Rapid review of public health guidance on identification and management of symptoms in children and young people attending school in the context of COVID-19

04 September 2020
**Key points**

- The Roadmap for the full return to school in Ireland was published on 27 July 2020. This Roadmap sets out how schools will reopen for all students from the end of August, having been closed since 12 March.

- The evidence to date suggests that children and young people (CYP) experience mostly mild symptoms if infected by COVID-19. There is evidence that prolonged school closures are likely to harm the social, psychological, and educational development of CYP.

- In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, 96 guidance documents in relation to identifying and managing symptoms in CYP attending school, were identified from 20 countries (15 European, two North American, two Australasian and one Asian), including eight guidance documents from international public health bodies (the World Health Organization (WHO) and the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC)).

- In general, the symptoms associated with COVID-19 are consistent across guidance documents, including the core symptoms of fever and cough, with or without additional symptoms. Of note, the majority of CYP diagnosed with COVID-19 are reported to have mild or no symptoms.

- The guidance documents are in agreement that universal health screening of CYP (that is, temperature and symptom screening) should not be conducted in schools. Singapore is the only included country that recommends daily temperature and symptom screening of CYP in schools.

- The guidance documents are in agreement that CYP should stay at home if unwell. Although there are differences as to what symptoms require a CYP to stay at home, all guidance documents recommend that children with fever should not to go to school.

- The guidance documents are in agreement that any CYP who becomes symptomatic in school, should be isolated rapidly and sent home or to a medical facility depending on the severity of the symptoms.

- There was limited guidance in relation to the identification and management of symptoms in clinically vulnerable CYP.
The recommended minimum duration of isolation after testing positive for SARS-CoV-2 ranges from 7 to 14 days. Some guidance documents advise that children with some lingering symptoms (such as, a dry cough or loss of sense of smell or taste) may return to school provided they are otherwise well. However, where specified, all guidance documents stipulate that fever must be resolved before returning to school.

Most guidance documents recommend that close contacts of a positive case should quarantine for 14 days after last exposure to the case, and monitor for symptoms. However, some guidance documents suggest that seven or 10 days may be adequate.

Documents differ in their guidance regarding stay at home requirements for CYP if family members experience symptoms associated with COVID-19 and or test positive for COVID-19, and regarding requirements for the entire classroom to quarantine if a case is confirmed in that class.

There was generally a requirement for schools to report symptoms and or absenteeism associated with COVID-19 to the relevant public health and or statutory body.

There is agreement across guidance documents that schools should not make closure decisions without input from public health authorities. Guidance documents generally recommend that the local level of community transmission be a key consideration when deciding whether schools should open or close.

Public health guidance on identification and management of symptoms in children and young people attending school will need to evolve as the underpinning evidence base emerges.
Background

Due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, the majority of schools globally have gone online or have been suspended, with the aim of limiting the spread of SARS-CoV-2 (the virus that causes COVID-19). The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) has estimated that over 60% of the world’s student population are currently impacted by these school closures. The evidence to date suggests that SARS-CoV-2 causes fewer symptoms and less severe disease in children compared with adults, and that deaths are extremely rare in this age group. There is also limited evidence of child-to-child or child-to-adult transmission of SARS-CoV-2. In contrast, the harms attributed to school closures to the social, emotional, and behavioural health and economic well-being, and academic achievement of children may be significant and have lasting effects. Furthermore, as the lack of in-person educational options disproportionately harms low-income and minority children and those living with special needs and disabilities, school closures may exacerbate existing inequalities. Therefore, governments are developing strategies to facilitate the safe re-opening of schools.

Given that there is no single symptom that is uniquely predictive of a COVID-19 diagnosis, one of the many challenges facing schools as they re-open is the ability to differentiate symptoms of COVID-19 from those of other viral illnesses, such as the common cold, that commonly occur in children. This issue is further compounded by the fact that many children with COVID-19 are asymptomatic. As the viral load of SARS-CoV-2 peaks early in the disease trajectory and patients are infectious during this period, rapid isolation of the suspected case, followed by prompt contact tracing is required in order to prevent outbreaks in schools. However, from a practical viewpoint, it may not be feasible nor appropriate to isolate and test all students with mild symptoms, and subsequently quarantine all close contacts, given the high prevalence of common viral illnesses in this population.

