

WHAT'S ON @

Wytaliba Public School

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A Parent has informed the school that their child has Whooping Cough. Please if your child displays any symptoms see your doctor.

Term 3- Week 2: No Administration Staff Tuesday or Thursday

Monday 30th July:

Tuesday 31st July: No administration staff in office.

Wednesday 1st August: Playgroup starts at 10.00am.

Thursday 2nd: No administration staff in office.

Friday 3rd: Student Banking Day.

Library Day - remember to return your books so you can borrow more.

What's On Term 3 Week 2

6-10th August: Education week

9th August: STEAM Day at Deepwater

10th August: Jump Rope For Heart

11-19th August: National science week

24th August: Daffodil Day

20th September: UNE Science Bus at Red Range

Term 3 – Transition is been offered for children aged 4 and up please contact the school for further Transition Day Information.

18th September: Happy Birthday Jace

28th September: Happy Birthday Kiah

Reminders to parents & caregivers-

- This newsletter can be found on our school web site at- www.wytaliba-p.schools.nsw.edu.au
- Students and parents please remember: **No Hat = No Play**
- Any further information please contact the school or Debbie on mobile- 0419216006
- If you would like to have this newsletter emailed to you please provide the school with your email address.

Our School is participating in the

Premiers Spelling Bee

The Premier's Spelling Bee was introduced in 2004 as a fun and educational way for primary school students to engage in spelling. The program includes activities to encourage all students to improve their vocabulary and spelling and to promote literacy skills in combination with the English K-6 Syllabus.

State finalists receive silver medallions, a Macquarie Dictionary, a Scrabble board game as well as a gift from MTA. State Champions receive gold medallions and are acknowledged along with their school on a perpetual trophy. State winners and runners-up also receive a free Macquarie Student App download, and a one year subscription to Macquarie Dictionary & Thesaurus Online for their school.

We will be holding a Spelling Bee at our school early Term 3. Finalists will go on to compete at the regional spelling bee during Week 7 & 8 in Term 3.

Parents, caregivers, family and friends can assist student's by encouraging student's to do their spelling homework, give practice spelling tests and positive encouragement. You can find extra Spelling Resources online at:

<https://www.artsunit.nsw.edu.au/2018-premiers-spelling-bee>

STUDENTS ABSENT FROM SCHOOL.

If your child is absent from school and the school has not been notified by 11 AM on that day.

Your child will be marked on the roll as absent—unjustified leave.

Transition Days will be offered at Wytaliba Public School for children ages 4 and up in Term 3 & 4. Please contact the school if you are interested.

Whooping Cough (Pertussis)

Last updated: 28 June 2018

Whooping cough affects people of all ages. It can be especially serious for babies. Vaccination reduces the risk of infection and severe disease.

What is whooping cough?

Whooping cough can be a life threatening infection in babies. Whooping cough in babies can lead to apnoea (pauses in normal breathing), pneumonia, feeding problems and weight loss, seizures, brain damage and, in some cases, death. Older children and adults can get whooping cough too and pass it on to babies.

What are the symptoms?

- Whooping cough usually begins like a cold with a blocked or runny nose, tiredness, mild fever and a cough.
- The cough gets worse and severe bouts of uncontrollable coughing can develop. Coughing bouts can be followed by vomiting, choking or taking a big gasping breath which causes a "whooping" sound. The cough can last for many weeks and can be worse at night.
- Some newborns may not cough at all but they can stop breathing and turn blue. Some babies have difficulties feeding and can choke or gag.
- Older children and adults may just have a cough that lasts for many weeks. They may not have the whoop.

How is it spread?

- Whooping cough is spread when an infectious person coughs bacteria into the air which can be inhaled by people nearby. If they are not treated early, people with whooping cough are infectious in the first three weeks of their illness.
- Whooping cough spreads easily through families, childcare centres and at school.

Who is at risk?

- Anyone can get whooping cough. People living in the same household as someone with whooping cough are especially at risk.
- Immunisation reduces the risk of infection but immunity fades over time. You can still get whooping cough even if you've been immunised.

How is it prevented?

Whooping cough vaccines provide good protection from infection but immunity fades which means that boosters are needed.

Immunisation for babies

- Babies need to be immunised at 2 months, 4 months, 6 months and 18 months. The first dose can be given as early as 6 weeks of age.

- Getting your baby vaccinated on time gives them some protection when they are most at risk of severe illness.
- If your baby's vaccines are overdue, see your GP now to catch up.

Immunisation for older children

- A whooping cough booster is needed at 4 years of age.
- Check if your child has been vaccinated. Look at their Blue Book, speak to your GP or ring the Australian Immunisation Register on 1800 653 809.
- A second whooping cough booster is given in high school through the NSW School –based Vaccination Program.

Immunisation for adults

A booster for adults is recommended for:

- women who are in the third trimester of pregnancy, preferably at 28 weeks. Free vaccine is provided through GPs and hospital antenatal clinics.
- other adult household members, grandparents and carers of infants under 12 months of age.
- adults working with young children, especially health care and child care workers.

If you are a close contact of someone with whooping cough:

- If you have been exposed to someone with whooping cough early in their illness while they are infectious, watch out for symptoms and see your doctor if you get a new cough.
- Some babies and some pregnant women need antibiotics to prevent whooping cough infection if they have had significant contact with an infectious person.

How is it diagnosed?

Your doctor may ask about your symptoms and whether you've had any contact with whooping cough. If your doctor thinks you have whooping cough, a swab from the back of the nose or throat can confirm the diagnosis.

How is it treated?

- Some babies may need treatment in hospital or in intensive care.
- Antibiotics are used to treat whooping cough in the early stages and can help prevent spreading whooping cough to others. People who are not treated early with the right antibiotics can spread the infection in the first 3 weeks of their illness. After 5 days of antibiotics, you are normally no longer infectious.
- The cough often continues for many weeks, despite antibiotics.

What is the public health response?

Doctors and laboratories must confidentially notify cases of pertussis to the local public health unit. Public health unit staff can advise on the best way to stop further spread.

Infectious children are restricted from going to pre-school and school. Unimmunised contacts may be excluded from child care unless they take the special antibiotics.

Identify - Protect – Prevent

NSW Health whooping cough campaign:

<http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/Infectious/whoopingcough/Pages/default.aspx>

For further information please call your local public health unit on 1300 066 055 or visit the New South Wales Health website www.health.nsw.gov.au