



Illness Protocol 2020/21

General Health Considerations

Your child should attend school if they are:

1. Able to fully participate in classroom activities and break without the use of
2. fever/symptom-reducing medicine (paracetamol, ibuprofen, cough syrup etc.)
3. Are not aware of having been in contact with any confirmed covid-19 case in the last 14 days
4. Have not had, in the last 48 hours, any of the following symptoms:
 - Fever or chills;
 - Cough or worse than usual cough;
 - Unusual fatigue;
 - Unusual shortness of breath when I speak or make a small effort;
 - Unusual muscle pain and / or aches;
 - Unexplained headaches;
 - Loss of taste or smell;
 - Vomiting;
 - Unusual diarrhoea

Your child will be sent home if they present with a general illness - i.e. they appear or complain of feeling unwell or they have a suspected communicable disease.

In the event a student presents in the medical centre with Covid-19 type symptoms (see list above) the student will be sent home immediately as a precaution.

Symptomatic students will be held in a designated Isolation Room (and will be required to wear a medical mask until they can be picked up by their parents/guardian). PPE will also be worn by nursing staff. Parents/emergency contacts will be expected to collect the student by car in order to avoid possible spread on public transport.

In the event of suspected Covid-19 infection you should arrange for testing and not return to school until you have the results. <https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/coronavirus-covid-19/testing-and-tracing/>

If the results are positive, you must follow government guidelines regarding quarantine and self-isolation for the family. The clear medical advice is to immediately self-isolate at home for at least 10 days from when the symptoms started and 14 days for the rest of the household. After 10 days, if they are still symptomatic they must continue to self-isolate until they feel better. This should include being temperature free for 48 hours without the use of fever-reducing medicine (e.g. paracetamol, aspirin, ibuprofen etc).

Note: They do not need to self-isolate if they only have a cough or loss of sense of smell/taste after 10 days, as these symptoms can last for several weeks after the infection has gone.

Isolation and Quarantine rules

If a member of the family that lives in the same household displays any Covid-19 symptoms, the whole family household must self-isolate for 14 days. The student **must** not come to school during this time. The 14-day period starts from the day when the first person in the household became ill/displayed symptoms.

If the Covid-19 results are negative, students must be symptom and fever free for at least 48 hours before returning to school.

Return to School After Illness

- On return to school following absence due to an illness or isolation, students must be checked by the Nurse upon arrival to school, before going to the classroom;
- Students who arrive with fever of 37.8 or higher, or have taken fever reducing medication will not be given access to the classroom and parents will be notified to pick up their child immediately;
- When the child returns to school, he/she must be fit enough to participate in school activities.

Siblings at the same school

If one of your children is unwell, for example with a fever, this raises the question as to whether their sibling should come to school.

In line with school policy, the unwell child will need to be off school. As fever is one of the common symptoms of Covid-19 we would recommend that your child be tested.

We would ask that the sibling does not come to school until the test results are known.

	The condition	What to do	Absence classification/work
A	My child has one or more of the symptoms of Covid-19 cough (usually dry), high temperature difficulty breathing, sudden loss of smell/taste.	Do not send your child to school. Arrange for a Covid-19 test. Stay off school for at least 10 days, and until they have been without symptoms for two days. Family self-isolate for 14 days. They may be able to stop self-isolating earlier than 10 days if tested with a negative result.	Authorised absence.
B	My child is well, but someone else in the household has one or more of the common symptoms of Covid-19 cough (usually dry),	Your child must self-isolate with the family for 14 days and must not come to school during this time. The 14-day period starts from the day when the first person in the household became ill. You	Authorised absence. Remote learning provided through Show My Homework and/or

	fever, difficulty breathing, sudden loss of smell/taste.	may be able to stop self-isolating earlier than 14 days if you get a negative test result.	MS Teams.
C	My child has tested positive for Covid-19.	<p>Do not send your child to school. Inform the school. They must Isolate for 10 days and the family for 14 days. Everyone in your support bubble must also keep self-isolating. They must keep self-isolating if they have any of these symptoms after 10 days:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a high temperature or feeling hot and shivery; a runny nose or sneezing; feeling or being sick; diarrhoea; <p>Only stop self-isolating when these symptoms have gone.</p>	Authorised absence.
D	My child has one or more of the common symptoms of Covid-19 but has tested <u>NEGATIVE for Covid-19.</u>	Do not send your child to school until they have been without symptoms for at least 48 hours (except loss of smell/taste, which can take longer to come back)	Authorised absence.
E	<p>My child has had close personal contact with someone who has tested positive for Covid-19. close contact means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> face to face contact with an infected individual for any length of time, within 1 metre, including being coughed on, a face to face conversation, or unprotected physical contact (skin-to-skin) proximity contacts - extended close contact (within 1 to 2 metres for more than 15 minutes) with an infected individual travelling in a small 	<p>Do not send your child to school for 14 days following the positive diagnosis of the affected person with whom your child has had contact. Your child should observe the quarantine guidelines. Only send your child back to school if s/he does not develop symptoms during that time or is tested negative.</p> <p>Household members of those contacts who are sent home do not need to self-isolate themselves unless the child, young person or staff member who is self-isolating subsequently develops symptoms. If someone in a class or group that has been asked to self-isolate develops symptoms themselves within their 14-day isolation period they should follow ‘stay at home: guidance for households with possible or confirmed coronavirus (COVID-19) infection’. They</p>	<p>Authorised absence.</p> <p>Remote Learning provided through Show My Homework and/or MS Teams.</p>

	vehicle, like a car, with an infected person	<p>should get a test, and:</p> <p>if the test delivers a negative result, they must remain in isolation for the remainder of the 14-day isolation period. This is because they could still develop the coronavirus (COVID-19) within the remaining days.</p> <p>if the test result is positive, they should inform their setting immediately, and must isolate for at least 10 days from the onset of their symptoms (which could mean the self-isolation ends before or after the original 14-day isolation period). Their household should self-isolate for at least 14 days from when the symptomatic person first had symptoms, following ‘stay at home: guidance for households with possible or confirmed coronavirus (COVID-19) infection’</p>	
F	My child has a pre-existing medical condition (high blood pressure, diabetes, cardiovascular disease, chronic respiratory disease or cancer) which puts them in the special risk categories for Covid-19.	Follow advice from your GP or specialist practitioner and inform the school if the doctor’s advice is to keep the child home.	<p>Authorised absence.</p> <p>GP letter required.</p> <p>Remote learning provided through SMH and/or MS Teams.</p>
G	I have a family member living within my household who is in the Special Risk categories.	<p>If your child lives in a household with someone who is extremely clinically vulnerable, as set out in the COVID-19 guidance (https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/guidance-on-shielding-and-protecting-extremely-vulnerable-persons-from-covid-19) it is advised they only attend school if stringent social distancing can be adhered to.</p>	<p>If families choose to quarantine child preventively - unauthorised absence.</p> <p>If based on medical advice, with a letter authorised absence.</p> <p>Remote learning provided through Show My Homework and/or MS Teams</p>
H	I don’t feel comfortable with the decision to keep school	Guideline state that healthy children	Unauthorised

	<p>open, and despite government advice, I want to keep my child at home.</p>	<p>should attend school.</p>	<p>absence. In the event of a prolonged absence, the DSL will contact home and open conversation with parents about the return to school. External agencies will be consulted if necessary.</p>
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