



ALTERNATIVE PROVISION

Health and Safety Policy

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Approved by: [RAISE-AP Educational Directors](#)

Approval Signatures

*RAISE-AP
Directors*

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Aims

RIASE AP aims to:

1. Provide and maintain a safe and healthy environment
2. Establish and maintain safe working procedures amongst staff, students and all visitors to the provision
3. Have robust procedures in place in case of emergencies
4. Ensure that the premises and equipment are maintained safely, and are regularly inspected

Legislation

This policy is based on advice from the Department for Education on [health and safety in schools](#) and the following legislation:

- [The Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974](#), which sets out the general duties employers have towards employees and duties relating to lettings
- [The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1992](#), which require employers to make an assessment of the risks to the health and safety of their employees
- [The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999](#), which require employers to carry out risk assessments, make arrangements to implement necessary measures, and arrange for appropriate information and training
- [The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002](#), which require employers to control substances that are hazardous to health
- [The Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations \(RIDDOR\) 2013](#), which state that some accidents must be reported to the Health and Safety Executive and set out the timeframe for this and how long records of such accidents must be kept

- [The Health and Safety \(Display Screen Equipment\) Regulations 1992](#), which require employers to carry out digital screen equipment assessments and states users' entitlement to an eyesight test
- [The Gas Safety \(Installation and Use\) Regulations 1998](#), which require work on gas fittings to be carried out by someone on the Gas Safe Register
- [The Regulatory Reform \(Fire Safety\) Order 2005](#), which requires employers to take general fire precautions to ensure the safety of their staff
- [The Work at Height Regulations 2005](#), which requires employers to protect their staff from falls from height
- The school follows [national guidance published by Public Health England](#) when responding to infection control issues.

Roles and Responsibilities

Educational Directors

The [RIASE AP](#) directors have ultimate responsibility for health and safety matters in the provision but will delegate day-to-day responsibility to Head of Provision. [RIASE AP](#) directors have a duty to take reasonable steps to ensure that staff and students are not exposed to risks to their health and safety. This applies to activities on or off the provision premises.

The [RIASE AP](#) directors, as the employer, also have a duty to:

- Assess the risks to staff and others affected by provision activities in order to identify and introduce the health and safety measures necessary to manage those risks
- Inform employees about risks and the measures in place to manage them
- Ensure that adequate health and safety training is provided

The [RIASE AP](#) director who oversees health and safety is **NAME**.

Head of Provision

The Head of Provision is responsible for health and safety day-to-day. This involves:

- Implementing the health and safety policy
- Ensuring there is enough staff to safely supervise students
- Ensuring that the provision building and premises are safe and regularly inspected
- Providing adequate training for staff
- Reporting to the directors on health and safety matters
- Ensuring appropriate evacuation procedures are in place and regular fire drills are held
- Ensuring that in their absence, health and safety responsibilities are delegated to a named member of staff
- Ensuring all risk assessments are completed and reviewed
- Monitoring cleaning contracts, and ensuring cleaners are appropriately trained and have access to personal protective equipment, where necessary

In the Head of Provisions absence, the Deputy Head of Provision assume the above day-to-day health and safety responsibilities.

Staff

[RIASE AP](#) staff have a duty to take care of students in the same way that a prudent parent would do so. Staff will:

- Take reasonable care of their own health and safety and that of others who may be affected by what they do at work
- Cooperate with the provision on health and safety matters
- Work in accordance with training and instructions
- Inform the appropriate person of any work situation representing a serious and immediate danger so that remedial action can be taken
- Model safe and hygienic practice for students
- Understand emergency evacuation procedures and feel confident in implementing them

Students and Parents

[RIASE AP](#) students and parents are responsible for following the provision's health and safety advice, on-site and off-site, and for reporting any health and safety incidents to a member of staff.

Contractors

Contractors will agree health and safety practices with the Head of Provision before starting work. Before work begins the contractor will provide evidence that they have completed an adequate risk assessment of all their planned work.

Site Security

The provisions site maintenance team are responsible for the security of the site in and out of the provision's hours. They are responsible for visual inspections of the site, and for the intruder and fire alarm systems.

The [RAISE AP](#) Head of Provision is the primary key holders and will respond to an emergency.

Fire

Emergency exits, assembly points and assembly point instructions are clearly identified by safety signs and notices. Fire risk assessment of the premises will be reviewed regularly.

Emergency evacuations are practiced at least once a term. The fire alarm is a loud continuous buzzer and the fire alarm testing will take place weekly.

