

Out of Schools Provision

COVID 19

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This PowerPoint was created for a webinar on the 23.7.2020 and was last updated on the 30.7.2020 to reflect the changes in self-isolation guidance (and include additional links to documents), it may not be up to date after this date. Government guidance is updated frequently, so for the most up to date advice please refer to online government guidance, including the COVID-19 guidance protective measures for out of schools settings. Additionally all organisations providing out of schools provision should ensure that they review and implement the guidance in the COVID-19 guidance protective measures for out of schools settings document.

Introduction

- It is thought that transmission of coronavirus mainly occurs via **respiratory droplets** generated during breathing, talking, coughing, singing, and sneezing.
- Preventing the spread of coronavirus in places of worship involves preventing:
 - direct transmission**, for instance, when in close contact with someone who has COVID-19.
 - indirect transmission**, for instance, touching contaminated surfaces and then touching face.
- **The most common symptoms of COVID-19 are:**
 - a new continuous cough
 - a high temperature
 - a loss of, or change in, your normal sense of taste or smell (**anosmia**)
- Anyone experiencing any of the three main COVID-19 symptoms outlined above should **self-isolate** immediately, [follow the government's self-isolation guidance](#), and arrange a test for COVID-19. Their household (and support bubble) contacts should also self-isolate immediately
- Further information about COVID-19 symptoms (and what to do if you have them) is available at [nhs.uk](#)

Other COVID-19 symptoms



Fatigue



Sore throat



Muscle pain



Headache



Shortness of breath
or chest tightness

Severity of COVID 19

- For most people COVID-19 will be a mild to moderate illness, but some people will become severely unwell.
- COVID-19 can make anyone seriously ill, but for some people the risk is higher.
- People with some **underlying health conditions** are at higher risk of becoming seriously ill if they catch COVID-19 and are classified as extremely clinically vulnerable or clinically vulnerable to COVID-19, the NHS provides a [list](#) of these conditions.
- **Being older, male, or of Black or Asian ethnicity** also increase the risk of someone developing a more severe illness if they are infected with COVID-19.
- Barnet council have developed a separate risk assessment template for their staff, that you may want to review as an example to help with considering individual staff risk, and suggested actions you can take to support staff.