The Roadmap for the full return to school in Ireland was published on 27 July 2020. This Roadmap sets out how schools will reopen for all students from the end of August, having been closed since 12 March. To inform the work of the National Public Health Emergency Team (NPHET), the Health Information and Quality Authority (HIQA) undertook a rapid review to summarise published international public health guidance in relation to identifying and managing symptoms in children and young people (CYP) attending school in the context of COVID-19.

This review set out to identify international public health guidance in eight specific areas:
1. symptoms associated with COVID-19 in CYP
2. health screening protocols
3. stay at home protocols
4. isolation of symptomatic CYP protocols
5. return to school protocols
6. school and or classroom closure protocols
7. external reporting requirements for symptoms and or absence in students
8. related risk-based systems or frameworks.

Methods

This rapid review was conducted in line with HIQA’s Protocol for the identification and review of new and updated relevant public health guidance – COVID-19, available on www.hiqa.ie. A detailed account of the methods used in this review is provided in the protocol. Relevant international resources were identified as per the protocol. This review is limited to guidance documents explicitly related to primary and secondary schools (or equivalent) in the context of COVID-19.

School closure status (that is, open, localised closures or country-wide closures) was identified using the UNESCO website that monitors the global impact of COVID-19 on education.(1) The most recent information was reported on 3 August 2020. Schools closed as part of the normal summer holiday break, but for which re-opening at the start of the academic school year is planned as normal, are considered ‘open’.

For the purpose of this rapid review, adapted from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) definitions,(11) isolation was defined as separating those with symptoms of or diagnosed with COVID-19, from people who are not sick; Quarantine was defined as separating and restricting the movements of people who were exposed or potentially exposed to COVID-19, to see if they become sick.(1)

The information summarised from guidance documents included in this rapid review is correct as of 17 August 2020, but is subject to change.

Results

Ninety-six guidance documents in relation to identifying and managing symptoms in CYP attending school during the COVID-19 pandemic were identified from 20 countries (15 European, two North American, two Australasian and one Asian), including eight guidance documents from international public health bodies (the World Health Organization (WHO) and the European Centre for Disease Prevention
and Control (ECDC)) (Appendix 1 and 2). Of the 20 countries whose guidance documents were included in this review, ten countries were reported as having their schools fully open (Iceland, Denmark, Austria, France, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Singapore, Australia and NZ), nine countries had localised school closures (England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland), the United States (US), The Netherlands, Spain, Germany and Belgium) and one country had country-wide school closures (Canada), according to UNESCO (as of the 3 August 2020).\(^{(1)}\)

Guidance documents from the following national or international public health bodies and national governmental departments were included in this rapid review:

**International public health bodies**

- WHO\(^{(12-15)}\)
- ECDC\(^{(16-19)}\)

**United Kingdom**

- England (Public Health England (PHE), The Department of Education)\(^{(20-24)}\)
- Scotland (Scottish Government)\(^{(25, 26)}\)
- Northern Ireland (NI) (Public Health Agency of NI, The Department of Education)\(^{(27-29)}\)
- Wales (Welsh Government)\(^{(30-34)}\)

**Other European countries**

- Austria (Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Research of Austria)\(^{(35)}\)
- Belgium (Ministry of Education and Training, The Flemish Government, Sciensano)\(^{(36-40)}\)
- Denmark (The Danish Health Authority, Ministry of Children and Education)\(^{(41-47)}\)
- France (Ministry of National Education, Youth and Sport)\(^{(48-50)}\)
- Germany (Federal Ministry of Health, Robert Koch-Institut (RKI))\(^{(51-54)}\)
- Iceland (Ministry of Education, Science and Culture, Ministry of Health)\(^{(55, 56)}\)
- Norway (Norwegian Institute of Public Health (NIPH), Directorate for Education and Training)\(^{(57-62)}\)
- Spain (Ministry of Health, Consumer Affairs and Social Welfare, Ministry of education and Vocational Training)\(^{(63-65)}\)
- Sweden (The Public Health Agency of Sweden)\(^{(66)}\)
- Switzerland (Federal Office of Public Health (FOPH))\(^{(67-70)}\)
- The Netherlands (Ministry of Health, Wellbeing and Sports, National Institute for Public Health and the Environment)\(^{(71-74)}\)

