



Public Health
England

Protecting and improving the nation's health

COVID-19 Educational and Childcare Settings

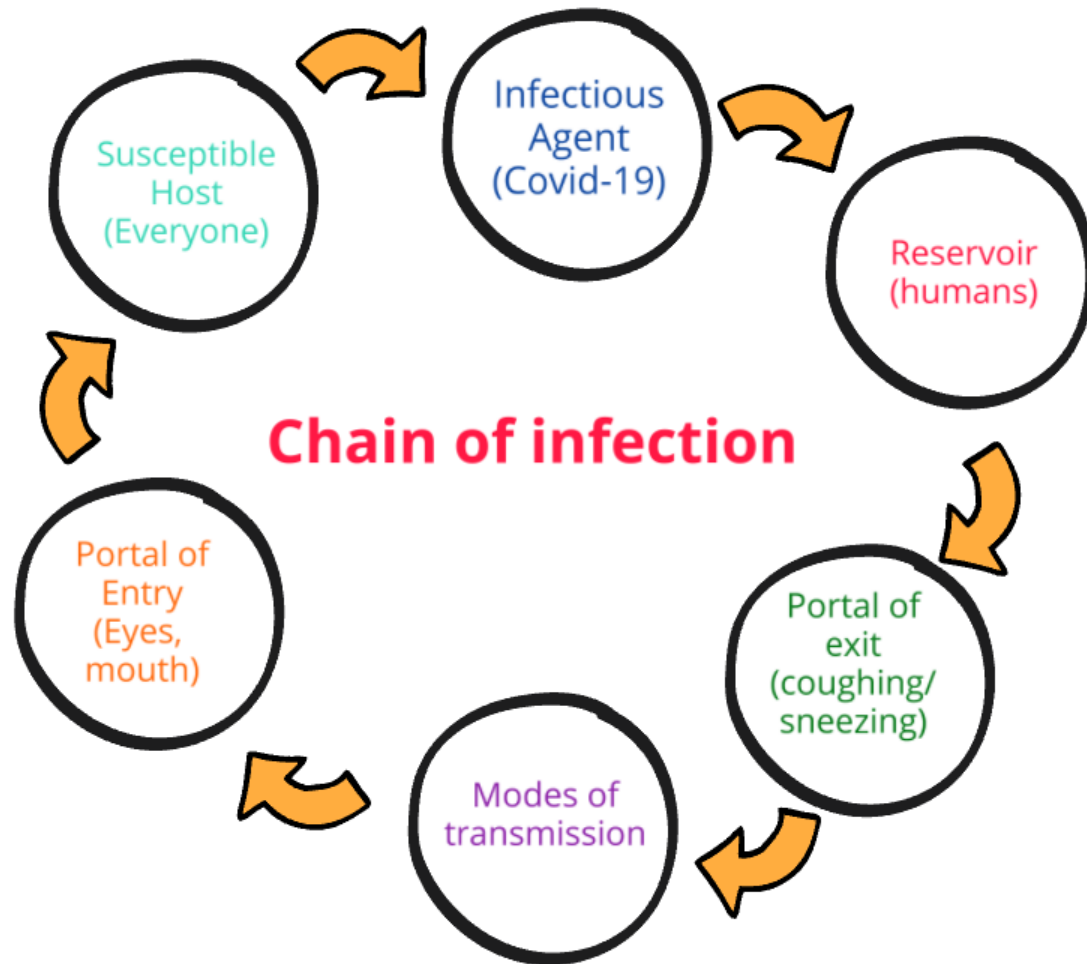
Delivered by the South West Health Protection Team

