

# KEYSTONE SCHOOL DISTRICT

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April 29, 2009

Dear Parents,

As you are aware, the United States has been put on alert for the spread of Swine Flu. Keystone School District has practices in place that follow the guidelines presented by the Center for Disease Control.

- Our classrooms and desks are cleaned daily with a disinfectant.**
- We have hand sanitizer dispensers throughout each building for student and staff use.**
- Students are encouraged to wash hands regularly.**
- Cover the mouth for coughs and sneezes is taught and encouraged. (Cough into arm).**
- Tissues are available, and students are encouraged to trash them once they are used. After tissue use, wash hands again.**

## WHAT CAN PARENTS DO?

- Make sure your child washes before and after school.**
- Do not send children to school if they are sick and seek a doctor's attention. (PA Compulsory Attendance Laws still apply).**
- Encourage appropriate practices when your child sneezes, coughs or uses a tissue.**
- Disinfect areas where a sick individual may have contact.**
- Encourage proper rest and diet.**
- Attached please review the CDC questions and answers regarding Swine Flu.**

If you have any questions, please contact us.

Keystone School District Administration



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**Swine Flu Preparedness**

Steps to prevent the spread of germs like influenza. Learn more  
www.gojo.com

Ads by Google

Ads by Google

NewsEmergency.com

**Swine Flu News**

Get latest information on Swine Flu Govt actions, Symptoms & Prevention  
www.EverydayHealth.co

# Federal Government guides on who should get drugs & which ones may work

**Kill Toothbrush Bacteria**

Kill 99% of Brush Bacteria in 10 Minutes w/the Philips' UV Sanitizer  
www.germshappen.philip

**Carvacrol Kills Flu Virus**

Carvacrol - A Natural Antiviral Clinically Proven, Safe & Effective  
www.Carcacrol-EX.com

## CDC says Swine Flu virus is sensitive to zanamivir (Relenza brand) and oseltamivir (Tamiflu brand) antiviral drugs and who should get the drugs...

April 28, 2009 05:00 AM ET

**"My Teeth Aren't Yellow"**

Read the trick discovered by a mom, to turn yellow teeth white.  
www.BlogginMomma.org

**Artery Clearing Secret**

Hugh Downs reports on breakthrough from Nobel Prize Winning Doctor  
www.bottomlinesecrets.com

### Who should get the drugs...

1. patients with confirmed cases of swine flu
2. patients with probable or suspected swine flu
3. people with close contacts to patients above

**Celiac Disease**

Learn about Celiac Disease Chat with others. Find Doctors.  
www.StopChronicDisease

A **confirmed case** of swine influenza A (H1N1) virus infection is defined as a person with an acute febrile respiratory illness with laboratory confirmed swine influenza A (H1N1) virus infection at CDC by one or more of the following tests:

1. real-time RT-PCR
2. viral culture

A **probable case** of swine influenza A (H1N1) virus infection is defined as a person with an acute febrile respiratory illness who is:

- positive for influenza A, but negative for H1 and H3 by influenza RT-PCR, or
- positive for influenza A by an influenza rapid test or an influenza immunofluorescence assay (IFA) plus meets criteria for a suspected case

A **suspected case** of swine influenza A (H1N1) virus infection is defined as a person with acute febrile respiratory illness with onset

- within 7 days of close contact with a person who is a confirmed case of swine influenza A (H1N1) virus infection, or
- within 7 days of travel to community either within the United States or internationally where there are one or more confirmed swine influenza A(H1N1) cases, or
- resides in a community where there are one or more confirmed swine influenza cases.

**Infectious period** for a confirmed case of swine influenza A (H1N1) virus infection is defined as 1 day prior to the case's illness onset to 7 days after onset.

**Close contact** is defined as: within about 6 feet of an ill person who is a confirmed or suspected case of swine influenza A (H1N1) virus infection during the case's infectious period.

**Acute respiratory illness** is defined as recent onset of at least two of the following: rhinorrhea or nasal congestion, sore throat, cough (with or without fever or feverishness)

**High-risk groups:** A person who is at high-risk for complications of swine influenza A (H1N1) virus infection is defined as the same for seasonal influenza (see MMWR: Prevention and Control of Influenza: Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP), 2008).

**Special Considerations for Children**

*Aspirin or aspirin-containing products (e.g. bismuth subsalicylate ? Pepto Bismol) should not be administered to any confirmed or suspected ill case of swine influenza A (H1N1) virus infection aged 18 years old and younger due to the risk of Reye syndrome. For relief of fever, other anti-pyretic medications are recommended such as acetaminophen or non steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs.*

## Swine Flue Antiviral Resistance

This **swine** influenza A (H1N1) virus is sensitive (susceptible) to the neuraminidase inhibitor antiviral medications zanamivir and oseltamivir.

It is resistant to the adamantane antiviral medications, amantadine and rimantadine.

This information obtained from the CDC.

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Dear Parents or Guardians,

Here are some guidelines to follow when deciding whether or not to send your child to school when sick. Please **do not** send your child to school if they have the following;

- Green nasal or eye drainage
- Continual harsh cough
- Vomiting or diarrhea
- If the eye is red, watery, and crusted in the morning (Pink eye or some type of conjunctivitis).
- Temperature 100 degrees or above
- Your child should be fever free for one full day (without Tylenol or Motrin) before returning to school
- Rashes that have not been diagnosed by a Dr.
- Stay home 24 hours after treatment for lice – may return when lice free and nit (egg) free-nurse must check them
- Any time your child is visibly ill
- Do not send your child back too soon- make sure they are well.

If your child is sick or has a fever for 3 days, a Dr. should see them before returning to school.

Sending a child to school sick not only contaminates all the well children but your child is more susceptible to picking up other illnesses because their resistance is lowered when they are ill. If you have any questions please call the nurses office.