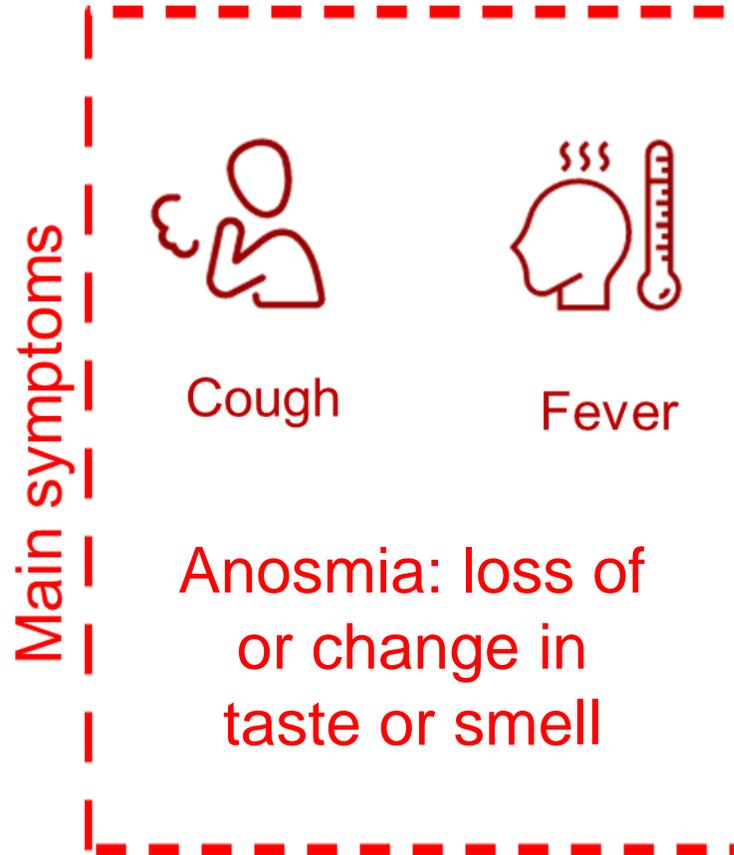
Clinically vulnerable staff

- Clinically extremely vulnerable individuals, should follow the latest government advice on shielding in order to keep themselves safe. From Saturday 1 August the guidance will be relaxed so clinically extremely vulnerable people will no longer be advised to shield. Those who need to work and cannot do so from home will be advised to return to work for the moment as long as their workplace is coronavirus (COVID-19) secure (see [government guidance on shielding](#)).
- Clinically vulnerable individuals may also be at higher risk of severe illness (for example, people with some pre-existing conditions as set out in the [Staying at home and away from others \(social distancing guidance\)](#) have been advised to take extra care in observing social distancing. **Employers should support them to do this.**
- If any clinically vulnerable individuals, including those that are clinically extremely vulnerable, cannot work from home, they should be offered an individual discussion with their manager to ensure the **safest** available on-site roles. **However, where they can work from home they should continue to be supported to do this.**
- Barnet council have developed a separate risk assessment template for their staff, that you may want to review as an example to help when considering actions you can take to support staff who are at additional risk.
- Where someone is extremely clinically vulnerable we would **still recommended that they work from home** wherever possible. Where this is not possible we recommend that they are only placed in **low risk roles** (e.g. no close personal care activities, or regular exposure to numerous and unknown persons) **where stringent hygiene and social distancing controls are in place.** Further government guidance about work and employment for people who are extremely clinically vulnerable can be found [here](#).

COVID-19 and Children

- The scientific evidence suggests that there is a moderate to high degree of confidence that the susceptibility to clinical disease of younger children (up to age 11 to 13) is lower than for adults.
 - However, it remains important that protective measures are in place and transmission is still possible.
- For older children, there is not enough evidence yet to determine whether susceptibility to clinical disease is different to adults

What if a child or staff member has COVID-19 symptoms?



- They need to self isolate (along with their household) in line with [government guidance](#).
- Advise that they should get tested.
- If they have medical concerns advise they call 111, call their GP, or in an emergency dial 999.
- In addition to the above staff and children aged 5 (or over) can also use 111 online for non-urgent medical queries (this service is not for under 5s).
- **If you have any concerns about public health actions contact LBB public health**
- Information on testing is available here: <https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/coronavirus-covid-19/testing-and-tracing/get-a-test-to-check-if-you-have-coronavirus/>