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North America

- Canada (Government of Canada)\(^{(75-78)}\)
- United States (US) (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC))\(^{(79-90)}\)

Australasia

- Australia (Department of Health, Department of Education, Skills and Employment)\(^{(91-95)}\)
- New Zealand (NZ) (Ministry of Education)\(^{(96-103)}\)

Asia

- Singapore (Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education)\(^{(104-106)}\)

A summary of the guidance for the eight specific areas outlined in this rapid review is provided separately below.

Symptoms associated with COVID-19 in CYP

The symptoms described as being associated with COVID-19 in CYP vary slightly across guidance documents, but generally comprise the same core symptoms of fever and cough, with or without additional symptoms. The US CDC guidance document recommends focusing on the following five symptoms in CYP:\(^{(79)}\)

- temperature 38° Celsius (100.4 degrees Fahrenheit) or higher when taken by mouth
- sore throat
- new uncontrolled cough that causes difficulty breathing (for students with chronic allergic or asthmatic cough, a change in their cough from baseline)
- diarrhoea, vomiting, or abdominal pain
- new onset of severe headache, especially with a fever.

The Canadian guidance document states that CYP are more likely to report abdominal symptoms and skin changes or rashes.\(^{(77)}\) The ECDC guidance document states that the most commonly reported symptoms of COVID-19 in CYP are fever and cough.\(^{(16)}\) The Australian guidance document states that the most common symptoms in CYP are cough, fever, runny nose and gastrointestinal symptoms.\(^{(92)}\) Some of the guidance documents acknowledge that CYP tend to have milder symptoms than adults, and are often asymptomatic.\(^{(14, 16, 37, 46, 66)}\) The NZ guidance document states that the vast majority of CYP with symptoms consistent with COVID-19, will not have COVID-19.\(^{(100)}\) Several guidance documents acknowledge
the overlapping symptoms between COVID-19 and colds, asthma, hay fever, allergies and other chronic conditions.\(^{(51, 57, 66, 74, 79, 100, 105)}\)

In the remainder of guidance documents, the symptoms associated with COVID-19 in CYP are not differentiated from those experienced by adults (for example, fever, cough and loss of taste or smell).\(^{(21, 35, 50, 55, 64)}\)

**Health screening protocols**

The guidance documents are in agreement that universal health screening of CYP (that is, temperature and symptom screening) should not be conducted in schools.\(^{(21, 31, 79, 100)}\) Singapore is the only included country that recommends daily temperature and symptom screening of CYP in schools.\(^{(104)}\) Some guidance documents make no specific recommendation on universal health screening.

The WHO recommends that consideration is given to universal health screening (both temperature and symptom screening) depending on the local situation.\(^{(15)}\) The Australian guidance recommends that consideration is given to universal symptom screening, but not temperature screening, in boarding schools.\(^{(107)}\) and the Canadian guidance advises following directions from local public health authorities regarding universal health screening.\(^{(78)}\) The US CDC outlines several limitations of health screening in schools, including:\(^{(79)}\)

- mild symptoms of COVID-19 in CYP, which may not involve fever
- overlap between symptoms of COVID-19 and other common childhood illnesses
- presence of asymptomatic or pre-symptomatic cases
- ability to mask symptoms of fever with antipyretic agents
- resources and training required for implementation
- potential for a false sense of security which may lead to other more efficient preventive measures not being implemented correctly
- potential harm to CYP who are unnecessarily excluded from school
- psychological impact of daily screening on CYP
- management of CYP who have underlying chronic symptoms.

