



Well Child Policy **(When to keep your child from Faith Kids programs)**

We want what's best for your child, as well as the other students and volunteers/staff in our Faith Kids ministries. We do have people involved with fragile immune systems, so we want to love others well in this family of grace.

Please do not put your child in any FaithKids programming if they have:

- Any fever of 100 degrees or greater in the previous 24 hours
- Any vomiting within the previous 24 hours
- Any diarrhea in the previous 24 hours
- Any unexplained rashes
- Runny nose (thick yellow or green mucus)
- Any signs/symptoms of a contagious disease (strep, pinkeye, impetigo, active chicken pox, measles, mumps, fifths disease, hand foot & mouth, etc)
- any head lice that has not been treated

Your child may return to FaithKids Programming if:

- they have had no fever (under 100 degrees) for 24 hours WITHOUT receiving fever reducing medication (like Tylenol) since their last recorded high temperature
- they have not thrown up for 24 hours since the last time they threw up
- they have not had diarrhea for 24 hours since the last time they had it
- they have the appropriate treatment for strep or pinkeye (ex. antibiotics or eye drops from your doctor) for at least 24 hours (a couple of doses and improvement of their symptoms)

Thank you for operating out of love as you follow these guidelines!
in His grace,
Vicki Newendorp, Director of Children's Ministry

Handwashing

at Home, at Play, and Out and About

Germs are everywhere! They can get onto your hands and items you touch throughout the day. Washing hands at key times with soap and water is one of the most important steps you can take to get rid of germs and avoid spreading germs to those around you.

How can washing your hands keep you healthy?

Germs can get into the body through our eyes, nose, and mouth and make us sick. Handwashing with soap removes germs from hands and helps prevent sickness. Studies have shown that handwashing can prevent 1 in 3 diarrhea-related sicknesses and 1 in 5 respiratory infections, such as a cold or the flu.



Handwashing helps prevent infections for these reasons:



People often touch their eyes, nose, and mouth without realizing it, introducing germs into their bodies.



Germs from unwashed hands may get into foods and drinks when people prepare or consume them. Germs can grow in some types of foods or drinks and make people sick.



Germs from unwashed hands can be transferred to other objects, such as door knobs, tables, or toys, and then transferred to another person's hands.



What is the right way to wash your hands?

1. Wet your hands with clean running water (warm or cold) and apply soap.
2. Lather your hands by rubbing them together with the soap.
3. Scrub all surfaces of your hands, including the palms, backs, fingers, between your fingers, and under your nails. Keep scrubbing for at least 20 seconds. Need a timer? Hum the "Happy Birthday" song twice.
4. Rinse your hands under clean, running water.
5. Dry your hands using a clean towel or air dry them.



Centers for Disease
Control and Prevention
National Center for Emerging and
Zoonotic Infectious Diseases

CS 280522A

If you don't have access to soap and running water, an alcohol based hand sanitizer can help stop germs.