



Management and Reporting of Communicable Diseases Policy and Procedure

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Reference: Toronto Public Health Guidance Document 2017, 2019 Child Care and Early Years Act, 2014(CCEYA)

Approved by Board of Directors: November 15, 2017

Policy

Our response to the management and reporting of communicable diseases and exclusion of ill children and staff/students and volunteers is crucial to our success in limiting current and future illness. Our ability to successfully manage communicable diseases relies on our ability to be vigilant in our observation of the children for signs and symptoms of infections, and to notify Toronto Public Health of any reportable communicable diseases confirmed or suspected at the centre. We must also ensure adherence to our exclusion policy and procedure and educate staff and parents to the Communicable Disease Information and reporting documents.

Definitions

Communicable disease: Illness caused by microorganisms that are transmitted from an infected person or animal to another person or animal.

Procedures for Common Communicable Diseases and Exclusion

All staff, students and volunteers will review this policy upon hiring/unpaid placement and annually thereafter, or when changes are made. All staff, students and volunteers will be required to adhere to the following guidelines.

Signs and symptoms of potential communicable diseases

- Severe irritability
- Lethargy
- Runny nose
- Cough
- Difficulty breathing
- Vomiting
- Diarrhea
- Change in skin colour
- Rash
- Fever

Reporting Procedure

Timely reporting of communicable diseases is essential for their control. If you suspect or have confirmation of specified reportable communicable diseases, you must report them to Supervisor. The Supervisor is then required to report the illness or suspected illness to Toronto Public Health.



Disease	Signs & Symptoms	Transmission	Infectious Period	Exclude?
foodborne bacterial and viral organisms	specific room within 48 hours	(contaminated hand to mouth). Indirect contact with contaminated food, water or other objects or surfaces contaminated with stool.		outbreak is suspected
Measles Also known as Rubeola, Red Measles (Morbillivirus) Caused by the Measles Virus	High fever, cough, runny nose, red eyes for 3 to 7 days before rash starts. Rash begins on face as small red spots, which enlarge and clump together and spreads down body. Small white spots may appear inside of mouth	Airborne: Spread easily from person-to-person through the air (Highly contagious). Contact: Direct contact with respiratory secretions of an infected person.	4 days before onset of rash until 4 days after onset of rash.	Yes - Until 4 days after beginning of the rash and when the child is able to participate.
Mumps (Rubulavirus) Also known as infectious parotitis Caused by the Mumps virus	Swollen and tender glands at the jaw line on one or both sides of the face. May include fever, malaise, headache, swollen testes and respiratory symptoms (especially for children aged five and under.)	Droplet: From coughs and sneezes of an infected person to a distance of < 2 meters. Contact: Direct contact with the saliva / respiratory secretions of an infected person.	7 days before to 5 days after onset of swelling.	Yes - Until 5 days after onset of swelling.
Pertussis Also known as Whooping Cough Caused by Bordetella pertussis	Usually begins with runny nose and cough. After 1-2 weeks, the cough becomes more frequent and severe and may result in a high-pitch whoop sound. Loss of breath or vomiting after coughing bouts may occur. May last 6 to 10 weeks.	Droplet: From coughs and sneezes of an infected person to a distance of < 2 meters.	Highly infectious in the early stages of runny nose and cough to 3 weeks after onset of whooping cough (paroxysms), if not treated.	Yes - Until 5 days after appropriate antibiotics have been completed. If untreated, until 21 days after onset of cough.



