



Growing Together For Success

ASHGROVE SCHOOL

48 Seddon Street
Rangiora 7400
Phone: 03 313 8552

Email: admin@ashgrove.school.nz
Website: www.ashgrove.school.nz

4th February 2020



Dear Parents/Caregivers

Attached is an information sheet regarding Impetigo (School sores). Impetigo has appeared in one of our classrooms of our Tipu Hub.

As a precaution, we recommend you read the information on the reverse of this letter and check to see if your child has symptoms of this infectious condition.

Please note that once the treatment has begun you must wait 24 hours or check with your doctor or health nurse before returning your child back to school. You must also ensure that all sores are covered with watertight dressings and cut your child's fingernails to prevent scratching the top of the wounds.

If you require more information contact your GP.

Christine Chadwick
Principal



Information Sheet

Impetigo (School sores)

Impetigo, also known as School sores, causes blisters on exposed parts of body, such as hands, legs and face. The blisters burst and turn into a sore with a yellow crust that gets bigger each day. The sores are itchy and spread easily to other parts of the skin. Impetigo is easily spread to other children and adults if they touch the sores.

What to do

- Go to the doctor
- Check and clean every day
- Gently wash the sores with warm water and a soft cloth. Wash the sores until the crust comes off and wash away the pus and blood
- Check other children for impetigo. Use prescribed cream from the doctor on the sores
- Cover sores with a cloth or plaster to help stop the infection from spreading
- Keep your child's nails short and clean
- Wash your hands before and after touching the skin or sores
- Make sure your child washes their hands often, especially if they touch the sores

What to do if impetigo gets worse

You need to go back to the doctor if any of these things happen:

- Sores last more than a week
- Sores become red or swollen
- Sores have pus in them
- Your child has a fever

The infection may have spread to other parts of the body or blood. Your child may need blood tests and antibiotics.

It is important to take the antibiotics every day until they are finished, even if the impetigo seems to have cleared up earlier. The antibiotics need to keep killing the infection in the body after the skin has healed.