

Coronavirus (Covid-19) symptoms, and procedure if someone shows them

Covid-19 symptoms

- **a high temperature:** this means you feel hot to touch on your chest or back (you do not need to measure temperature but the Kindergarten and office staff have contactless infrared forehead thermometers. They can be useful for monitoring the progression of a fever. (For instructions see Appendix.)
- **a new, continuous cough:** this means coughing a lot for more than an hour, or 3 or more coughing episodes in 24 hours (if you usually have a cough, it may be worse than usual)
- **a loss or change to your sense of smell or taste:** this means you've noticed you cannot smell or taste anything, or things smell or taste different to normal.

Check if you need coronavirus medical help - <https://gov.wales/check-if-you-need-coronavirus-medical-help>
<https://111.wales.nhs.uk/SelfAssessments/symptomcheckers/COVID19.aspx>

If a pupil shows symptoms, they must be isolated and the parents asked to take their child home as soon as possible. If a member of staff they must return home and follow the [self-isolation guidance](#). They should also [apply for a coronavirus test](#)

Protocol for responding to a suspected case of coronavirus.

- Anyone who begins to display coronavirus symptoms while in the Kindergarten or main school should be removed from their work area. They need to go home as soon as possible and follow government guidelines on [what to do if you or someone in your household develops symptoms](#).
- If a child has symptoms they will be kept in a separate room (boot room in Kindergarten, library in main school) with one member of staff if this is possible, and the parents contacted to collect their child.
- A facemask should be worn if a distance of 2 metres cannot be maintained from a child who is symptomatic and awaiting collection, and if contact is necessary, then disposable gloves, an apron and a facemask should be worn. If a dynamic risk assessment determines there is a risk of splashing to the eyes, for example from coughing or spitting, then eye protection should also be worn. Staff must be prepared to respond in line with the [guidance on protective measures in education and childcare settings](#) and [guidance on using PPE in education, childcare and children's social care settings](#).
- Once the child or member of staff has left the premises, remaining staff should follow the Enhanced Cleaning Procedure, which is based on [Cleaning of non-healthcare settings](#) to ensure areas they have been in are disinfected and any PPE and other waste is disposed of safely.
- Once Kindergarten and main school open to children, all staff and children who are attending will have access to a test if they display symptoms of Covid-19, and are encouraged to get tested in this scenario. Visit the [guidance on coronavirus testing and how to arrange to have a test](#).
- Where the child or staff member tests negative, they can return to Nant-y-Cwm and the fellow household members can end their self-isolation.
- If the child or staff member tests positive, the rest of their immediate group within their setting should be sent home and advised to self-isolate for 14 days. For childminding settings, this applies to everyone attending your setting who came into contact with the child or staff member. The other household members of those advised to self-isolate do not need to self-isolate unless the child or staff member they live with subsequently develops symptoms. Take appropriate steps to deputise responsibilities or arrange cover if affected members of staff fulfil designated roles, for example paediatric first aid, SENCO or safeguarding lead.
- As part of the national test and trace programme, if other cases are detected within the setting, Public Health Wales's local health protection teams will conduct a rapid investigation and will advise us on the most appropriate action to take. In some cases a larger group may be asked to self-isolate at home as a precautionary measure. Where settings are observing guidance on infection prevention and control, which will reduce risk of transmission, closure of the whole setting will not generally be necessary.
- Ensure that emergency contacts are updated in advance of wider opening and consider where these may need to change, for example if previous emergency contacts are in a shielded group. Plan how you will communicate your protocol to parents and carers and ensure they understand their role and will be available to collect their child if necessary.

What happens if there is an outbreak in a school?

If there are multiple cases of Covid-19 in school then experts from across the Welsh NHS and local government will work together to prevent ongoing transmission within the school. This will involve identifying those exposed, any child or staff member who is at increased risk and provide tailored infection control advice. Advice based on the assessment of each individual situation will be provided to support the school in preventing further spread.

The process should be handled sensitively and in confidence, for instance schools should not reveal anyone's identity.

Further information and questions and answers about Test, Trace, Protect can be found [on the Welsh Government website](#).

Personal protective equipment (PPE)

It is important to remember that physical distancing, hand hygiene and respiratory hygiene (catching a cough or sneeze in a tissue or covering the mouth and nose with an elbow or sleeve) remain strongly evidenced to be the most effective ways to prevent the spread of coronavirus.

Hand hygiene is critical before and after all direct contact with a child or young person, and after cleaning equipment and the environment.

There is therefore no need to use personal protective equipment (PPE) when undertaking routine educational activities in classroom/school settings.

The list below covers when PPE may be required.

Routine activities

- No PPE is required when undertaking routine educational activities in classroom or school settings.

Suspected coronavirus (Covid-19)

- Gloves, aprons and a fluid-resistant surgical mask should be worn by staff if a child or young person becomes unwell with symptoms of Covid-19 and needs direct personal care.
- Eye protection should also be worn if a dynamic risk assessment determines that there is a risk of splashing to the eyes such as from coughing, spitting, or vomiting.
- Gloves and aprons should be used when cleaning the areas where a person suspected of having Covid-19 has been.

Use of face coverings for health purposes

The Chief Medical Officer has been clear that there is no evidence to support the widespread wearing of non-medical face coverings in the community. Non-medical face coverings are recommended where social distancing cannot be maintained.

They are not a replacement for far more effective measures such as social distancing and hand hygiene.

Schools should ensure that they organise the environment and they operate to ensure that social distancing can be maintained throughout a routine day.

Considering the well-being of learners is critical to any considerations around whether staff or older children wear face coverings. No one who may not be able to handle face coverings as directed (e.g. young children, or those with special educational needs or disabilities) should wear them as it may inadvertently increase the risk of transmission.