What we will cover today

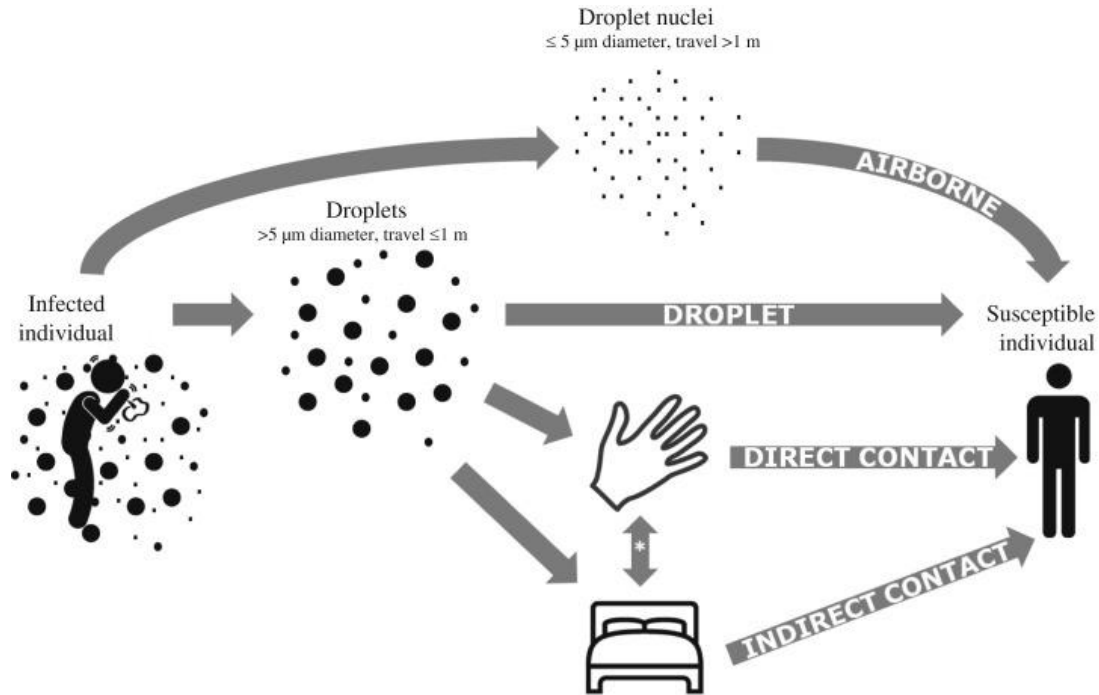
- 1. Recap on infection prevention principles**
- 2. Scenarios to illustrate this**
- 3. Key resources**



1. Recap of infection prevention



Droplet transmission routes



* Transmission routes involving a combination of hand & surface = indirect contact.



All of these measures help to prevent the spread of infection and will therefore protect staff and children

Principles

People with symptoms = possible case

Isolate- do not come to setting!

Get tested- NHS portal/ 119



People with a positive test = confirmed case

Isolate the case

Contacts isolate for 14 days



**Incubation Period =
time between exposure to the virus and developing symptoms
= up to 14 days (most likely shorter)**



Infectious period = from 48 hours prior to symptom onset (or date of swab) to 7 days after

A few definitions!

Case (possible vs confirmed case)

COVID-19 Case Definition: (as of 18/05/20)• A high temperature• A new, continuous cough• A loss of, or change to, your sense of smell or taste

Contact

Direct close contacts: Face to face contact with a case for any length of time within 1m eg being coughed on, a face to face conversation, unprotected physical contact (skin to skin)

This includes exposure within 1 metre for 1 minute or longer

For educational settings, children and staff within the class and or bubble will fall into this category

Proximity contacts: Extended close contact (within 2m for more than 15 minutes) with a case
Travelled in a small vehicle with a case

Household of CONTACTS do not need to isolate

Outbreak

2 or more CONFIRMED cases in the same group or class

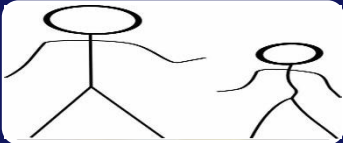
Cluster

2 or more confirmed cases among students or staff in the same setting within 14 days

PPE



Cleaners: gloves and aprons



Accompanying/ caring for suspected/ confirmed case: gloves, aprons, masks +/- eye protection



Risk assess need for eye protection: Splashes?
Coughing? Vomiting? Spitting?



Safe removal of PPE and thorough handwashing after removal

Scenario 1- what would you do? .../1

A child becomes unwell whilst at the setting and is displaying COVID symptoms and their parents can't collect them straight away

- **Isolate the child in a room** behind closed doors until collected by parent/guardians/carers
- Young people who can make their own way home can do so but should avoid using public transport or coming into contact with others
- **If isolation is not possible**, they should be moved to an area at least 2 metres from other people
- If adult needs to accompany to child and needs to come **within 2m of the child** they need to wear PPE- gloves, mask (FRSM), apron +/- eye protection
- **If child needs to go to the bathroom**, this should be a separate bathroom and the bathroom should be cleaned thoroughly with standard cleaning products before being used by others

cont'd....

Scenario 1 cont'd...

/2

- **What happens to the other children in the bubble?**
nothing at this point
- **What happens to the teacher in the bubble?**
nothing
- **What happens to the staff member who has assisted the child?**
nothing

If the child's test is then positive how will they find out?

