

Appendix B to Rule 5101:2-14-16

Caring for Sick Children

A child is considered to be sick when demonstrating any of the following symptoms:

- Temperature of at least one hundred degrees Fahrenheit when in combination with any other sign or symptom of illness.
- Diarrhea (three or more abnormally loose stools within a twenty-four hour period).
- Severe coughing, causing the child to become red or blue in the face or to make a whooping sound.
- Difficult or rapid breathing.
- Yellowish skin or eyes.
- Purulent (pus) eye discharge, or eye pain, or eyelid redness or fever.
- Untreated infected skin patches, unusual spots or rashes.
- Unusually dark urine and /or gray or white stool.
- Stiff neck with elevated temperature.
- Evidence of untreated lice, scabies, or other parasitic infestations.
- Sore throat or difficulty in swallowing.
- Vomiting more than one time or when accompanied by any other sign or symptom of illness.

When caring for sick children, the provider shall:

- Isolate the sick child away from other children, but within sight or hearing at all times.
- Provide the sick child with a cot or bed or the sick infant with a crib, and make comfortable.
- Notify the child's caretakers immediately if the child's condition worsens.
- Inform all caretakers within twenty-four hours when a child in care has a communicable disease or has been exposed to a communicable disease.
- Launder bedding and wash toys used by the sick child before use by another child pursuant to rule 5101:2-14-13 of the Administrative Code.