

Parental Report confirming Child's Recovery from an Infectious Disease
登園届(保護者記入)

Head of Day Care Center

保育所施設長殿

Child's Name

入所児童名

On (year) (month) (day) at (Medical Institution):

年 月 日 医療機関名「

」において

He/She was diagnosed with (Disease Name) :

病名「

」と診断され、

He/she has now recovered from the aforementioned disease and can participate in group activities and attend Day Care.

病状が回復し、集団生活に支障がない状態と判断されましたので登園いたします。

Guardian's name

保護者名

seal or signature

印又はサイン

登園の際には、上記の登園届の提出をお願いいたします。(なお、登園のめやすは、子どもの全身状態が良好であることが基準となります。) 保育所は、乳幼児が集団で長時間生活を共にする場です。感染症の集団内での発生や流行をできるだけ防ぐことはもちろん、子どもたちが一日快適に生活できることが大切です。 保育所入所児が良くかかる下記の感染症については、登園のめやすを参考に、かかりつけの医師の診断にしたがい、登園届の提出をお願いいたします。なお、保育所での集団生活に適應できる状態に回復してから登園するよう、ご配慮ください。

To parents whose child has recently recovered from an infectious disease:

Before your child returns to day care, please submit the report above. (The child's general health must be good in order for him/her to be able to attend the day care center.)

Day care centers are where infants and young children spend a lot of time participating in group activities. It is important not only to prevent infectious diseases from breaking out and spreading, but also for children to stay well and be comfortable there.

If your child is suffering from any of the common communicable diseases listed below, please submit a report by referring to the list based on a doctor's diagnosis. Your child can return to the day care center when he/she has recovered from the disease and can once again participate in group activities at his/her Day Care.

○医師の診断を受け、保護者が記入する登園届が必要なことがある感染症(ただし、一律に提出が必要なわけではありません。)

(札幌市乳幼児園医協議会編「子どもと感染症」参照)

○Infectious childhood diseases which may require a parental report of recovery confirmed by a doctor (However, there is no uniform requirement for submission.)

(Refer to "Infectious Childhood Diseases" by the Sapporo Association of Nursery Affiliated Doctors.)

感染症名 Name of Disease	潜伏期間 Incubation Period	感染しやすい時期 Contagious Period	登園のめやす A child can return to day care
溶連菌感染症 Streptococcal Infection	2～7日 2 to 7 days	適切な抗菌薬治療を開始する前と開始後1日間 Before and 1 day after starting treatment with the appropriate antibiotics	抗生剤投与開始後1～2日経過し、主要症状が消失してから After the main symptoms have subsided and 1 or 2 days have passed after starting antibiotics
マイコプラズマ肺炎 Mycoplasma Pneumonia	1～3週 1 to 3 weeks	適切な抗菌薬治療を開始する前と開始後数日間 Before and several days after starting treatment with the appropriate antibiotics	発熱や激しい咳などの主要症状が治まっていること When symptoms such as fever and severe cough have subsided
ウイルス性胃腸炎 (ノロ、ロタ、アデノウイルス等) Viral Gastroenteritis (Stomach flu) (Norovirus, Rotavirus, Adenovirus e.t.c.)	1～3日 1 to 3 days	症状のある間と、症状消失後1週間(量は減少していくが数週間ウイルスを排泄しているので注意が必要) When symptomatic and for 1 week after being symptom-free. (Beware that the virus continues to be excreted for several weeks, though it becomes weaker.)	下痢が治まり、全身状態が良ければ登園可 When diarrhea stops and general health condition is good
ヘルパンギーナ 手足口病 Herpangina (mouth blisters) Hand-foot-and-mouth disease	2～5日 2 to 5 days	急性期の数日間(便の中に1か月程度ウイルスを排泄しているので注意が必要) For several days in the acute stage. (Beware that the virus is excreted in the stool for about 1 month.)	解熱し、口腔内の水疱・潰瘍の影響がなく、普段の食事がとれること When the fever has subsided and regular food can be taken without being affected by blisters or ulcers in the mouth
RSウイルス感染症 Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)	4～6日 4 to 6 days	呼吸器症状のある間 While having respiratory symptoms	咳などの呼吸器症状が改善し、全身状態が良いこと。 When respiratory problems such as cough have improved and general condition is good
带状疱疹 Shingles/herpes zoster		水疱を形成している間 While blisters are forming	すべての発疹がかさぶたになってから After all the spots have formed crusts
突発性発疹 Roseola infantum (sixth disease)			解熱し機嫌が良く全身状態が良いこと(発疹があっても良い) When the fever has subsided, the child is a good mood, and good general health with/without a rash

(札幌市の保育園においては、伝染性紅斑(りんご病)は、発疹があっても、全身状態が良ければ、登園可としています。)

Day care centers in Sapporo allow children to attend day care with slap cheek disease (a fifth disease) if their general condition is good, even though a rash can be seen.