Disease	Signs & Symptoms	Transmission	Infectious Period	Exclude?
			Or after 5 days of treatment.	
Rubella Also known as German Measles Caused by the Rubella Virus	Characterized by a red rash, low-grade fever, tiredness, malaise, runny nose, red eyes and swelling of the glands in the neck and behind the ears. Raised, red, pinpoint rash that starts on the face and spreads downwards Usually uncomplicated illness in children.	Droplet: From coughs and sneezes of an infected person to a distance of < 2 meters. Contact: Direct contact with respiratory secretions of an infected person.	7 days before to 4 days after onset of rash.	Yes -For 4 days after onset of rash.
Hepatitis A Caused by the Hepatitis A virus	Most infants and young children infected with hepatitis A have no symptoms or mild symptoms. Fever, fatigue, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain and jaundice (yellowing of the skin and eyes) dark urine	Direct contact with stool of infected person (contaminated hand to mouth) Indirect contact with contaminated food, water or other objects	2 weeks before until 2 weeks after onset of symptoms, or 1 week after the onset of jaundice	Yes- For two weeks after onset of symptoms, or 1 week after the onset of jaundice
Non-Reportable				
Disease	Signs & Symptoms	Transmission	Infectious Period	Exclude?



Disease	Signs & Symptoms	Transmission	Infectious Period	Exclude?
Common Cold Caused by Rhinoviruses	Runny nose, sneezing, sore throat, cough, fever, headache, decrease of appetite and lack of energy. Most colds last for 7 to 10 days.	Droplet: From cough and sneeze of an infected person to a distance of < 2 meters. Direct contact with respiratory secretions Indirect contact with toys, other objects or surfaces contaminated with respiratory secretions.	Highest during the first 2 to 3 days of symptoms and until 7 to 10 days after onset of symptoms.	No - If child feels well enough to participate without the use over the counter medication, which provides temporary symptom relief (i.e., Advil, Tylenol).
Hand, Foot & Mouth Disease (nonpolio enteroviruses)	Fever, small painful blisters in the mouth which makes it difficult to eat or drink. Blisters on the palms and soles of feet. Blisters may persist for 7 to 10 days and are not itchy. Headache, vomiting, diarrhea, sore throat, loss of appetite and lack of energy can also occur.	Droplet From coughs and sneezes of an infected person to a distance of <2 meters Direct contact with stool, saliva, nose and throat secretions or fluid from the blisters of an infected person. Indirect contact with contaminated toys, objects or surfaces.	For duration of illness and up to several weeks after onset of illness.	No - If child feels well enough to participate.
Impetigo Caused by: Streptococcus pyogenes or Staphylococcus aureus	Cluster of red bumps or fluid-filled blisters, which may ooze a clear fluid or become covered by an itchy honey-coloured crust. Usually appears around a child's mouth, nose or on exposed skin of the face or limbs.	Contact: Direct contact with skin lesions of an untreated person. Indirect contact with contaminated bed linens or clothing.	From onset of rash until 1 day after start of treatment.	Yes - Until 24 hours after treatment has been initiated. Lesions on exposed skin should be covered.



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<p>Fifth Disease</p> <p>Also known as "Slapped Cheek" erythema infectiosum</p> <p>Caused by Parvovirus B19</p>	<p>A very red rash on a child's cheeks (slapped face appearance). A red, lace-like rash develops on torso and arms, then over the rest of the body. Rash may itch occasionally. May have fever, malaise, upset stomach (nausea or diarrhea) or a mild cold before rash starts. Rash may last 1 to 3 weeks.</p>	<p>Contact: Direct contact with respiratory secretions.</p> <p>Indirect contact with objects such as toys, then putting hands in mouth</p>	<p>During the week prior to the rash. Not infectious once rash appears</p>	<p>No - If child feels well enough to participate.</p>
<p>Conjunctivitis</p> <p>Also known as Pink Eye</p> <p>Caused by Bacteria nontypable Haemophilus influenzae and S. pneumoniae) Viral (adenoviruses)</p>	<p>Purulent: Pink or red eyeballs, white or yellow discharge, matted or red eyelids and eye pain. Usually caused by a bacterial infection.</p> <p>Non-Purulent: Pink or red eyeball, clear and watery discharge, mild or non-pain. May be caused by virus or non-infectious condition.</p>	<p>. Droplet: From coughs and sneezes of an infected person to a distance of < 2 meters.</p> <p>Contact: Direct contact with eye secretions</p>	<p>Bacterial: Infectious until 24 hours of appropriate antibiotic treatment.</p> <p>Viral: Infectious if there is eye discharge.</p>	<p>Yes - Until assessed by their health care provider For bacterial conjunctivitis exclude until 24 hours after appropriate antibiotics has started</p>
<p>Ringworm</p> <p>Also known as Tinea Corporis (various types of fungi)</p> <p>Caused by various types of fungi</p>	<p>Itchy, flaky ring-shaped rash, on face, trunk, limbs, scalp, groin or feet.</p>	<p>Contact: Direct contact (skin-to-skin).</p> <p>Indirect contact sharing combs, unwashed clothes, shower or pool surfaces and under fingernails from scratching. Can also be acquired from pets.</p>	<p>As long as rash is untreated or uncovered.</p>	<p>Yes - Until appropriate treatment has started.</p>



