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WELCOME TO OUR KITA

WORKING TOGETHER TO PREVENT INFECTIONS

Guide for parents and others with rights of custody issued by community facilities pursuant to Section 34, para. 5, sentence 2, of the Infection Prevention Act

In community facilities such as preschools, schools or holiday camps, there are many people in a confined space. This makes them places in which infectious diseases can spread easily. For this reason, the Infection Prevention Act contains a whole raft of regulations serving to protect all children, and staff also, in community facilities against infectious diseases. We wish to inform you about this with the aid of this leaflet.

1. Statutory exclusion periods

The Infection Prevention Act provides for a child not to attend preschool, school or other community facility if that child is or is suspected to be suffering from certain infectious diseases. These diseases are listed in Table 1 on the following page.

With some infections, it is possible that your child might carry the causative agent after suffering the disease (or more rarely: without having become ill). Even in these cases, playmates, fellow pupils or staff may be infected. According to the Infection Prevention Act, therefore, provision is made for "carriers" of certain bacteria to be permitted to return to a community facility only with the consent of the local health authority and subject to compliance with the protective measures stipulated (Table 2 on the following page). For some particularly serious infectious diseases, your child must stay at home even if it is just that another person in your household is suffering or is suspected to be suffering from one of these diseases (Table 3 on the following page).

Of course you are not yourself able to identify the diseases named. But you should seek a medical opinion if your child becomes seriously ill (e.g. in case of a high temperature, noticeable tiredness, repeated vomiting, diarrhoea and other unusual or alarming symptoms). Your paediatrician will inform you whether your child has a disease that excludes them from attending a community facility based on the Infection Prevention Act.Vaccinations are available against some of the diseases. If your child is adequately vaccinated, the local health authority may refrain from imposing an exclusion period.

2. Obligation to notify

If your child is subject to an exclusion period for the aforementioned reasons, please inform us about this without delay, and about the disease they are suffering from. You have a statutory duty to do so and in so doing, you contribute towards enabling us, together with the local Health Authority, to take the necessary measures to prevent the disease from spreading further.

Ein Kooperationsprojekt von:



Landesverband Brandenburg e.V.



Unterstützung und finanzielle Förderung:



3. Prevention of infectious diseases

According to the Infection Prevention Act, community facilities are obliged to explain the general options for the prevention of infectious diseases.

We would therefore recommend, inter alia, that you ensure that your child adheres to general rules of hygiene. This includes above all regularly washing their hands before eating, after going to the toilet or after doing activities outdoors.

It is just as important for your child to be fully protected by vaccination. Some vaccinations are also available for those diseases which are caused by pathogens in the air that we breathe and which cannot therefore be prevented by general hygiene (e.g. measles, mumps and chickenpox). Further information on vaccinations can be found at:

Should you have any further questions, please contact your family doctor or paediatrician, or your local health authority. We also shall be pleased to help you further.

Table 1 Child to be excluded from attending community facilities and those with rights of custody to be under an obligation to notify if the child is suspected of suffering or is suffering from the following diseases

- > impetigo (impetigo contagiosa)
- > infectious pulmonary tuberculosis
- > bacillary dysentery (shigellosis)
- cholera
- > gastroenteritis caused by EHEC
- > diphtheria
- > jaundice/hepatitis caused by hepatitis viruses A or E
- > meningitis caused by Hib bacteria
- infectious diarrhea (caused by viruses or bacteria) and / or vomiting (only applies to children under 6 years of age)
- > whooping cough (pertussis)
- > polio (poliomyelitis)

- > head lice (if the correct treatment has not yet been started)
- > scabies
- > measles
- > meningococcal infections
- > mumps
- > plague
- scarlet fever or other infections due to the bacterium Streptococcus pyogenes
- > typhoid or paratyphoid fever
- chickenpox (varicella)
- > viral haemorrhagic fever (e.g.: ebola)

Table 2 Child to attend community facilities only with the consent of the local health authority and those with rights of custody to be under an obligation to notify if the child is a carrier of the following causative agents

- cholera bacteria
- diphtheria bacteria
- > E. coli bacteria

- > typhoid or paratyphoid fever bacteria
- > shigella dysentery bacteria

Table 3 Child to be excluded and those with rights of custody to be under an obligation to notify if another person in the shared flat is suspected of suffering or is suffering from the following diseases

- > infectious pulmonary tuberculosis
- > bacterial dysentery (shigellosis)
- > cholera
- > intestinal inflammation (enteritis) caused by E. coli
- > diphtheria
- > jaundice/hepatitis (hepatitis A or E) caused by hepatitis A or E viruses
- > meningitis caused by Hib bacteria

- > infantile paralysis (polio)
- > measles
- > meningococcal infections
- > mumps
- > plague
- > typhoid or paratyphoid fever
- > viral haemorrhagic fever (e.g. Ebola)