New staff will be trained in fire safety, and all staff and students will be made aware of any new fire risks.

In the event of a fire:

- The alarm will be raised immediately by whoever discovers the fire and emergency services contacted. Evacuation procedures will also begin immediately
- Fire extinguishers may be used by staff only, and only then if staff are trained in how to operate them and are confident they can use them without putting themselves or others at risk
- Staff and students will congregate at the assembly points. The Head of Provision will take a register of all staff and students.
- Staff and students will remain outside the building until the emergency services say it is safe to return to the building.

The provision will have special arrangements in place for the evacuation of people with mobility needs and fire risk assessments will also pay particular attention to those with disabilities.

COSHH

RAISE AP are required to control hazardous substances, which can take many forms, including:

- Chemicals
- Products containing chemicals
- Fumes
- Dusts
- Vapours
- Mists
- Gases and asphyxiating gases
- Germs that cause diseases, such as leptospirosis or legionnaires disease

Control of substances hazardous to health (COSHH) risk assessments are completed and circulated to all employees who work with hazardous substances. Staff will also be provided with protective equipment, where necessary.

Our staff use and store hazardous products in accordance with instructions on the product label. All hazardous products are kept in their original containers, with clear labelling and product information. Appropriate areas for storage are provided where required e.g. COSHH Cleaning cupboard.

Any hazardous products are disposed of in accordance with specific disposal procedures.

Emergency procedures, including procedures for dealing with spillages, are displayed near where hazardous products are stored and in areas where they are routinely used.

Gas Safety

Installation, maintenance and repair of gas appliances and fittings will be carried out by a competent Gas Safe registered engineers. Gas pipework, appliances and flues are regularly maintained All rooms with gas appliances are checked to ensure that they have adequate ventilation

Asbestos

Staff are briefed on the hazards of asbestos, the location of any asbestos in the provision and the action to take if they suspect they have disturbed it.

Arrangements are in place to ensure that contractors are made aware of any asbestos on the premises and that it is not disturbed by their work. Contractors will be advised that if they discover material which they suspect could be asbestos, they will stop work immediately until the area is declared safe.

A record is kept of the location of asbestos that has been found on the provision site.

Equipment

All equipment and machinery is maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. In addition, maintenance schedules outline when extra checks should take place

When new equipment is purchased, it is checked to ensure that it meets appropriate educational standards. All equipment is stored in the appropriate storage containers and areas.

All containers are labelled with the correct hazard sign and contents

Electrical Equipment

All staff are responsible for ensuring that they use and handle electrical equipment sensibly and safely.

Any student or volunteer who handles electrical appliances does so under the supervision of the member of staff who so directs them.

Any potential hazards will be reported to Head of Provision team immediately.

Permanently installed electrical equipment is connected through a dedicated isolator switch and adequately earthed.

Only trained staff members can check plugs.

Where necessary a portable appliance test (PAT) will be carried out by a competent person.

All isolator switches are clearly marked to identify their machine.

Electrical apparatus and connections will not be touched by wet hands and will only be used in dry conditions.

Maintenance, repair, installation and disconnection work associated with permanently installed or portable electrical equipment is only carried out by a competent person.

Physical Education / Outdoor Education Equipment

Students are taught how to carry out and set up PE equipment safely and efficiently. Staff check that equipment is set up safely.

Any concerns about the condition of the sports surfaces or other apparatus will be reported to the Head of Provision.

Display Screen Equipment and Workstation Assessment

All staff who use computers daily as a significant part of their normal work have a display screen equipment (DSE) assessment carried out. ‘Significant’ is taken to be continuous/near continuous spells of an hour or more at a time.

Staff identified as DSE users are entitled to an eyesight test for DSE use upon request, and at regular intervals there-after, by a qualified optician (and corrective glasses provided if required specifically for DSE use).

Specialist Equipment

Parents are responsible for the maintenance and safety of their children’s medical equipment (e.g. wheelchairs). In the provision, staff promote the responsible use of specialist equipment.

Oxygen cylinders are stored in a designated space, and staff are trained in the removal storage and replacement of oxygen cylinders.

Lone Working

- Lone working may include:
- Late working
- Home or site visits
- Weekend working
- Site manager duties
- Site cleaning duties
- Working in a single occupancy office

Potentially dangerous activities, such as those where there is a risk of falling from height, will not be undertaken when working alone. If there are any doubts about the task to be performed, then the task will be postponed until other staff members are available.

