

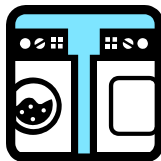
Exclusion from School



- Child is excluded for 48 hours after treatment has been started.
- Keep in mind that treatment needs to be continued on schedule until all lesions are healed. This may require 1-2 treatments to be done while child is at school.
- Child may be excluded if care needed is more than what school staff can provide without compromising health and safety of other children.
- Child may be excluded if the illness prevents the child from comfortably participating in school activities.

Precautions and Prevention of Spread

1. Early diagnosis and treatment are very important.
2. Avoid scratching.
3. Keep fingernails short.
4. If necessary, wear mittens to prevent injury from scratching.
5. Do not share towels, washcloths, bed linen or clothing.
6. Wash towels, washcloths, bed linen, and clothes of infected person in hot water, and dry in hot dryer.
7. Toys should be washed in dishwashing detergent and rinsed in a solution of one part bleach to ten parts water.



All Client Information is kept confidential.



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JMPETIGO



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Impetigo

A common bacterial skin infection that can affect all age groups, but is most common in infants and children.



Mode of Spread

- ◆ Easily spread by fingers, towels, washcloths, bedding, and clothing that has been in contact with the drainage from sores.
- ◆ 20-30% of the population are carriers of the impetigo germs in their nose and are capable of infecting themselves.
- ◆ Impetigo germs can cause infection in healthy skin by entering thru a break in the skin caused by an insect bite or injury.



Incubation Period

Can be as short as a few days and as long as several weeks. It usually takes 4-10 days for impetigo to appear.



Symptoms

1. Starts out as small blister-like sac containing fluid. The sacs appear in clusters on the skin.
2. The sac then fills with pus and is red around the bottom edge.
3. When the blister breaks, the fluid and pus inside dry to form hard, yellow-crusts sores. The crust (scab) is easily removed, leaving a smooth, red, weeping surface which becomes encrusted again.



- ◆ The fluid and pus inside the sac are very contagious. When the sac breaks and the fluid and pus come in contact with the skin, more lesions appear.
- ◆ Lesions may be itchy.

Treatment

A topical antibiotic ointment prescribed by the doctor. Impetigo may also be treated with over the counter Bacitracin or Neosporin ointment four times a day.

1. Wash your hands before applying treatment.
2. Wash lesions with soap and water to remove crusts. Crusts that are hard to remove may be softened with warm compresses and then gently rubbed to remove crust.
3. Pat dry.
4. Apply antibacterial ointment.
5. Put the towel and washcloth in the laundry. Use clean towel and wash cloth for each treatment.
6. Wash your hands again to prevent spread of the disease.