There is also a general agreement amongst the guidance documents that parents or caregivers should be encouraged to monitor or observe their children for symptoms associated with COVID-19 every morning before they go to school.\(^{(15, 31, 50, 63, 79)}\)

Some guidance documents recommend providing checklists to parents or caregivers to help them decide whether or not they should bring their child to school.\(^{(15, 79)}\) For example, the CDC has developed a checklist for parents which focuses on the presence of symptoms alongside close contact or potential exposure history of the
CYP, which may help to determine the risk of transmitting an infectious illness to other students or to school staff (Appendix 3). Some guidance documents make no specific recommendation regarding parents or caregivers monitoring or observing their children for symptoms.

Three guidance documents recommend that school staff should observe CYP for signs of illness when they arrive at school, and monitor for any changes throughout the school day. The NZ guidance document states that principals at state and state-integrated schools have the authority to stop a student from attending if they believe on reasonable grounds they may have a communicable disease under section 19 of the Education Act. The Singaporean guidance document recommends that school staff and parents or caregivers observe CYP for fever or respiratory symptoms, such as sneezing, breathlessness, runny nose, loss of smell, cough, or sore throat. Most guidance documents make no specific recommendation regarding school staff monitoring or observing CYP for symptoms.

**Stay at home protocols**

The guidance documents are in agreement that CYP should stay at home if unwell. However, there are differences between guidance documents as to what symptoms constitute being unwell.

The CDC guidance document recommends that in CYP with chronic allergic or asthmatic cough, that only a change in cough from baseline should be considered a possible symptom of COVID-19. The German guidance document states that CYP with a cough do not necessarily have COVID-19, and that the opinion of a paediatrician should be sought in cases of uncertainty. The Norwegian guidance document recommends that CYP and staff with typical symptoms of pollen allergy (known pollen allergy, runny nose, runny or itchy eyes) may attend school. The Norwegian guidance document acknowledges that since many younger children often have runny noses without other symptoms of respiratory infection, and especially after they have been outside, that these children can come to school if the child does not have a fever and is otherwise healthy. Guidance from The Netherlands and New Zealand recommends that school staff should inquire with the parents of a child presenting with symptoms of a cold, whether the child has any underlying illness (such as asthma, hay fever or allergies) which may explain the symptoms, before sending the child home. In the Netherlands, it is recommended that children with hay fever or a chronic cold with clinical presentation typical of their usual symptoms may go to school. However, if complaints are different to the usual presentation, the child should be kept at home until the complaints have passed or they have been tested. In contrast, the Swedish guidance document recommends that people who suffer from allergies should stay
at home even if experiencing mild symptoms. However, if symptoms are subsequently relieved by the person’s usual allergy medication and the judgment is that the symptoms are likely caused by the allergy, then they do not need to remain at home.\(^{(66)}\)

The Swiss guidance document recommends that children under the age of 12 do not have to be tested in all cases of symptom onset. They recommend that the child’s doctor will decide with the parents, whether a test is needed, taking account of national public health recommendations.\(^{(69)}\) The Dutch guidance document acknowledges that young children often have a persistent cold. They recommend that children in groups 1 and 2 (aged 4 to 5) and children less than four years old, can go to school (or childcare facilities) with symptoms of a cold (runny nose, nasal cold, sneezing and sore throat) provided they do not have a fever and the child is not a close contact of a case, and no one else in the household has a fever and or shortness of breath.\(^{(71)}\) The Singaporean guidance document recommends that for students aged 12 and younger who are feeling unwell, especially if they display respiratory symptoms such as runny nose, cough or sore throat, they should be assessed by a doctor as to whether a test is required. They may be issued a five day medical certificate in the first instance and required to stay home. If they are well at the end of the five day period, they can return to school. If they are still displaying respiratory symptoms at the end of this period they should return to the same doctor for follow-up assessment and they may be tested for SARS-CoV-2.\(^{(105)}\)