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Scarlet Fever Caused by Streptococcus pyogenes	Sore throat, fever, swollen tender neck glands with widespread bright red rash covering the entire body. Commonly seen on neck, chest, underarms, elbow, groin and inner thigh, tongue (strawberry tongue). Typically, rash does not involve face, but there may be flushed cheeks. Rash feels like sandpaper.	. Droplet: From coughs and sneezes of an infected person to a distance of < 2 meters. Contact: Direct contact with saliva	Until 24 hours after appropriate antibiotic treatment started. In untreated cases, 10 to 21 days.	Yes - Until 24 hours after antibiotic treatment has started and the child is able to participate in activities.
Strep Throat Caused by Streptococcus pyogenes	Sore throat, fever and swollen tender neck glands.	Droplet: From coughs and sneezes of an infected person to a distance of < 2 meters Contact: Direct contact with saliva	Until 24 hours after appropriate antibiotic treatment started. In untreated cases, 10 to 21 days	Yes - Until 24 hours after antibiotic treatment has started and the child is able to participate in activities.
Molluscum Contagiosum Caused by Molluscum contagiosum virus (pox virus)	Mild skin disease. Tiny “pinpoints” on skin turn into pinkish-white bumps that are smooth and shiny. Bumps have dip in the middle and have a milky-white cheesy material inside	Direct contact with bumps through skin to skin contact Indirect contact with bedding contaminated with material from bumps. Scratching can spread infection from one part of body to another	As long as bumps are present and uncovered	No
Non-Reportable Disease				
Disease	Signs & Symptoms	Transmission	Infectious Period	Exclude?



Disease	Signs & Symptoms	Transmission	Infectious Period	Exclude?
<p>Head Lice</p> <p>Caused by as Pediculosis capitis (Pediculus humanus capitis)</p>	<p>Itchy scalp, nits (whitish-grey egg shells) attached to hair shafts, scratching marks or lesions like a rash, live lice.</p>	<p>Contact: Direct contact head-to-head (live lice). Indirect contact by sharing hats, hair brushes, headphones, helmets, etc.</p>	<p>As long as live nits or live lice are present</p>	<p>Yes – Until appropriate treatment has been administered, and the child is free of lice and nits.</p>
<p>Pinworms</p> <p>Caused by Enterobius vermicularis Enterobius vermicularis is a nematode or roundworm</p>	<p>Itching around the anus and vagina, disturbed sleep and irritability.</p>	<p>Contact: Direct contact from fingers contaminated with eggs from scratching. Indirect contact from contaminated bed linens, clothing, toys, etc.</p>	<p>Until treatment is completed.</p>	<p>No - Re-infection from contaminated hands is common, therefore reinforce hand washing.</p>
<p>Scabies</p> <p>Caused: Sarcoptes scabiei, is a mite</p>	<p>Red, very itchy rash which usually appears between fingers, on palms, underarms, wrists, soles, elbows, head and neck. Itchiness is usually worse at night.</p>	<p>Contact: Direct contact from person-to-person, prolonged, close and intimate skin-to-skin contact. Mites are almost invisible to the naked eye.</p>	<p>Until treated, usually after 1 or 2 courses of treatment, a week apart.</p>	<p>Yes - Exclude until 24 hours after the first course of treatment has been given.</p>

Staff Name	Supervisor Name:
Staff Signature:	Supervisor Signature:
Date:	Date:

