall be supervised when going to the bathroom and washing hands.
12. Small children have toilet seats available in an appropriate size.
13. Toilets shall be equipped with toilet paper.
14. Hand washing basins shall be in an appropriate height for the children.
15. In accordance with German educational principles, the school does not use individual plastic potty chairs. Instead, small children are taught to use the regular toilets.
16. The children are not permitted to play with toys in the toilet room.
17. If the child develops a rash from using diapers, the parents are informed thereof.
18. Creams for individual use are marked with the child's name and are not used for other children.



Martin Farenfield
Principal

11. April 2022