There are nuances surrounding the recommendations as to whether CYP who have household members experiencing symptoms associated with COVID-19 and or tested positive for COVID-19 should stay at home. Guidance from several countries recommend that if any household member is experiencing any symptoms associated with COVID-19, then CYP should stay at home.\(^{(15, 17, 21, 25, 27, 31, 55)}\) The Icelandic guidance document also requires the entire classroom to quarantine for 14 days, if there is a positive case in the household of any student or teacher connected to that classroom.\(^{(55)}\) Other countries recommend that CYP should stay at home only if a household member tests positive for COVID-19,\(^{(57)}\) or if household members have fever and or shortness of breath,\(^{(71)}\) or if adult household members have symptoms.\(^{(105)}\) The Norwegian guidance recommends that CYP should attend school even if household members have symptoms of a respiratory infection, but have not been tested for COVID-19. However, CYP must leave school if they subsequently become symptomatic themselves.\(^{(57)}\) The Swedish guidance document recommends that a CYP can go to school as normal even if a household member is ill with suspected or confirmed COVID-19, provided that the CYP has no symptoms, but should they develop any symptoms they must stay at home.\(^{(66)}\)
The remaining guidance documents make no specific recommendation regarding the need to stay at home if a household member is symptomatic and or tests positive for COVID-19.

**Isolation of symptomatic CYP protocols**

There is agreement across all guidance documents that any CYP who becomes symptomatic in school, should be isolated rapidly and sent home or to a medical facility, depending on the severity of the symptoms. Detailed advice on procedures that should be undertaken in such a situation are provided in several guidance documents. These protocols are activated in line with the accepted list of symptoms associated with COVID-19 in that jurisdiction as summarised earlier in this review.

The Scottish Government recommends that if the affected CYP has mild symptoms of COVID-19, and is over the age of 16, they should go home as soon as they notice symptoms and follow public health guidance (minimising contact with others, wearing a face mask and, where possible, using a private vehicle to go home). They also recommend that the following steps be undertaken in a situation where a symptomatic CYP is waiting in the school to be collected by a parent or caregiver (preferably another adult member of their household and not a grandparent) or the ambulance. Guidance covering how and where the symptomatic CYP should be isolated, respiratory hygiene measures, personal protective equipment (PPE) and communication with emergency services, is provided.

English guidance documents recommend that PPE should be worn by staff caring for the child while they await collection if a distance of 2 metres cannot be maintained (such as for a very young child or a child with complex needs). Several guidance documents recommend that symptomatic CYP should wear face masks while awaiting collection.

In order to minimise the risk of transmission after a case has been identified on the school grounds, the Austrian guidance document recommends that no one must be allowed to leave the school building until the public health officer has arrived to assess the situation. The health authorities will also decide who must stay in the school for further investigations to be carried out. Some guidance documents recommend that in such a situation, testing may be done on-site after a suspected case has been in the school. In the case of an outbreak in a school (that is, two or more confirmed cases), the Welsh guidance recommends that antigen testing is undertaken by the local health board for everybody in the ‘bubble’ (that is, the small, consistent group of no more than eight CYP) that has been affected by the outbreak.
Everyone in the school will be tested if it has been established that guidelines have not been followed.\(^{(34)}\)

Some guidance documents recommend that symptomatic students who are travelling home should not use public transport\(^{(27)}\) but if they have no alternative, then they should wear face masks and maintain physical distancing.\(^{(25, 57)}\)

Recommendations regarding environmental decontamination of the isolation area are provided in several guidance documents.\(^{(25, 27, 31, 57, 78, 83)}\) The CDC recommends waiting at least 24 hours before cleaning and disinfecting any isolation area, but if 24 hours is not feasible, they recommend waiting as long as possible.\(^{(83)}\) Guidance from NI recommends waiting 72 hours before cleaning any isolation areas.\(^{(27)}\)

The Australian and NZ guidance documents provide additional guidance on isolation of symptomatic students in boarding schools, particularly where it may not be practical or desirable for symptomatic CYP (and close contacts) to return home.\(^{(100, 107)}\)

The remaining guidance documents do not make any specific recommendations regarding isolation of symptomatic students, other than the need to inform parents and caregivers that their child is sick.

