



Guidance for what to do if a child shows symptoms of coronavirus in school

Key Principles

Children who have been classed as clinically extremely vulnerable due to pre-existing medical conditions should continue to shield and schools should continue to support learning at home.

Children who live in a household with someone who is extremely clinically vulnerable should only attend school if stringent social distancing can be adhered to and they are able to understand and follow social distancing rules.

Children with symptoms of coronavirus or who are self-isolating due to symptoms in their household must not attend.

Schools will ensure:

- Frequent hand cleaning and good hygiene practices;
- Regular cleaning of settings;
- Minimising contact and mixing
- Avoiding contact with any children showing symptoms;
- Good respiratory hygiene by promoting the 'catch it, bin it, kill it approach.
- Children whose care routine already involves the use of PPE due to their intimate care needs will continue to receive their care in the same way.

If a child becomes unwell during the school day, showing symptoms of coronavirus:

Isolate the child from other children and staff. If possible, this should be in a room where a window can be opened for ventilation.

The supervising member of staff should wear a fluid resistant face mask if a safe distance of 2 metres cannot be maintained.

If contact with the child is required, disposable gloves, apron and a fluid-resistant face mask should be worn by the supervising adult.

If there is a risk of splashing to the eyes, for example, from coughing, spitting, or vomiting then eye protection should also be worn.

If the child needs to go to the bathroom while waiting to be collected, they should use a separate bathroom, if possible. The bathroom should be cleaned and disinfected before being used by anyone else.

PPE should be worn by staff caring for the child while they await collection if a distance of 2 metres cannot be maintained.

The child must be sent home.

If no contact can be made with parents/carers, inform emergency contacts that the child must be collected from school.

The supervising member of staff should accompany the child to the school exit and maintain social distancing.

In an emergency, call 999 if the child becomes seriously ill.

A child showing symptoms should isolate for 14 days and not return to school during this time.

A member of staff who has helped someone showing symptoms of coronavirus does not need to go home unless they develop symptoms themselves. They should wash their hands thoroughly for 20 seconds after any contact with someone who is unwell.

Symptoms of Coronavirus	Additional Symptoms Seen in Children
Fever	Tummy pain
Cough	Vomiting or diarrhoea
Sore throat	A rash
Fast breathing	Red, cracked lips
Chills	Red eyes
Shaking with chills	Swelling of the hands or feet
Muscle pain	Joint pain
Headache	Dizziness
Loss of taste or smell	Vision problems
	Headache
	Looking pale

This Guidance should be used in conjunction with the school's Health and Safety Policy, Infection Control Policy and First Aid Policy.

This guidance has been developed from a range of resources including: HSC Guidance on infection control in schools; DfE Guidance on actions for education and childcare settings preparing for wider opening from 1st June (14th May 2020); Public Health and DfE Covid-19 guidance for educational settings (15th May 2020); Safe Working in education, childcare and children's social care settings, including the use of personal protective equipment (14th May 2020).

This guidance will be reviewed as new information and DfE updates are published.