

Caution for parents and other legal guardians according to § 34 Abs. 5 S. 2 Infection Protection Act (IfSG)

In communal facilities such as **holiday camps**, many people are in a confined space. Therefore, infectious diseases can spread particularly easily. For this reason, the IfSG contains regulations that serve to protect all participants and staff. This **leaflet** will inform you about them.

Legal visitation bans

- The Infection Protection Act stipulates that a child **may not be admitted to a communal facility** if he or she is suffering from certain infectious diseases or if there is a suspicion of such a disease. These diseases are listed in **Table 1**.
- With some infections, it is possible that your child will excrete the pathogens after having gone through the illness. In this case, too, fellow participants or staff may be infected. The Infection Protection Act therefore stipulates that the 'eliminators' of certain bacteria may only be returned to a communal facility **with the consent of the public health department and in compliance with the established protective measures (Table 2)**.
- For some particularly serious infectious diseases, your child must already **stay at home when another person in your household is ill** or suspected of being ill with one of these infectious diseases (**Table 3**).

Of course, you do not have to be able to recognize the mentioned diseases yourself. But you should seek medical advice if your child is seriously ill (e.g. in case of high fever, noticeable fatigue, repeated vomiting, diarrhoea and other unusual or worrying symptoms). Your paediatrician will tell you whether your child has an illness that prohibits him/her from visiting a communal facility in accordance with the Infection Protection Act.

Table 1: Visitation bans from communal facilities; **duty of disclosure** of the legal guardians to the facility if there is a suspicion of or a suffering from the following diseases (dropped if ill before the journey):

- | | |
|---|---|
| • Contagious ringworm (Impetigo contagiosa) | • Scabies |
| • Infectious pulmonary tuberculosis | • Measles |
| • Bacterial dysentery (Shigellose) | • Meningococcal infections |
| • Cholera | • Mumps |
| • Gastroenteritis caused by EHEC | • Pest |
| • Diphtheria | • Scarlet fever or other infections with the bacteria
Streptococcus pyogenes |
| • Hepatitis A or E | • Typhoid or Paratyphoid |
| • Meningitis by Hib-Bacteria | • Chickenpox (Varicella) |
| • Whooping cough (Pertussis) | • Virus-induced haemorrhagic fever (e.g. Ebola) |
| • Poliomyelitis | |
| • Head lice infestation (if the correct treatment has not yet been started) | |

Table 2: Visit of communal facilities only with the consent of the public health department and duty of disclosure of the legal guardians when **excreting** the following pathogens:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| • Cholera bacteria | • Typhoid or Paratyphoid bacteria |
| • Diphtheria bacteria | • Shigell dysentery bacteria |
| • EHEC bacteria | |

Table 3: Visitation ban; duty of disclosure of the legal guardians **when another person in your household is ill** or suspected of being ill with one of these diseases (dropped if ill before the journey):

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| • Infectious pulmonary tuberculosis | • Poliomyelitis |
| • Bacterial dysentery (Shigellose) | • Measles |
| • Cholera | • Meningococcal infections |
| • Gastroenteritis caused by EHEC | • Mumps |
| • Diphtheria | • Pest |
| • Hepatitis A or E | • Typhoid or Paratyphoid |
| • Meningitis by Hib-Bacteria | • Virus-induced haemorrhagic fever (e.g. Ebola) |

Communal facilities are obliged under the IfSG to provide information on general possibilities for the prevention of infectious diseases. We therefore recommend, among other things, that you make sure that your child observes general rules of hygiene. This includes **regular hand washing** before eating, after going to the toilet or after outdoor activities.

If you have any questions, contact your family doctor/paediatrician or your public health department.