**Return to school protocols**

Return to school recommendations vary across guidance documents, and appear to be changing in line with new evidence regarding the incubation period and duration of infectivity (Table 1). Although it is not explicit in most of the included guidance documents, it is generally implied that CYP who test positive for SARS-CoV-2 or those who were close contacts of a positive case, should follow isolation or quarantine rules for the general population.

The recommended minimum duration of isolation after testing positive for SARS-CoV-2 varies and includes seven days\(^{(39, 66, 72)}\) eight days\(^{(17, 19, 61)}\) 10 days\(^{(12, 21, 25, 27, 29, 33, 64, 66, 69, 88)}\) and 14 days (Table 1).\(^{(56, 77)}\) Guidance from Denmark advises that individuals can end their period of isolation 48 hours after symptoms (other than loss of sense of smell or taste) have disappeared; however asymptomatic cases must wait seven days from diagnosis.\(^{(44, 47)}\) Guidance from Singapore stipulates that individuals can only end their period of isolation after they receive a negative test result.\(^{(106)}\) There is also variation as to whether CYP with lingering symptoms can return to school. The guidance documents are in agreement that CYP must be fever-free before returning to school. However, this recommended fever-free period ranges from the time of returning to school\(^{(19, 21, 33)}\) up to 72 hours before returning.
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to school;\(^{(39, 61)}\) some guidance documents also stipulate that this fever-free period must be without using any fever-reducing medication such as paracetamol.\(^{(25, 79)}\) The guidance documents are also in agreement that symptoms must have improved “significantly”,\(^{(39)}\) or CYP must be symptom-free for up to 72 hours,\(^{(17, 19, 61)}\) before they can return to school. However, guidance documents from several countries acknowledge that a cough or the loss of taste or smell can last for a prolonged period, and if these are the only symptoms present at the end of the minimum isolation period, then CYP can return to school.\(^{(21, 25, 27, 33, 44, 66)}\) Several guidance documents recommend that medical certification or test results should not be a pre-requisite for CYP to return to school, once the minimum isolation period is undertaken by the student and they are otherwise well.\(^{(21, 46, 57)}\) Guidance from Australia,\(^{(95)}\) NZ\(^{(102)}\) and France\(^{(50)}\) stipulates that students can only return to school under the advice of a clinician or public health official.

In line with the WHO policy that the incubation period ranges from two to 14 days,\(^{(13)}\) most guidance documents recommend that close contacts of a positive case should quarantine for 14 days and monitor for symptoms (Table 1).\(^{(13, 25, 29, 33, 39, 88, 95, 101, 106)}\) However, some countries appear to deviate from this recommendation. Guidance documents from both Norway and Switzerland recommend that close contacts can return to school if they have no symptoms 10 days after the last contact with the positive case.\(^{(61, 70)}\) Guidance documents from Denmark recommend that a child who is a close contact of a positive case can be sent back to school if they test negative on the first test and continue to show no symptoms. Danish guidance also recommend that if a decision is made not to test a child under the age of 12 (as it may be an uncomfortable procedure for young children), then the child can return to school seven days after the last contact with the index case, if they have no symptoms.\(^{(43)}\) The CDC have updated their quarantine recommendation to take into account emerging evidence indicating that re-infection appears unlikely within three months of the initial infection. They recommend that quarantine is not required for a close contact who:

- developed COVID-19 illness within the previous three months and
- has recovered and
- remains without COVID-19 symptoms (for example, cough, shortness of breath).

