

Infectious Diseases

Diseases	Incubation Period	Contagious Period	Symptoms	Method of Spread	Disease Control
Scarlet Fever Streptococcal sore throat (Scharlach) needs to be reported!	1 - 3 days	1 - 2 days after antibiotic treatment starts, without about 3 weeks	Scarlet Fever: fever, enlarged lymph nodes, vomiting, sore throat, "raspberry tongue", fine punctual rash starting on the trunk (groin, armpit) and than allover the skin without chin and mouth Strept. Sore throat: as above without the rash	droplet infection	exclusion from school return 24 - 48 hours after beginning antibiotic treatment observasion and exclusion of those with fever and sore throat
Chicken Box (Windpocken) needs to be reported!	8 - 28 days	1 to 2 days before up to 7 days after the last blister (laesion)	fever, very itchy intermitted rash - which progresses from red pumps, through small blisters to pustules and crusts. All possible kinds of the rash could be seen at the same time.	droplet infection and contact with the blister fluid	exclusion from school for about 7 days look for eruptions during incubation period
Measles (Masern) needs to be reported!	8 -14 days	3 - 5 days before up to 4 days after the rash starts	fever, cold - like symptomes, dusty red rash which starts in the face and behind the ears and spread out all over the body, cough, conjunctivitis	droplet infection	exclusion from school until earliest 5 days after beginning of the rash non - immun persons for at least 14 days observasion and exclusion of students with fever
German Measles(Röteln) needs o be reported!	14 - 21 days	7 days before up to 7 days after beginning of illness	rash, mild fever with enlarged lymph nodes behind ears and neck	droplet infection	exclusion from school until the rash is gone (5 days) watch for enlarged lymph nodes
Whooping Cough (Keuchhusten) needs to be reported!	7 - 20 days	from early cold-like-symptomes for about three weeks, with antibiotics for 5 days	cold-like symptomes with barking cough, series of cough followed by vomiting-especially during the night	droplet infection	exclusion from school return 5 days after beginnig antibiotic treatment, without treatment for three weeks
Mumps needs to be reported!	12 - 25 days	3 days before the swelling starts and up to 5 days after	fever, headache, sore throat, swelling of parotid gland	droplet infection	exclusion from school for at least 6 days after beginning of illness
Gastro-Intestinal Diseases Norovirus, Rotavirus, EHEC need to be reported	Rotavirus 1-3 days Norovirus 6-50 hours	Rotavirus: as long as germs are eliminated Norovirus: 48 hours after being free from symptoms	Rotavirus: sudden vomiting and diarrhea, fever and bellyache Norovirus: watery diarrhea, acute vomiting, slightly elevated temperature -rarely high fever, headache, belly - and musclease, high risk of infection	person to person inadequate hygiene droplet infection	exclusion from school for 24 -48 hours especially children younger than 6 years old After an EHECinfection you need a doctor's note before returning to school!

Impetigo Contagiosa (Borkenflechte) needs to be reported!	2 - 10 days	until lesions are cleared, 1 - 2 weeks	blisterlike lesions, develop into pustules, yellowish crusts, mostly around the mouth, nose and on the hands	contact with the discharge from the lesions or articles contaminated by skin lesions	exclusion from school return 24 hours after antibiotic treatment start You need a doctor's note before returning to school!
Scabies (Krätze) needs to be reported!	2 - 6 weeks	until skin is clear 1 - 2 weeks	small, itchy bumps and blisters, especially between fingers, elbow, armpit, groin and the genital area	close person to person contact or their clothing	exclusion from school Return with a doctor's note after treatment!
Meningokokken Meningitis needs to be reported!	2 - 10 days	up to 24 hours after starting antibiotic therapy	strong headache, fever, shivers and neck stiffness - not able to put your chin on your chest without pain!	droplet infection	exclusion from school close contact persons should be treated precautionary
"Pink Eye" Conjunctivitis (Bindehautentzündung) needs to be reported in more than 2 cases!	5 - 12 days	up to 24 hours after starting antibiotic therapy	redness of eye membrane with tearing and swollen eyelid, sensitivity to light and discharge	contact with eye discharge or articles solid by them	exclusion from school until 24 hours after starting therapy
Lice (Kopfläuse) needs to be reported!	9 - 11 days	as long as lice and nits are present in the hair	irritation and itching of scalp, redness behind ears and neck, lice or nits in the hair	close contact with infested person or clothing	exclusion from school until the 1. treatment with lice shampoo is done 2. treatment after 8 to 10 days
Hand-Foot-Mouth Disease/ (Hand-Fuß-Mundkrankheit) needs to be reported in more than 2 cases!	3-10 days	as long as there are blisters	fever, reduced appetite, sore throat rash near and in the mouth, on the palms of the hands and soles of the feet-the buttocks, genitals; knees or elbows may also be affected. The rash progresses from small red spots to painful blisters	person to person, contact with the fluid from the blisters, droplet infection	exclusion from school return to school after the blisters have dried up
Fifth Disease/Ringelröteln needs to be reported!	4 days to nearly three weeks	4 to 10 days after infection, usually shortly before the rash appears	without symptoms, minor symptoms or flu-like symptoms with fever, swelling of the lymph nodes, headaches and feeling unwell, typical skinrash: first sign is a large butterfly-shaped reddening on both cheeks 1 to 2 weeks after infection - later blotches of red skin on the shoulders, upper arms and thighs - these could change their shape to garlands and large rings As soon as the rashes appear, the affected person is practically no longer contagious.	droplet infection and passed via hands, The pathogens are highly resistant in the environment (toys, door handles etc..)	Return to school when symptomfree for 24 hours The skin rash can persist for longer and flare up due to sun or stress. High risk for pregnant women up to the 20th week of pregnancy without antibodies (Parvo19 Virus). Blood production of the unborn child may be damaged in a life-threatening manner!