If lone working is to be undertaken, a colleague, friend or family member will be informed about where the member of staff is and when they are likely to return.

The lone worker will ensure that they are medically fit to work alone.

Working at Height

We will ensure that work is properly planned, supervised and carried out by competent people with the skills, knowledge and experience to do the work. In addition:

- The Head of Provision retains ladders for working at height
- Students are prohibited from using ladders
- Staff will wear appropriate footwear and clothing when using ladders
- Contractors are expected to provide their own ladders for working at height
- Before using a ladder, staff are expected to conduct a visual inspection to ensure its safety
- Access to high levels, such as roofs, is only permitted by trained persons

Manual Handling

It is up to individuals to determine whether they are fit to lift or move equipment and furniture. If an individual feels that to lift an item could result in injury or exacerbate an existing condition, they will ask for assistance.

[RAISE AP](#) will ensure that proper mechanical aids and lifting equipment are available in the provision if required, and that staff are trained in how to use them safely.

Staff and students are expected to use the following basic manual handling procedure:

- Plan the lift and assess the load. If it is awkward or heavy, use a mechanical aid, such as a trolley, or ask another person to help
- Take the more direct route that is clear from obstruction and is as flat as possible
- Ensure the area where you plan to offload the load is clear
- When lifting, bend your knees and keep your back straight, feet apart and angled out. Ensure the load is held close to the body and firmly. Lift smoothly and slowly and avoid twisting, stretching and reaching where practicable

Off-Site Visits

When taking students off the provision premises, we will ensure that:

1. Risk assessments will be completed where off-site visits and activities require them
2. All off-site visits are appropriately staffed
3. Staff will take a mobile phone, a portable first aid kit, information about the specific medical needs of students along with the parents' contact details
4. There will always be at least one first aider on trips and visits

Violence at Work

[RAISE AP](#) believe that all staff should not be in any danger at work, and we will not tolerate violent or threatening behaviour towards our staff.

All staff will report any incidents of aggression or violence (or near misses) directed to themselves to the Head of Provision or [RAISE AP](#) educational directors immediately.

This applies to violence from students, visitors or other staff.

Smoking and Vaping

[RAISE AP](#) operate a 'no smoking' policy. This includes vaping equipment, liquid vapes, e-cigarettes and any other smoking materials. This applies at all times and all locations during the working day.

Infection Prevention and Control

We follow national guidance published by Public Health England when responding to infection control issues. We will encourage staff and students to follow good hygiene practices, as outlined below.

Handwashing

Wash hands with liquid soap and warm water, and dry with paper towels.

Always wash hands after using the toilet, before eating or handling food, and after handling animals.

Cover all cuts and abrasions with waterproof dressings.

Coughing and Sneezing

Cover mouth and nose with a tissue.

Wash hands after using or disposing of tissues.

Spitting is discouraged.

Personal Protective Equipment

Wear disposable non-powdered vinyl or latex-free CE-marked gloves and disposable plastic aprons where there is a risk of splashing or contamination with blood/body fluids (for example, nappy or pad changing).

Wear goggles if there is a risk of splashing to the face.

Use the correct personal protective equipment when handling cleaning chemicals.

Cleaning of the Environment

Clean the environment, including educational resources and equipment, frequently and thoroughly.

Cleaning of Blood and Bodily Fluids

Clean up all spillages of blood, faeces, saliva, vomit, nasal and eye discharges immediately and wear personal protective equipment.

When spillages occur, clean using a product that combines both a detergent and a disinfectant and use as per manufacturer's instructions. Ensure it is effective against bacteria and viruses and suitable for use on the affected surface.

Never use mops for cleaning up blood and body fluid spillages – use disposable paper towels and discard clinical waste as described below.

Make spillage kits available for blood spills.

Laundry

Wash laundry in a separate dedicated facility.

Wash soiled linen separately and at the hottest wash the fabric will tolerate.

Wear personal protective clothing when handling soiled linen.

Bag children's soiled clothing to be sent home, never rinse by hand.

Clinical Waste

Always segregate domestic and clinical waste, in accordance with local policy.

Used nappies/pads, gloves, aprons and soiled dressings are stored in correct clinical waste bags in foot-operated bins.

Remove clinical waste with a registered waste contractor.

Remove all clinical waste bags when they are two-thirds full and store in a dedicated, secure area while awaiting collection.