- parent will get a text message and an email
- asked to complete an email questionnaire describing contacts and activities
- when an educational setting is mentioned it will be flagged to PHE Health Protection Team who will contact the educational setting and the parent
- **What will happen if the child has a positive result?**
follow guidance for a confirmed case **CALL THE HPT ON 0300 303 8162**

Scenario 2: An immediate family member (who lives in the same household) of a child who attends my setting, has a confirmed case of COVID.

- The child and the household need to self isolate for 14 days and get tested if they develop symptoms
- No action is needed by the setting unless family member has spent time in the setting

Contacts of contacts DO NOT need to isolate



Father of child confirmed with COVID-19



Whole household has to isolate (including children coming to your setting)

People in setting have not had contact with the father

Therefore they do NOT need to isolate

Other close contacts have to isolate

People who have been in contact with contact- do not isolate



Scenario 3

A child who attends my setting, travels to my setting on transport with pupils from the same setting who are all in different bubbles and members of the public has become unwell with COVID symptoms

- This is a possible case
- Isolate child and advise them to get tested
- Household members need to isolate
- Call PHE Health Protection Team to discuss communications and cleaning
- Bubbles do not isolate ***unless*** the case is confirmed
- Official contact tracing **will not happen** until the case tests positive

Scenario 4: A child who was at setting yesterday became unwell overnight with COVID symptoms

Scenario 5: A staff member has COVID symptoms while at setting

- Possible cases
- Test and isolate those with symptoms
- Don't need to send anyone else home to isolate unless they are part of the same household as the possible case
- Call PHE Health Protection Team to discuss cleaning and any communications
- Official contact tracing will not happen until the case is confirmed

Scenario 6

A child who attends after school club has tested positive – impact for all the bubbles of the other children who attend after school provision?

Key actions:

Call the HPT on 0300 303 8162

- Identify and isolate of contacts
- Test those with symptoms
- Clean any 'contaminated' areas
- Communicate with parents/ others

Communications and media handling

The process

- Local authority comms to lead on local comms - will receive regular updates from PHE comms about cases and outbreaks in education settings.
- LA comms will always involve setting staff in signing off any reactive statements they are working on (or the comms lead if a university or part of an academy) as well as PHE comms.

Dealing with media approaches

- Settings **do not** need to speak to the media – please contact your LA comms team for support.
- If you do take a call from a journalist, avoid giving away too much detail or mentioning numbers of staff / pupils affected as this risks disclosing patient-identifiable information.
- If media persist in contacting you, either in person, via phone or email, then the best course of action is to look to the Police for support.

Academies

- If academies have their own comms teams, please make sure to link up with the LA and PHE comms team before issuing any statements.



Clinically vulnerable groups

Pregnant members of staff

<https://www.rcog.org.uk/globalassets/documents/guidelines/2020-04-27-occupational--health--advice--for--employers-and--pregnant-women.pdf>

Extremely clinically vulnerable

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/guidance-on-shielding-and-protecting-extremely-vulnerable-persons-from-covid-19/guidance-on-shielding-and-protecting-extremely-vulnerable-persons-from-covid-19>

Clinically vulnerable

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/coronavirus-covid-19-guidance-on-vulnerable-children-and-young-people/coronavirus-covid-19-guidance-on-vulnerable-children-and-young-people>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/preparing-for-the-wider-opening-of-schools-from-1-june/planning-guide-for-primary-schools>

Resources

NHS Resources and videos

- 🕒 [Handwashing for teachers](#)
- 🕒 [Handwashing for children](#)
- 🕒 [Coronavirus factsheet for kids](#)

eBug

<https://e-bug.eu/>

PHE webcasts for all professionals working in educational settings

- [Breaking the chain of infection](#)

Any questions?

Please contact the health protection team:
swhpt@phe.gov.uk

Tel: 0300 303 8162



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Extra information

Laundry

- Use the warmest water setting and dry items completely. Dirty laundry that has been in contact with an unwell person can be washed with other people's items.
- Do not shake dirty laundry, this minimises the possibility of dispersing virus through the air.
- Clean and disinfect anything used for transporting laundry with your usual products, in line with the cleaning guidance above.
- People dealing with laundry from a suspected/ confirmed case should wear gloves and aprons when handling the laundry

Waste

Waste from people with symptoms of COVID-19, waste from cleaning of areas where they have been (including disposable cloths and tissues):

- should be put in a plastic rubbish bag and tied when full
- the plastic bag should then be placed in a second bin bag and tied
- it should be put in a suitable and secure place and marked for storage for 72 hours. Waste should be stored safely and securely kept away from children
- You should not put your waste in communal waste areas until the waste has been stored for at least 72 hours. Storing for 72 hours saves unnecessary waste movements and minimises the risk to waste operatives

