National Institutes of Health -- Clinical Center

Health Screen Tool for Pediatric Visitors

. Has the child displayed any o				Date
	of the following syn	nptoms in	the last 7 day	vs?
	YES*	NO	Don't know	
Cough				
Diarrhea				
Eye Infection/D	rainage			
Fever				
Rash				
Runny Nose				
Sore Throat				
Vomiting				
Chicken Pox	1123	NO	Doll t kilow	
Chialzan Day	YES*	NO	Don't know	
Head Lice				
Measles				
Measles Mumps				
Measles Mumps Pertussis (Whooping Cou	ugh)			
Mumps Pertussis	ugh)			
Mumps Pertussis (Whooping Cou		r liquid) ii	n the last 6 we	eeks?
Mumps Pertussis (Whooping Council Scabies Has the child received an important the child recei	munization (shot of NO patient to inform p	-	Don't know	

For unusual situations, please check with the epidemiology service -301-496-2209 or call the on-call pediatrician through the page operator 301-496-1211.

<u>Health Screen Guidelines</u> Visitation allowance/ exclusion due to infectious exposure

Exposure	If a pediatric visitor has been exposed to this disease, should this child be allowed to visit?	If no, when can the child be allowed to visit?
Chickenpox	 Yes, if visitor considered immune (history of chickenpox or chickenpox vaccine). No, if visitor considered susceptible and exposure was 10-21 days ago. 	When exposure is more than 21 days ago and chickenpox has not developed.
Enterovirus (nonpolio, e.g., coxsackieviruses, echoviruses)	Yes. Particular attention should be given to handwashing and personal hygiene.	
Head Lice	 Yes, if visitor has received treatment. Yes, if patient has history of exposure to this visitor. Restrict visitor activity to patient's room. Notify patient's physician. No, if visitor considered exposed, treatment not given, and patient has no history of exposure to this visitor. 	Either: • Anytime after treatment, or • Visual examination by medical/ nursing staff identifies no nits or lice.
Measles	 Yes, if visitor considered immune (history of measles vaccine or measles. Measles vaccination within 72 hours of exposure is protective.) No, if visitor considered susceptible and exposure occurred 1-21 days ago. Call HES at 301-496-2209. 	When exposure is more than 21 days ago and measles has not developed.
Mumps	 Yes, if visitor considered immune (history of mumps or mumps vaccine). No, if visitor considered susceptible and exposure was 1-26 days ago. 	When exposure is more than 26 days ago and mumps has not developed
Pertussis (whooping cough)	 Yes, if visitor considered immune (received > 4 doses pertussis vaccine). No, if visitor considered susceptible and exposure was 6-20 days ago. 	When exposure is more than 20 days ago and cough has not developed.
Scabies	 No, if visitor or visitor's parents report itching. No, if significant exposure occurred < 6 weeks ago 	After treatment for scabies is completed.

Visitation allowance/ exclusion due to diagnosis of infection

Disease	If a pediatric visitor has been diagnosed with this disease, should this child be allowed to visit?	If no, when can the child be allowed to visit?
Chickenpox	No.Call HES at 301-496-2209.	Either: Six days after rash appears, or When blisters have scabbed over.
Enterovirus (nonpolio, e.g., coxsackieviruses, echoviruses)	No, if visitor has acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis, blisters in the mouth and is drooling, or has weeping lesions on the hands.	 Anytime after resolution of the acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis, blisters in the mouth or weeping lesions on the hands. Particular attention should be given to handwashing and personal hygiene as the virus can be excreted for weeks after symptom resolution.
Head Lice	 Yes, if patient has history of exposure to this visitor. Restrict visitor activity to patient's room. No, if patient has no history of exposure to this visitor. 	Anytime after treatment.
Measles	No.Call HES at 301-496-2209.	• Five days after rash appears and patient's attending physician says it is safe.
Mumps	No.Call HES at 301-496-2209.	Nine days after swelling begins.
Pertussis (whooping cough)	No.Call HES at 301-496-2209.	• Five days after antibiotics begun and patient's attending physician says it is safe.
Pinworms	 Yes, if patient has history of exposure to this visitor. Restrict visitor activity to patient's room. Emphasize handwashing. Notify patient's physician. No, if patient has no history of exposure to this visitor. 	24 hours after treatment and bathing.
Ringworm	 Yes, if lesion can be covered or after treatment has begun and the visitor's parent reports the lesion is shrinking. No, if lesion cannot be covered. 	If treatment has begun and the visitor's parent reports the lesion is shrinking.
Rubella	 No. Call HES at 301-496-2209. 	7 days after rash appears and patient's attending physician says it is safe. Call physician for congenital rubella.
Scabies	Yes, if visitor has been treated.	After treatment has been completed.
Streptococcal sore throat	Yes, 24 hours after treatment has begun.	24 hours after treatment has begun.

	No, if treatment has not been received for at least 24 hours.	
Active Tuberculosis	• No.	• Only if approved by both HES and
	• Call HES at 301-496-2209.	patient's attending.

Visitation allowance/ exclusion due to immunization (shot or liquid) in last 6 weeks

Immunization	If a pediatric visitor has received this immunization, should this child be allowed to visit?	If no, when can the child be allowed to visit?
Chickenpox	 Yes, if visitor has no vaccine-related rash. If vaccine-related rash is covered, may allow with physician approval. No, if visitor has vaccine-related rash that cannot be covered. 	When vaccine-related rash is resolved or with physician approval.
DTaP (or DPT)	• Yes.	
Haemophilus influenzae type b conjugate	• Yes.	
Hepatitis A	• Yes.	
Hepatitis B	• Yes.	
Influenza	• Yes.	
MMR	• Yes.	
Poliomyelitis - oral (OPV)	 If patient is immunocompromised, allow with physician approval only. Yes, if patient has history of poliomyelitis immunization. Emphasize handwashing. No, if visitor has diarrhea. 	Either: Diarrhea resolved, or Patient's attending physician says it is safe. Emphasize handwashing.
Poliomyelitis - injection (IPV)	• Yes.	
Rotavirus	 If patient is immunocompromised, allow with physician approval only. Emphasize handwashing. 	Patient's attending physician says it is safe. Emphasize handwashing.