Individuals Vulnerable to Infection

Some medical conditions make individuals vulnerable to infections that would rarely be serious in most of the population. **RAISE AP** should be made aware of such vulnerable individuals. These individuals can be particularly vulnerable to chicken-pox, measles or slapped cheek disease (parvovirus B19). If the provision is exposed to these, staff and parents / carers will be promptly informed and medical advice sought.

Exclusion Periods

The provision will follow recommended exclusion periods outlined by Public Health England, summarised in the appendix of this document.

In the event of an epidemic/pandemic, we will follow advice from Public Health England about the appropriate course of action.

New and Expectant Mothers

Risk assessments will be carried out whenever any employee or student notifies the provision that they are pregnant.

Appropriate measures will be put in place to control risks identified. Some specific risks are summarised below:

- Chickenpox can affect the pregnancy if a woman has not already had the infection. Expectant mothers should report exposure to antenatal carer and GP at any stage of exposure. Shingles is caused by the same virus as chickenpox, so anyone who has not had chickenpox is potentially vulnerable to the infection if they have close contact with a case of shingles.
- If a pregnant woman comes into contact with measles or German measles (rubella), she should inform her antenatal carer and GP immediately to ensure investigation.
- Slapped cheek disease (parvovirus B19) can occasionally affect an unborn child. If exposed early in pregnancy (before 20 weeks), the pregnant woman should inform her antenatal care and GP as this must be investigated promptly.

Occupational Stress

[RAISE AP](#) are committed to promoting high levels of health and wellbeing and recognise the importance of identifying and reducing workplace stressors through risk assessment.

Systems are in place within [RAISE AP](#) for responding to individual concerns and monitoring staff workloads.

Accident Reporting

Accident reporting, investigation and near-miss reporting are extremely important and must be reported / actioned as soon as possible. [RAISE AP](#) have a specific accident investigation and near-miss document. An outline of our process is:

- An accident form will be completed as soon as possible after the accident occurs by the member of staff or first aider who deals with it.
- As much detail as possible will be supplied when reporting an accident.
- Information about injuries will also be kept in the student's educational record.
- Records held in the first aid and accident book will be retained by the provision for a minimum of 3 years, in accordance with regulation 25 of the Social Security (Claims and Payments) Regulations 1979, and then securely disposed of.

Health and Safety Executive

[RAISE AP](#) educational directors will keep a record of any accident which results in a reportable injury, disease, or dangerous occurrence as defined in the RIDDOR 2013 legislation (regulations 4, 5, 6 and 7).

[RAISE AP](#) educational directors will report these to the Health and Safety Executive as soon as is reasonably practicable and in any event within 10 days of the incident.

Reportable injuries, diseases or dangerous occurrences include:

- Death
- Specified injuries. These are:
 - Fractures, other than to fingers, thumbs and toes
 - Amputations
 - Any injury likely to lead to permanent loss of sight or reduction in sight
 - Any crush injury to the head or torso causing damage to the brain or internal organs
 - Serious burns (including scalding)
 - Any scalping requiring hospital treatment
 - Any loss of consciousness caused by head injury or asphyxia
 - Any other injury arising from working in an enclosed space which leads to hypothermia or heat-induced illness, or requires resuscitation or admittance to hospital for more than 24 hours
- Injuries where an employee is away from work or unable to perform their normal work duties for more than 7 consecutive days
- Where an accident leads to someone being taken to hospital

- Where something happens that does not result in an injury, but could have done
- Near-miss events that do not result in an injury but could have done. Examples of near-miss events relevant to Centre include, but are not limited to:
 - The collapse or failure of load-bearing parts of lifts and lifting equipment
 - The accidental release of a biological agent likely to cause severe human illness
 - The accidental release or escape of any substance that may cause a serious injury or damage to health
 - An electrical short circuit or overload causing a fire or explosion

Information on how to make a RIDDOR report is available via the HSE website (RIDDOR): <http://www.hse.gov.uk/riddor/report.htm>

Good Housekeeping

Tidiness, cleanliness and efficiency are essential factors in the promotion of good Health & Safety. The following conditions are to be adhered to at all times:

- Plant Rooms shall be kept clear of unnecessary materials and tools and accessible to authorised personnel only
- All corridors and passageways are kept free from obstruction
- Shelves in storerooms and cupboards are stacked neatly and not overloaded
- Floors are kept clean and dry, and free from slip and trip hazards
- Emergency exits and fire doors are not obstructed in any way
- Supplies are stored safely in their correct locations
- Rubbish and litter are cleaned and removed at the end of each working day
- Poor housekeeping or hygiene conditions are immediately reported
- All non-essential electrical equipment that is not designed to be left on unattended will be switched off, and where practical at the wall. This is particularly important at times when the provision will be unoccupied for long periods of time, i.e., weekends and holiday periods, etc.

