

During their schooling, young people experience a variety of situations related to various issues of health and well-being. On this sheet, you will find specific intervention guidelines that have been developed to support the work of stakeholders who plan and implement health promotion and prevention actions.

To see all the health-related recommendations presented in the EKIP reference framework: [Visit the School-based interventions section](#)

Infections refer to the introduction into the body of microbes or infectious agents (viruses, bacteria, parasites or fungi) that can multiply and cause injury or disease. A person can be infected and have no symptoms, even though they may be contagious. Infectious diseases, such as streptococcal infections and pediculosis (lice), result from a disruption in the normal function of the body due to invasion by an infectious agent. They manifest through a variety of signs and symptoms.

Note: Sexually transmissible and blood-borne infections (STBBIs) are discussed in the sheet on [Sexuality](#).

ACTIONS TO BE PRIORITIZED IN SCHOOLS SHOULD:

Aim to prevent infections and infectious diseases through:

- basic hygiene, such as for colds or gastroenteritis
- vaccination, in the case of measles or meningitis



SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

Dispel myths about hygiene, especially about lice. Pediculosis is:

- common and often asymptomatic
- not a sign of uncleanliness
- not a vector for the transmission of serious diseases



KEYWORDS

- Bacteria
- Hygiene
- Infectious disease
- Vaccination
- Germs
- Immunization
- Microbes
- Viruses



See also the sheet dedicated to [General recommendations for health and well-being actions in schools](#), which are not linked to a specific theme.