9 If someone develops COVID-19 symptoms in school

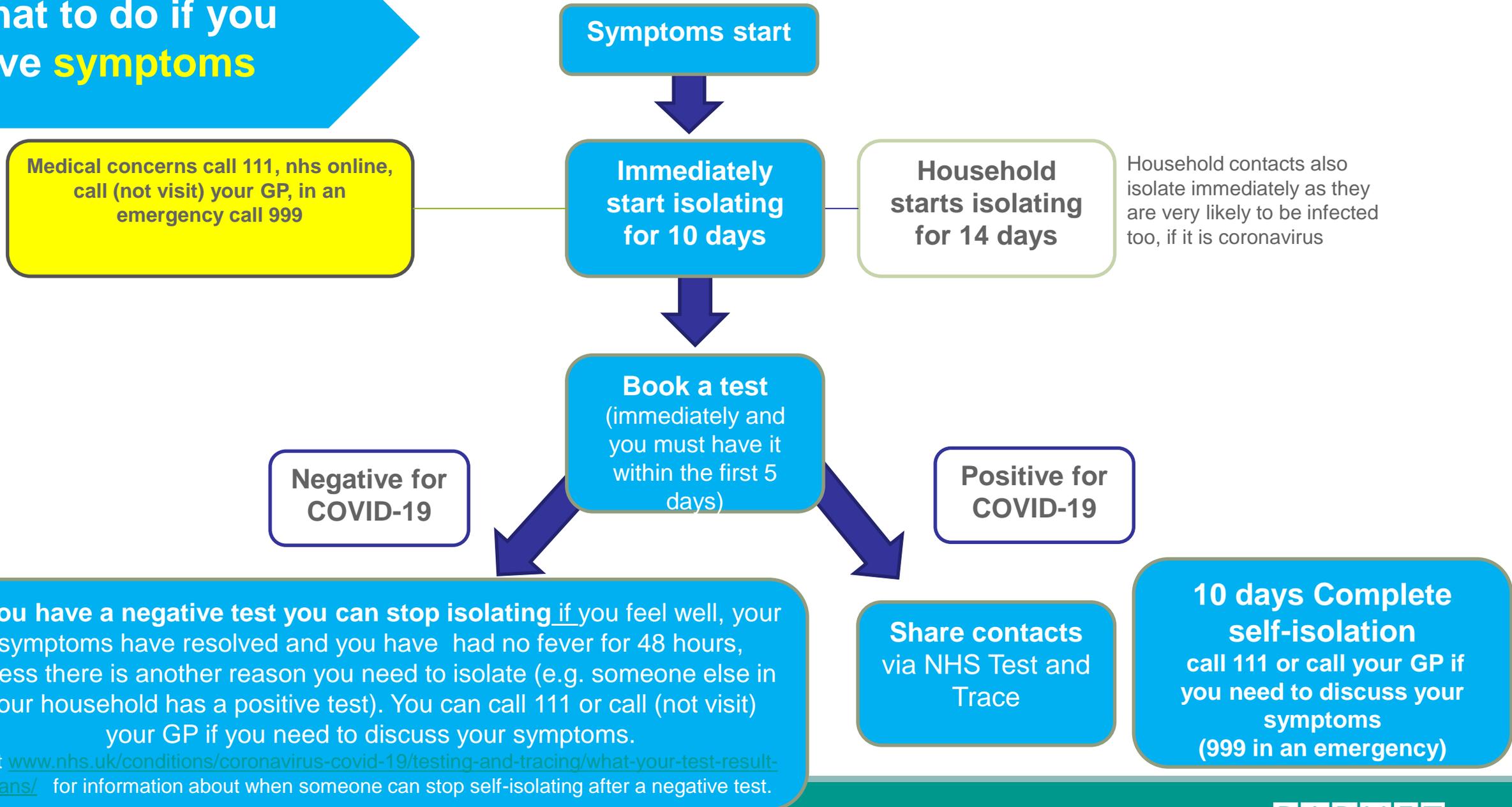


- Anyone displaying any of the main COVID-19 symptoms whilst in your setting should be isolated until they can return home, even if they appear otherwise well.
- If 2m distance cannot be kept then appropriate PPE should be worn (see [guidance](#)).
- *Advise that they should to self isolate at home (along with their household), obtain a COVID-19 test, and seek medical help if necessary*
- Areas where the possible case have been should be cleaned (in line with COVID-19: cleaning in non-healthcare settings)