The Minister for Health and Social care made a [Statement on 9 June 2020](#) setting out the latest advice.

Test, Trace, Protect

The new [Test, Trace, Protect strategy](#) published on 13 May was implemented across Wales from 1 June.

This strategy sets out the next phase of our approach to tackling coronavirus; testing people with symptoms in the community, tracing those who have come into close contact with people who have tested positive for coronavirus, and protecting family, friends and our community by self-isolating.

Test, Trace, Protect works by:

- testing those people who have coronavirus symptoms, asking them to isolate from family, friends and their community while taking a test and waiting for a result. People can apply for a test for themselves or someone in their household with symptoms. This includes adults and children including the under 5s. Information and [guidance](#) for staff and how to apply for a test can be found [on the Welsh Government website](#)

- tracing those people who have been in close contact with people that have tested positive for the virus, requiring them to take precautions through self-isolation. Further information on contact tracing and how it will work can be found [on the Welsh Government website](#)
- ensuring that if the symptoms are not due to coronavirus, individuals and their contacts can get back to their normal routines as soon as possible
- providing advice and [guidance](#), particularly if the person who has symptoms or their contacts are in the shielding group or the at risk group, vulnerable or at greater risk.

By reducing transmission in our communities, and quickly identifying and isolating those at risk of catching Covid-19 from a close contact or family member we will support the wider opening of schools, colleges and early years settings.

Schools should reinforce these messages and in particular, remind all those who show symptoms to self-isolate and book a test. Those living with someone showing symptoms should also self-isolate.

In the event of a positive test, a contact tracer will contact the person tested to help identify potential contacts. A second contact tracer will then get in touch with those contacts and advise them to self-isolate for 14 days from their last contact with the person who tested positive. These people will only be required to take a test if they develop symptoms.

People are considered as potential contacts if they were in contact with the person who has tested positive during a period beginning up to two days before symptom onset and ending when the case entered home isolation. This is based on current understanding of the main period of infectivity.


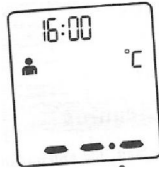

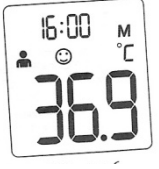
A contact is defined as someone who has had close contact during this period, specifically:

- within one metre of the person who has tested positive and has been coughed on, had a face-to-face conversation, had skin-to-skin physical contact, or been in other forms of contact within one metre for one minute or longer
- within two metres of the person testing positive for more than 15 minutes
- have travelled in a vehicle with the person who has tested positive.

Where staff have maintained social distancing rules and adhered to hygiene measures during work and where required have used personal protective equipment (PPE), they would not be regarded as part of a contact for these purposes.

A positive test on site therefore does not require closure of that site. The process of testing and contact tracing is part of the 'new normal' and where schools and settings follow these guidelines carefully, there is no cause for alarm.

Basic Instructions;

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|  | <p>1. Press the POWER BUTTON. Wait for 2 beeps and the display to settle. Ensure the Forehead Mode (“head and shoulders”) icon is displayed, not the Object Mode (“house”) icon.</p> |   |
| | <p>2. Hold the probe about 2cm to 3 cm (1 inch) from the forehead and then press the START BUTTON (no need to keep pressing the button). Do not remove the thermometer from near the forehead before hearing the final beep. This takes about 3 seconds</p> |  |
| | <p>3. Make a note of the temperature reading and the time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If the temperature reading is below 37.8°C (100.0°F), a happy face will be displayed next to the reading. ○ If the temperature reading is 37.8°C(100.0°F) or above, a bad face will be displayed next to the reading. <p>The thermometer stores the last 10 readings in memory, along with the date and time. This can be useful if you are monitoring the progression of a child’s fever.</p> | |
| | <p>4. Press the START BUTTON to take another temperature reading.</p> | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To prolong battery life, press the Power Button to turn unit off after testing is complete. If no action is taken, the unit will automatically shut off after around 1 minute. • Store the thermometer in its protective case. • Although not necessary, the thermometer has been set up with the correct date and time. If the batteries are removed you will need to reset these. • Refer to the more detailed Owner’s Manual in each box for the meaning of error codes and how to change from Object Mode to Forehead Mode. | | |

Data on the thermometer can be found at <http://sejoy.com/productshow.php?cid=46&id=48>

- Reference body site: oral.
- This thermometer converts the forehead temperature to display its 'oral equivalent.'
- The temporal artery is connected to the heart via the carotid artery. So the thermometer is designed to measure the skin surface around temporal artery, a major artery of the head. That temperature is corrected to indicate the body core temperature.

The DET-306 infrared forehead thermometer is specifically designed for safe use on the forehead. It is capable of measuring people's body temperature by detecting the intensity of infrared light emitted from the forehead. It converts the measured heat into a temperature reading displayed on the LCD. It is intended for the intermittent measurement of human body temperature from the skin surface of forehead by people of all ages. When properly used, it will quickly assess the temperature in an accurate manner.

- **Fast reading** - The DET-306 infrared forehead thermometer is able to measure temperature in approximately 3 seconds.
- **Memory mode** - Memory mode can be accessed either in forehead mode or object mode and automatically memorises the last 10 temperature readings. Each memory also records the measurement date, time and mode icons.
- **Object mode** - Object mode shows the actual, unadjusted surface temperatures, which is different from the body temperature. It can help you to monitor if an object's temperature is suitable, for example heated baby milk.
- **Temperature indicator and fever alarm** - When using the thermometer in forehead mode, if the thermometer reading is below 37.8°C (100°F), a happy face will be displayed next to the reading. If the temperature reading is 37.8°C (100°F) or above, an unhappy face will be displayed next to the reading and there will be a long beep sound followed by three short beep sounds to warn the user.