WORKING TOGETHER TO PROTECT AGAINST INFECTION
Information for parents and legal guardians on the regulations under Section 34 of the German Infection Protection Act

Prepared by

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In shared public facilities for children, many people are often together within a confined space. For this reason, infectious diseases can spread especially easily in these places. In order to protect all children and staff in shared public facilities from infectious diseases, the Infection Protection Act (IfSG) stipulates regulations that require everyone's cooperation.
We are providing you with this **Information Sheet** to keep you informed.

Information on the prevention of infectious diseases

Under the Infection Protection Act (Section 34 Para. 5 IfSG), shared public facilities are obligated to provide information on general ways to prevent infectious diseases. These include:

- Following general rules of hygiene, in particular: washing hands regularly before meals, after going to the toilet, or after outdoor activities.
- Ensuring that your child is fully immunised.

Vaccinations also protect against diseases that cannot be adequately prevented through general hygiene measures alone (such as measles, mumps and chickenpox).

- Upon admission to a child daycare centre, proof of a medical consultation regarding age-appropriate vaccination protection in accordance with the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Vaccination is required. If such proof is not provided, the daycare centre must inform the responsible health authority (Section 34 (10a) IfSG).
- When children are first admitted to a school, their immunisation status is assessed by the responsible public health department or by doctors appointed by the public health department (Section 34 (11) IfSG).
- All children must be adequately immunised against or have immunity against measles (Section 20 (8) IfSG). If it is not possible to vaccinate against measles for medical reasons, a medical certificate must be presented to this effect.

If you have any further questions, please contact your **family doctor or paediatrician** or **your local health authority**.

Reporting obligation of parents or legal guardians in the event of a notifiable disease

If your child falls ill with a notifiable disease or if a notifiable disease is suspected or if a notifiable pathogen has been detected, **please inform us, the shared public facility attended by your child,** immediately of the disease your child has been diagnosed with or the pathogen that has been detected.

The Infection Protection Act (Section 34 (5) and (6) IfSG) establishes the obligation

- Of the parents or legal guardians to notify the shared public facility.,
- Of the shared public facility to subsequently notify the public health department.

This way, everyone helps ensure that, in coordination with the public health department, the necessary measures can be taken to prevent the disease from spreading.

Contact person at the shared public facility: _____

Contact: _____

Legal regulations on entry bans

The Infection Protection Act stipulates that a child may **not enter** a shared public facility if they have, or are suspected of having, a notifiable disease.

In the case of some notifiable diseases, a child must also stay at home if another person in the same household is ill with a diagnosed or suspected notifiable disease (Section 34 (3) IfSG). Exceptions to this can be authorised following review by the public health department.

Since some pathogens can still be shed even after an illness has resolved—regardless of the presence or severity of symptoms—there remains a risk of infecting others. The Infection Protection Act therefore stipulates that a shared public facility may only be visited again following **approval by the public health department and in compliance with the specified protective measures** (Section 34 (2) IfSG).

Visiting a shared public facility is generally only possible again once there is no longer a risk of infection; in some cases, a medical certificate must be presented.

The table below provides an overview of the situations for which entry to a shared public facility is prohibited.

Table: Overview of entry bans for a shared public facility after an illness / detection of a pathogen pursuant to IfSG

	Illness or **suspected illness***	**Shedding of the pathogen#**	**Illness** or **suspected illness** in a **shared household°**
Infectious (caused by viruses or bacteria) **Diarrhoea or vomiting** (in children < 6 years of age)	☑		
Infectious **tuberculosis**	☑		☑
Bacterial dysentery (shigellosis) / *Shigella* spp.	☑	☑	☑
Contagious impetigo	☑		
Cholera / *Vibrio cholerae* O 1 and O 139	☑	☑	☑
Intestinal inflammation (enteritis) caused by **EHEC** / enterohaemorrhagic *E. col*(EHEC)	☑	☑	☑
Diphtheria / *Corynebacterium* spp.	☑	☑	☑
Hepatitis A (liver inflammation)	☑		☑
Hepatitis E (liver inflammation)	☑		☑
Meningitis caused by ***Haemophilus influenzae* (Hib) bacteria**	☑		☑
Whooping cough (pertussis)	☑		
Polio (poliomyelitis)	☑		☑
Head lice (if proper treatment has not yet been started)	☑		
Scabies (if proper treatment has not yet been carried out)	☑		
Measles	☑		☑
Meningococcal infection	☑		☑
Mumps	☑		☑
Orthopox diseases (such as Mpox, cowpox)	☑		
Plague	☑		☑
Rubella	☑		☑
Scarlet fever or other *S. pyogenes* infections	☑		
Typhoid or paratyphoid / *S.* Typhi or *S.* Paratyphi	☑	☑	☑
Viral **haemorrhagic fever** (such as Ebola)	☑		☑
Chickenpox (varicella)	☑		☑

*__Entry ban__ to shared public facilities and **reporting obligation** of the parents or legal guardians in the event of suspected or confirmed illness

#Entry to shared public facilities **only** with the **approval of the public health department** and **reporting obligation** of the parents or legal guardians in the event of **pathogen shedding**

°__Entry ban__ to shared public facilities and **reporting obligation** of the parents or legal guardians in the event of (suspected) illness of **another person in a shared household**