

What is the School Entry Medical?

This free examination is performed in the interests of public health care.

The School Entry Medical offers the option of having the child examined again in addition to the U9 Early Detection Medical.

The U9 with a pediatrician or family doctor is designed for all children between 60 and 64 months old. Both the U9 and the School Entry Medical are extremely important.

- The U9 is performed to detect any acute or chronic illnesses and development delays that the child may have.
- The School Entry Medical is designed to clarify that the child is healthy enough to meet the requirements of the everyday school day.

The School Entry Medical can have two constituent parts:

- The School Entry Screening for all children
- In individual cases: an examination by a school doctor

The parents receive a certificate of attendance at the School Entry Medical to present to the school.

The School Entry Medical is obligatory for all children that will be eligible for school in the coming year. Even if a child enters school at an earlier age than the norm, the child must still undergo a school entry medical before starting school.

Who examines the child?

The School Entry Screening is performed by a socio-medical assistant. The school doctor examination is performed by a "Gesundheitsamt" (Department of Health) doctor. A second appointment can be required for this in individual cases.

What is the School Entry Screening?

- The socio-medical assistant records the child's health history, weight and height.
- Special equipment is used to test the child's sight and hearing.
- The child's speech and motor development are examined. The child is given some tasks to perform for this (some speech to repeat or something to draw, for example).
- The socio-medical assistant checks through the vaccination book for possible vaccination gaps.
- Using the yellow booklet, they can tell whether or not the U9 has been performed.



When is a child examined by a doctor?



If proof that the U9 has been performed cannot be provided, a school doctor examination after the School Entry Screening is compulsory.

For children that have already had the U9 there is the option of having a school doctor examination, if anomalies have been uncovered with either,

- the School Entry Screening or with the U9 or
- the parents would like this, with, for example:
 - Uncertainties regarding holding back or early school enrolment.
 - Medical results that could play a role in the later everyday school day.

What advantages does the School Entry Medical have ...

... for the child?

- Sight and hearing are tested, so that the child can follow class optimally right from day one. Help can often be provided quickly and easily with problems, e.g. by wearing glasses or having a seat closer to the front of the class.



- If, for example, motor development delays are discovered with a child, the parents are informed of this, and are advised accordingly about their options to help.
- Vaccinations are frequently forgotten, and the child then has insufficient protection. Missing vaccinations can be brought up to date by a pediatrician or family doctor following a vaccination consultation.

... for the parents?

Sometimes parents are not sure if they should enroll their child for school, especially if the child is among the younger ones of an age group. Some children would be currently overtaxed during the everyday school day.

The information from the examination results is a valuable decision-making aid for parents in such situations.

The school, however, is responsible for the final decision about school enrolment.

Other things you should know:

Attendance at the Early Detection Medicals U1 to U9 is compulsory for all children in accordance with Article 14 of the Law on Public Health and Consumer Protection since 16 May 2008.

Think in good time about your child having the U9 Early Detection Medical!

If a child does not have the U9 with a pediatrician or family doctor and does not attend a school doctor examination, then the local health authority is obliged to inform the respective youth welfare office in accordance with Article 14 of the Law on Public Health and Consumer Protection.

Information on the Internet:

Current legislative texts for reference

Art. 80 of the Bavarian Law on Education and Teaching
(*Bayerisches Gesetz über das Erziehungs- und Unterrichtswesen - BayEUG*)

www.gesetze-bayern.de/Content/Document/BayEUG-80

Art. 14 of the Law on Public Health and Consumer Protection
(*Gesundheitsdienst- und Verbraucherschutzgesetz – GDVG*)

www.gesetze-bayern.de/Content/Document/BayGDVG-14

School health care ordinance (Schulgesundheitspflegeverordnung – SchulgespflV)

www.gesetze-bayern.de/Content/Document/BaySchulgespflV

School regulations for primary and secondary schools in Bavaria (*Volksschulordnung – VSO*)

www.gesetze-bayern.de/Content/Document/BayVSO

On the topic of child health by the Federal Centre for Health Education (*Bundeszentrale für gesundheitliche Aufklärung*):

www.kindergesundheit-info.de/

You will find the results of earlier school entry medicals here:

www.lgl.bayern.de/schuleingangsuntersuchung

And not forgetting ...

... we wish all children starting school the best start possible and lots of fun and success with their learning!

Herausgeber: Bayerisches Landesamt für
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Bildnachweis: Bayerisches Landesamt für Gesundheit und
Lebensmittelsicherheit (LGL)
Stand: Juli 2017 (10. Auflage)
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Department of Health Stamp

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The School Entry Medical