

Notification requirements for parents and other guardians in accordance with § 34 Para. 5 Sentence 2 Infection Protection Act

Dear parents,

The Infection Protection Act obliges us to inform you about the following points when you admit/bring your child to ibms:

- If your child has a contagious disease (see Table 1), he or she may only visit the ibms in accordance with § 34 (1) again when he or she is no longer infectious.

You can see from the following overview whether a medical certificate is required or not:

Re-admittance* according to the recommendation of the Robert Koch Institute

Medical certificate necessary	Certificate <u>not</u> necessary		
	Re-admittance after		
	Interval after start of disease	Interval after start of treatment with antibiotics	Interval after specific symptoms have disappeared
Scabies Impetigo contagiosa Tuberculosis Diphtheria	<u>Hepatitis A</u> 7 days after appearance of the icterus or 14 days after appearance of the first symptoms	<u>Pertussis</u> 5 days	<u>Acute Gastroenteritis</u> 2 days after disappearance of thin fluid diarrhoea
EHEC - Enteritis Shigellosis Cholera Typhus Paratyphus Polio Plague VHF (virus related haemorrhagic fever)	<u>Measles</u> 5 days after appearance of rash <u>Mumps</u> 9 days after swelling of the parotid gland <u>Chicken-pox</u> 7 days after appearance of the first blisters	<u>Scarlet Fever and Streptococcal Angina</u> 24 hours <u>Head lice</u> After medical hair wash *) Assuming that a wide-spread of the disease is not expected	<u>Meningitis</u> After disappearance of the symptoms

- In the event of the presence of one of these diseases, you are obliged under § 34 (5) to notify us immediately, stating the medical diagnosis.
- If your child, according to medical findings, carries or excretes certain pathogens (see Table 2) in his or her body without being ill himself or herself, you must also inform us of this in accordance with § 34 (2). It is then up to the public health department to decide when the child may visit ibms again - possibly under certain conditions.
- Even if someone in your household suffers from a contagious disease (see Table 3), you must inform us immediately in accordance with § 34 (3).
 - Failure to comply with these regulations can be punished by the imposition of a fine.

If you have any further questions or are in doubt, please contact us, your health authority or your doctor - they will be happy to help you.

Your ibms

Overview of infectious diseases and the regulations to be observed

Table 1

Infectious diseases, in the presence of which the child is not allowed to visit ibms until, according to medical opinion, there is no danger of further spread:

Cholera	Plague
Diphtheria	Poliomyelitis
Diarrhoea through EHEC-bacteria	Scarlet Fever and certain Streptococcal infections
Diarrhoea (only for children before they turn 6 years of age)	Shigellosis
Haemorrhagic fever, virally caused	Scabies
Meningitis through meningococci or Haemophilus-B-bacteria	Open tuberculosis of the lungs
Impetigo contagiosa	Typhus
Pertussis	Virus-hepatitis type A and E
Measles	Chicken-pox
Mumps	Head lice
Paratyphus	

Table 2

Pathogens whose detection in secretions of the respiratory tract (diphtheria bacteria) or in faeces (all other bacteria) requires the approval of the public health department for (re)admission to the ibms:

Cholera-vibrios bacteria	Paratyphus-Salmonella
Diphtheria-bacteria	Shigellen
EHEC bacteria	Typhus-Salmonella

Table 3

Infectious diseases in the child's household, where the child is not allowed to visit the ibms until, according to medical opinion, there is no reason to fear further spread:

Cholera	Plague
Diphtheria	Poliomyelitis
Diarrhoea through EHEC-bacteria	Virus-hepatitis type A and E
Haemorrhagic fever, virally caused	Shigellosis
Meningitis through meningococci or Haemophilus-B-bacteria	Open tuberculosis of the lungs
Mumps	Typhus
Measles	Paratyphus