Similarly, Belgian guidance recommends that quarantine is not necessary for someone who has previously tested positive for SARS-CoV-2, though a time frame is not provided.\(^{(38)}\)
**Table 1: Recommendations for the duration of isolation and quarantine in CYP in the context of COVID-19.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Country</strong></th>
<th><strong>Isolation period</strong></th>
<th><strong>Quarantine period</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH GUIDANCE</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>WHO(12, 13)</td>
<td><em>Symptomatic cases:</em> 10 days after symptom onset, PLUS at least 3 additional days without symptoms (including without fever and without respiratory symptoms) <em>Asymptomatic cases:</em> 10 days after positive test for SARS-CoV-2.</td>
<td>14 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECDC(17, 19)</td>
<td>8 days after the onset of symptoms AND resolution of fever AND clinical improvement of other symptoms for at least 3 days.</td>
<td>14 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EUROPE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium(39)</td>
<td>7 days after the onset of symptoms, provided that there has been no fever for the last 3 days AND that the symptoms have improved significantly.</td>
<td>14 days (except if previously tested positive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark(43, 44)</td>
<td><em>Symptomatic cases:</em> 48 hours after symptoms have disappeared, other than loss of sense of smell/taste <em>Asymptomatic cases:</em> 7 days</td>
<td>General population: 14 days Children &lt;12 years: 7 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France(50)</td>
<td>Under the advice of a clinician</td>
<td>Under the advice of a clinician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany(53)</td>
<td><em>Symptomatic cases:</em> 10 days PLUS at least 48 hours free from symptoms <em>Asymptomatic cases:</em> 10 days</td>
<td>14 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iceland(56)</td>
<td><em>Symptomatic cases:</em> 14 days since a positive SARS-CoV-2 test AND at least 7 days of no symptoms <em>Asymptomatic cases:</em> 14 days</td>
<td>14 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland(108, 109)</td>
<td>14 days AND no fever for 5 days</td>
<td>14 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway(61)</td>
<td>8 days PLUS 3 days after full recovery</td>
<td>10 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain(66)</td>
<td><em>Symptomatic cases:</em> 10 days AND 3 days after the resolution of fever <em>Asymptomatic cases:</em> 10 days</td>
<td>14 days</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Isolation/Quarantine Requirements</th>
<th>As decided by:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sweden</strong> (66)</td>
<td>7 days AND 2 days after resolution of fever AND improvement in symptoms</td>
<td>As decided by the county medical officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Switzerland</strong> (69, 70)</td>
<td>10 days</td>
<td>10 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The Netherlands</strong> (72)</td>
<td>7 days AND fever-free for a minimum of 48 hours and symptom-free for at least 24 hours</td>
<td>14 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The United Kingdom</strong> (21, 25, 27, 29, 33)</td>
<td>10 days AND no symptoms other than cough or loss of sense of smell/taste</td>
<td>14 days</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### NORTH AMERICA

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Isolation/Quarantine Requirements</th>
<th>As decided by:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Canada</strong> (77)</td>
<td><strong>Symptomatic cases:</strong> 14 days or as directed by the public health authority</td>
<td>14 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Asymptomatic cases:</strong> 14 days or as directed by the public health authority</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>United States</strong> (88)</td>
<td><strong>Symptomatic cases:</strong> 10 days AND at least 24 hours after the resolution of fever without the use of fever-reducing medications AND other symptoms are improving (other than loss of taste and smell) <strong>Asymptomatic cases:</strong> 10 days</td>
<td>14 days (However, anyone who has had close contact with someone with COVID-19 and who: developed COVID-19 illness within the previous 3 months AND has recovered AND remains without COVID-19 symptoms (for example, cough, shortness of breath) does not need to stay home).</td>
</tr>
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### AUSTRALASIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Isolation/Quarantine Requirements</th>
<th>As decided by:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Australia</strong> (95)</td>
<td>Under the advice of the Public Health Unit</td>
<td>14 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>New Zealand</strong> (102)</td>
<td>Under the advice of a clinician</td>
<td>14 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ASIA

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<th>Country</th>
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<th>As decided by:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Singapore</strong> (106)</td>
<td>Until negative test result</td>
<td>14 days</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*In circumstances where guidance for educational settings did not explicitly state the recommended duration of isolation and quarantine, recommendations for the general population have been used.

Definitions for isolation and quarantine have been adapted from those used by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Across the guidance documents, isolation begins at the onset of symptoms for symptomatic cases, or after a positive test for SARS-CoV-2 for asymptomatic cases. For quarantine, the time interval begins at the last known exposure to SARS-CoV-2 or potential exposure.