Basic Hygiene, Defect Reporting, Housekeeping, Safe Practices, Safe Premises and Slips, Trips and Falls will form part of the Annual Health & Safety Presentation to all Staff.

Drinks

Staff should not have hot unattended drinks around the provision site. Suitable drinking vessels should be used, with lids on at all times.

Energy drinks are not permitted to be consumed by students or staff when on site or when undertaking an off-site activity as RAISE AP want to instil the highest educational professionalism by our staff.

Kitchens

Kitchens should always be tidy. Dishwashing tablets and washing up liquid are stored within the above facilities. COSHH Assessments are completed for all products.

Legionella Management

Legionella management on site is controlled by the Legionella Competent Persons, in accordance with the Risk Assessment and Written Scheme, who will manage and undertake all procedures regarding Legionella. Records of all related training, flushing, temperature monitoring, cleaning and defects are to be retained for auditing purposes. These are checked monthly by the PM, quarterly by the BM (Premises & H&S) and annually by the Head of Provision.

Legionella Recording equipment is calibrated annually, the certificate is retained in the Legionella File.

Lockdown

Arrangements regarding the Lockdown Procedure are set out in the Lockdown Policy.

Vehicles

RAISE AP educational directors are responsible for the operation and maintenance of the provision vehicles. All drivers must have an appropriate driving licence.

Weekly checks are undertaken and recorded and drivers are expected to make visual checks prior to using a vehicles.

Vehicles are serviced and MOT'd annually. As a requirement of the Section 19 Permit Scheme, the vehicles are checked for health safety on a quarterly schedule.

Staff should only transport students in the provision vehicles which are appropriately insured.

Physical Intervention

[RAISE AP](#) arrangements for physical intervention are set out within the Behaviour Policy.

Risk Assessments

General Risk Assessment management will be co-ordinated by the Head of Provision and must be undertaken for all areas where hazards are identified or perceived.

Although staff are expected to assess and act to mitigate hazards where the hazard is potentially significant, a trained Risk Assessor shall oversee the assessment, which will be approved by a sufficiently senior member of staff. Risk Assessments will be carried out by those Staff with the appropriate knowledge and understanding in each area of work.

All Risk Assessments and associated control measures are then to be approved by the Head of Provision or their delegated member of staff prior to implementation.

Completed Risk Assessments are listed in the Risk Assessment Register and will be reviewed periodically in accordance with each Risk Assessment's review date as listed for in the premises bring-up diary system.

Risk Assessment will form part of the Annual Health & Safety Presentation to all staff. set out within the Behaviour Policy.

Visitors

All Visitors must sign in where they will be provided with the key Health, Safety and Fire Safety information to enable them to act appropriately and safely in the event of an incident.

Visitors to the premises will be expected to sign in and out upon entrance and exit and will be issued with a Visitor Badge to wear visibly during their time on site.

Mobile Phones

If staff wish to bring mobile phones onto the site, these should be used discreetly and not in front of students.

Training

Our staff are provided with health and safety training as part of their induction process.

Staff who work in high-risk environments, such as in science labs or with woodwork equipment, or work with students with special educational needs (SEN), are given additional health and safety training.

Monitoring

This policy will be reviewed by the RAISE AP educational directors yearly.

Raise Values

Our [RAISE-AP values](#) (Resolve, Attitude, Invest, Social Skills and Education) are key in everything we do, specifically with attitudes (modelling and expectations), invest (tailoring setup for our young people) social skills (becoming part of a community) which are linked to our Health and Safety policy.

Appendix I

Recommended absence period for preventing the spread of infection.

This list of recommended absence periods for preventing the spread of infection is taken from non-statutory guidance for schools and other education settings from Public Health England.