The NHS Test and Trace Service



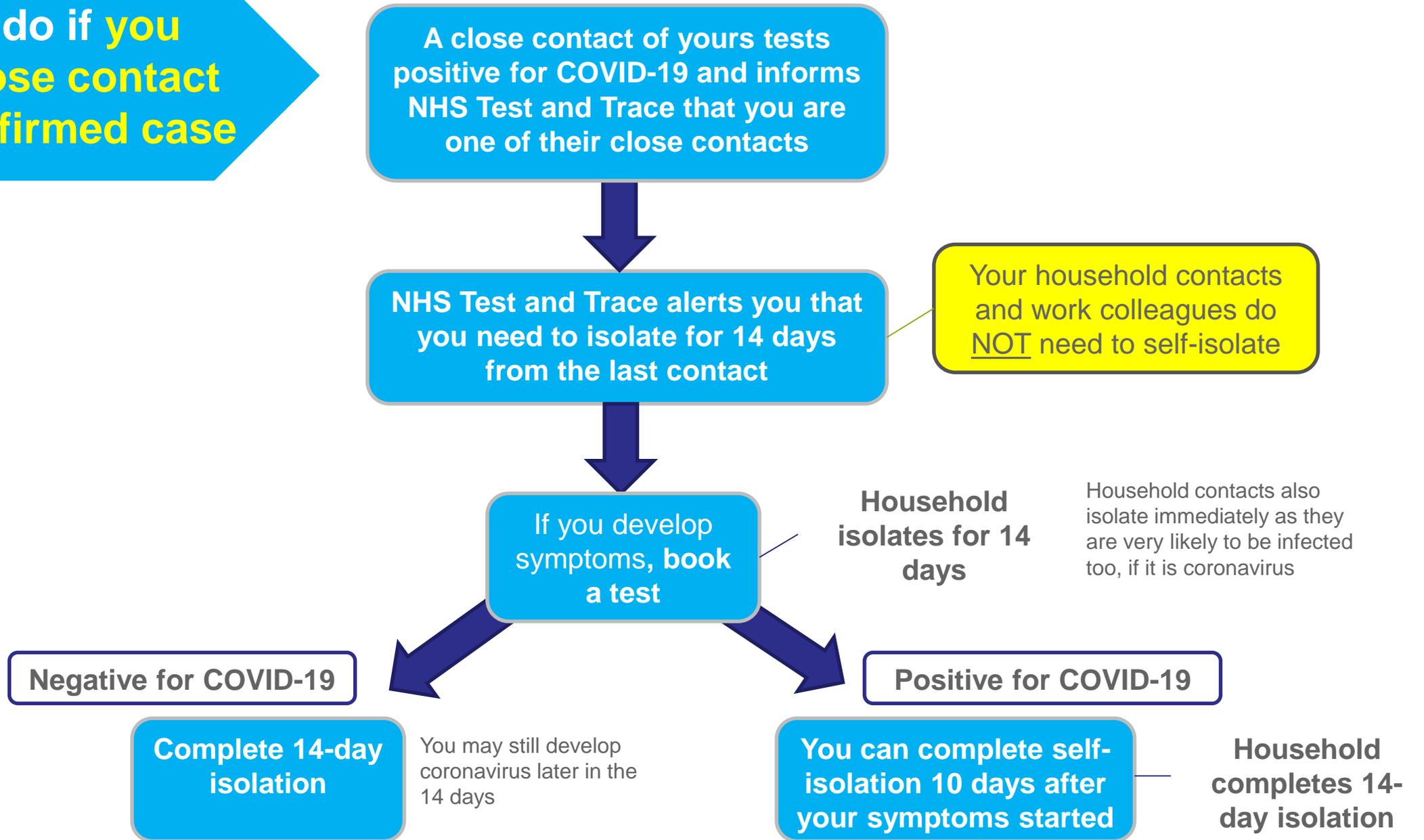
What to do if you have **symptoms**



If you have a negative test you can stop isolating if you feel well, your symptoms have resolved and you have had no fever for 48 hours, unless there is another reason you need to isolate (e.g. someone else in your household has a positive test). You can call 111 or call (not visit) your GP if you need to discuss your symptoms.

Visit www.nhs.uk/conditions/coronavirus-covid-19/testing-and-tracing/what-your-test-result-means/ for information about when someone can stop self-isolating after a negative test.

What to do if you are a close contact of a confirmed case



What to do if you have a possible or confirmed case of COVID-19

This information is correct at the time of writing, but for the most up to date information on COVID-19 testing in children please visit: www.nhs.uk/conditions/coronavirus-covid-19/symptoms/coronavirus-in-children/

Setting is informed that an individual has symptoms

Setting advises affected individual to **self-isolate** for 10 days in line with national [guidance](#) and [get tested](#) (as [soon as possible](#) and within 5 days).
Household to isolate for 14 days.

1. Clean in line with guidance if required.
2. Normally close contacts from the setting do **NOT** need to isolate until the test result is available – if you have any questions/concerns (e.g. you are aware that the possible case is a contact of a confirmed case, there is already a confirmed case of COVID-19 in your setting, or you have any other concerns) please contact the London Coronavirus Response Cell OR Barnet Public Health Team to discuss.

Negative for COVID-19

People with a negative test can normally stop self isolating as long as they feel well, their symptoms have resolved and they have had no fever for 48 hours, and there is no other reason they need to self isolate (e.g. a household member with a positive test). Visit www.nhs.uk/conditions/coronavirus-covid-19/testing-and-tracing/what-your-test-result-means/ for further information about when someone can stop self-isolating after a negative test. If you have any concerns about whether a student or staff member can stop isolating and return to school please call public health to discuss.

Positive for COVID-19

“contacts self-isolate for 14 days”

1. **Call PHE London Coronavirus Response Cell (LCRC)** call 0300 303 0450/email LCRC@phe.gov.uk
2. **Also inform Barnet Public Health Team as soon as possible**

Public Health Team gives ongoing support to setting with:

- infection prevention and control, and
- Communications

If you have any general non-urgent queries about this document please email publichealth@barnet.gov.uk

What happens if there is a confirmed case of coronavirus (COVID-19) in a setting?

- Contact the London Coronavirus Response Cell (LCRC) LCRC@phe.gov.uk OR 0300 303 0450 and Barnet Public Health
- You can also contact Barnet Public Health Team if you want to discuss other cases of COVID within your provision.
- If anyone who has tested positive for COVID 19 has been in setting within the last 72 hours undertake enhanced cleaning of the areas they visited in line with COVID 19 [cleaning guidance](#)
- If you are concerned that anyone self isolating due to symptoms may need support to obtain essential items or be otherwise isolated please contact Community Hub on: 08082813210.
- We have produced an action card outlining for early years settings and schools. For further details you can go to the Barnet COVID-19 Outbreak Control Plan: <https://www.barnet.gov.uk/coronavirus-covid-19-latest-information-and-advice/barnet-local-covid-19-outbreak-control-plan>

Covid-19 Symptoms



Protecting staff

- Carry out a coronavirus (COVID-19) risk assessment (see the section [“Carrying out a risk assessment”](#) in this guidance) and ensure that your workplace is COVID-19 secure.
- Assess individual risk for staff members (e.g. clinical vulnerability or other risk factors) and support staff where they are at additional risk. Barnet council have developed a separate risk assessment template for their staff that you may want to review as an example to help with this.
- Develop cleaning, handwashing and hygiene procedures AND minimise contact with individuals who are unwell (by ensuring that those who have COVID-19 symptoms, or who have someone in their household who does, or have been advised by NHS Test & Trace to self-isolate, do not attend your setting). See the section [“Effective Infection Protection and Control”](#) in the government guidance.
- Help people to work from home where possible.
- Maintain social distancing, where possible.
- Where people cannot maintain social distancing, do everything practical to manage the transmission risk (including considering whether the activity needs to continue for you to operate).