Condition

This disease is spread by

Early Symptoms

Time between exposure and sickness

Exclusion from school, early childhood centre, or work*

Rashes and skin infections

Chickenpox



Hand, foot and mouth disease

Head lice (Nits)

Measles



Ringworm

Rubella (German Measles)



Scabies

School sores (Impetigo)

Slapped cheek (Human parvovirus infection)



Coughing, sneezing and contact with weeping blisters.	Fever and spots with a blister on top of each spot.	10–21 days after being exposed	1 week from appearance of rash, or until all blisters have dried.
Coughing, sneezing, and poor hand washing.	Fever, flu-like symptoms – rash on soles and palms and in the mouth.	3–5 days	Exclude until blisters have dried. If blisters able to be covered, and child feeling well, they will not need to be excluded.
Direct contact with an infested person's hair.	Itchy scalp, especially behind ears. Occasionally scalp infections that require treatment may develop.	N/A	None, but ECC/school should be informed. Treatment recommended to kill eggs and lice.
Coughing and sneezing. Direct contact with an infected person. Highly infectious.	Runny nose and eyes, cough and fever, followed a few days later by a rash.	7–18 days	5 days after the appearance of rash. Non-immune contacts of a case may be excluded.
Contact with infected skin, bedding and clothing.	Flat, ring-shaped rash.	4–6 weeks	None, but skin contact should be avoided.
Coughing and sneezing. Also direct contact with an infected person.	Fever, swollen neck glands and a rash on the face, scalp and body.	14–23 days	Until well and for 7 days from appearance of rash.
Contact with infected skin, bedding and clothing.	Itchy rash.	4–6 weeks (but if had scabies before it may develop within 1–4 days)	Exclude until the day after appropriate treatment.
Direct contact with infected sores.	Blisters on the body which burst and turn into scabby sores.	Variable	Until sores have dried up or 24 hours after antibiotic treatment has started.
Coughing and sneezing. The virus may be passed from mother to child during pregnancy.	Red cheeks and lace-like rash on body.	4–20 days	Unnecessary unless unwell.

Diarrhoea & Vomiting illnesses

Campylobacter Cryptosporidium Giardia Salmonella



Undercooked food. contaminated water. Direct spread from an infected person or animal.

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

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

Until well and for 48 hours after the last episode of diarrhoea or vomiting. Cryptosporidium – do not use public pool

for 2 weeks after symptoms have stopped. **Salmonella** - Discuss exclusion of cases and contacts with public health service.

7 days from the onset of jaundice.

Hepatitis A



spread from an infected person.

Nausea, stomach pains, general sickness. Jaundice a few days later.

15-50 days

* Seek further advice from a healthcare professional

For further information contact:

Your Public Health Nurse

Your Public Health Service



Contaminated food or water, direct

Vaccine-preventable and/or on National Immunisation Schedule



Notifiable disease (Doctors notify the Public Health Service)





New Zealand Government MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Condition

This disease is spread by

Contact with secretions

from infected people.

Direct spread from infected person.

Early Symptoms

Time between exposure and sickness

1-2 days

1-2 days

Exclusion from school. early childhood centre, or work*

Until well and for 48 hours after the last

episode of diarrhoea or vomitina.

Until well and for 48 hours after the last

episode of diarrhoea or vomiting.

Discuss exclusion of cases and their

Diarrhoea & Vomiting illnesses continued

Norovirus

Rotavirus

Shigella

(Verocytotoxin- or shiga

toxin-producing E. coli)

VTEC/STEC

Contaminated food or water. contact with an infected person.

> Contaminated food or water. unpasteurised milk. Direct contact with animals or infected person.

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

stomach pain. High rate of

hospitalisation and complications.

Sudden onset of fever with cough,

Nausea, diarrhoea/and or vomiting.

fever, stomach pain. High incidence of bloody diarrhoea,

12 hours-1 week

2-10 days

contacts with public health service.

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

Respiratory Infections

Influenza and Influenza-like illness (ILI)

Streptococcal sore throat

Whooping cough (Pertussis)



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

Coughing and sneezing.

Direct contact with infected person.

Coughing. Adults and older children can pass on the infection to babies.

sore throat, muscular aches and a headache. Headache, vomiting, sore throat. An untreated sore throat could lead

to Rheumatic fever. Runny nose, persistent cough followed by "whoop", vomiting or breathlessness.

1–4 days (average about 2 days)

5-21 days

Exclude until well and/or has received 1-3 days antibiotic treatment for at least 24 hours.

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

Until well.

Other Infections

Conjunctivitis (Pink eye)

Meningococcal **Meningitis**



Meningitis - Viral

Mumps



or with items contamino	ited by the discharge.
Close contact with (Coughing, sn	

Direct contact with discharge from the eyes

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

Coughing, sneezing and infected saliva.

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

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

> Generally unwell, fever, headache, vomiting.

in front of ear and fever.

Pain in jaw, then swelling

2-10 days (usually 3-4 days)

3-7 days

Variable

12-25 days

While there is discharge from the eves.

Until well enough to return.

Until well.

Exclude until 5 days after facial swelling develops, or until well.

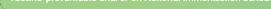
or public health service

For further information contact:

Your Public Health Nurse

Your Public Health Service







lotifiable disease (Doctors notify the Public Health Service)