For each of these infections or complaints, there [is further information in the guidance on the symptoms, how it spreads and some 'do's and don'ts' to follow that you can check.](#)

Infection or complaint	Recommended period to be kept away from RAISE AP provision
Athlete's foot	None.
Campylobacter	Until 48 hours after symptoms have stopped.
Chicken pox (shingles)	Cases of chickenpox are generally infectious from 2 days before the rash appears to 5 days after the onset of rash. Although the usual exclusion period is 5 days, all lesions should be crusted over before children return to nursery or Centre. A person with shingles is infectious to those who have not had chickenpox and should be excluded from Centre if the rash is weeping and cannot be covered or until the rash is dry and crusted over.
Cold sores	None.
Rubella (German measles)	5 days from appearance of the rash.
Hand, foot and mouth	Children are safe to return to school or nursery as soon as they are feeling better, there is no need to stay off until the blisters have all healed.
Impetigo	Until lesions are crusted and healed, or 48 hours after starting antibiotic treatment.
Measles	Cases are infectious from 4 days before onset of rash to 4 days after so it is important to ensure cases are excluded from school during this period.
Ringworm	Exclusion not needed once treatment has started.
Scabies	The infected child or staff member should be excluded until after the first treatment has been carried out.

Infection or complaint	Recommended period to be kept away from RAISE AP provision
Scarlet fever	Children can return to school 24 hours after commencing appropriate antibiotic treatment. If no antibiotics have been administered the person will be infectious for 2 to 3 weeks. If there is an outbreak of scarlet fever at the school or nursery, the health protection team will assist with letters and factsheet to send to parents or carers and staff.
Slapped cheek syndrome, Parvovirus B19, Fifth's disease	None (not infectious by the time the rash has developed).
Bacillary Dysentery (Shigella)	Microbiological clearance is required for some types of shigella species prior to the child or food handler returning to school.
Diarrhea and/or vomiting (Gastroenteritis)	<p>Children and adults with diarrhea or vomiting should be excluded until 48 hours after symptoms have stopped and they are well enough to return. If medication is prescribed, ensure that the full course is completed and there is no further diarrhea or vomiting for 48 hours after the course is completed.</p> <p>For some gastrointestinal infections, longer periods of exclusion from school are required and there may be a need to obtain microbiological clearance. For these groups, your local health protection team, school health advisor or environmental health officer will advise.</p> <p>If a child has been diagnosed with cryptosporidium, they should NOT go swimming for 2 weeks following the last episode of diarrhea.</p>
Cryptosporidiosis	Until 48 hours after symptoms have stopped.
E. coli (verocytotoxigenic or VTEC)	The standard exclusion period is until 48 hours after symptoms have resolved. However, some people pose a greater risk to others and may be excluded until they have a negative stool sample (for example, pre-school infants, food handlers, and care staff working with vulnerable people). The health protection team will advise in these instances.
Food poisoning	Until 48 hours from the last episode of vomiting and diarrhea and they are well enough to return. Some infections may require longer periods (local health protection team will advise).
Salmonella	Until 48 hours after symptoms have stopped.
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fever	Seek advice from environmental health officers or the local health protection team.

Infection or complaint	Recommended period to be kept away from RAISE AP provision
Flu (influenza)	Until recovered.
Tuberculosis (TB)	Students and staff with infectious TB can return to school after 2 weeks of treatment if well enough to do so and as long as they have responded to anti-TB therapy. Students and staff with non-pulmonary TB do not require exclusion and can return to school as soon as they are well enough.
Whooping cough (pertussis)	A child or staff member should not return to school until they have had 48 hours of appropriate treatment with antibiotics and they feel well enough to do so or 21 days from onset of illness if no antibiotic treatment.
Conjunctivitis	None.
Giardia	Until 48 hours after symptoms have stopped.
Glandular fever	None (can return once they feel well).
Head lice	None.
Hepatitis A	Exclude cases from school while unwell or until 7 days after the onset of jaundice (or onset of symptoms if no jaundice, or if under 5, or where hygiene is poor. There is no need to exclude well, older children with good hygiene who will have been much more infectious prior to diagnosis.
Hepatitis B	Acute cases of hepatitis B will be too ill to attend school and their doctors will advise when they can return. Do not exclude chronic cases of hepatitis B or restrict their activities. Similarly, do not exclude staff with chronic hepatitis B infection. Contact your local health protection team for more advice if required.
Hepatitis C	None.
Meningococcal meningitis/ septicemia	If the child has been treated and has recovered, they can return to school.
Meningitis	Once the child has been treated (if necessary) and has recovered, they can return to school. No exclusion is needed.
Meningitis viral	None.
MRSA (methicillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus)	None.
Mumps	5 days after onset of swelling (if well).
Threadworm	None.
Rotavirus	Until 48 hours after symptoms have subsided.