† Isolation separates people with a diagnosis of COVID-19 from people who do not have the disease.

‡ Quarantine separates and restricts the movement of people who were exposed or potentially exposed to SARS-CoV-2 to see if they develop symptoms associated with COVID-19. Those who do not develop symptoms by the end of the quarantine period can end quarantine. Those who develop symptoms associated with COVID-19 during the quarantine period will be required to isolate.

- Indicates relevant guidance documents not found.
Most included guidance documents do not clearly state whether a whole classroom or only those with a greater degree of exposure need to quarantine, if a positive case is identified in a classroom. Dutch guidance recommends that in a classroom situation, close contacts that are aged under 18 years of age, can continue to go to school, but their symptoms should be monitored over the next 14 days and promptly stay at home if any symptoms arise in this period. The only exception to this is if there is “frequent and intensive contacts” between the index case and other CYP, whereby the recommendation is that those contacts should quarantine at home for 14 days. The examples provided by the Dutch guidance document for “frequent and intensive contact” are “children who spend the night in the same bedroom and best friends who spend the day in close contact with each other”. English, NI and French guidance states that a rapid risk assessment by public health authorities will be undertaken to confirm who has been in close contact with the confirmed case during the period that they were infectious, to ascertain who in the classroom needs to quarantine. Belgian guidance recommends that all children in a cohort, who are younger than six years old must quarantine for 14 days if there is a second confirmed case within the cohort (that is, meeting the criteria for a cluster); however, classroom contacts who are six years and older do not necessarily have to quarantine. Norwegian guidance recommends that close contacts (within two metres for more than 15 minutes) along with all in the same school cohort up to and including the 4th grade (nine years old) must quarantine. Conversely, guidance documents from the CDC and the ECDC recommend that if a CYP or staff member tests positive, the rest of their class, cohort or group within their childcare or education setting should be sent home and advised to quarantine for 14 days from last exposure to the positive case. The CDC guidance document allows for those close contacts to end their quarantine period and return to school if they receive a negative test result. The Icelandic guidance document also requires the entire classroom to quarantine for 14 days, even if there is a positive case in the household of a student or teacher. The remaining guidance documents do not clearly state whether or not the entire classroom should be treated as close contacts.

For several countries, the period of isolation and or quarantine may be decided on a case-by-case basis by local public health officials. No relevant Austrian guidance, relating to the recommended duration of isolation or quarantine, could be found.

In terms of CYP who present with mild respiratory symptoms where there is no or limited suspicion of exposure to SARS-CoV-2, several guidance documents offer advice to stay at home for short periods of time, usually until 24 to 48 hours after symptoms have improved. Guidance documents from Norway further
advise specifically for primary school children, that they may return to school after a mild respiratory infection even if residual symptoms remain (that is, nasal secretions regardless of colour, or an occasional cough) as long as they are otherwise well.\(^{(57)}\) However, the Norwegian guidance document recommends that middle and high school students must be completely symptom-free before returning to school after a mild respiratory infection.\(^{(58)}\) The Singaporean guidance document recommends that children under 12 may be sent home for five days in the first instance if displaying respiratory symptoms with the need for testing re-evaluated after five days, if symptoms do not improve.\(^{(105)}\) Guidance from NI recommends that if everyone with symptoms who was tested in their household receives a negative result, CYP can return to school provided that they are well enough and have not had a temperature for 48 hours.\(^{(27)}\) The remaining guidance documents do not provide any specific recommendations to deal with this scenario, although it is assumed that students are expected to follow the recommendations for the general population.

With regards to international boarding school students, NI guidance states that “while reducing the risk of the transmission of COVID-19 remains the priority, schools should consider the emotional wellbeing of students, especially those who are already vulnerable to mental health issues. This includes those who may have had to complete repeated periods of isolation (during one holiday period) in their ‘home’ country and then in the UK.”\(^{(27)}\)

**School and or classroom closure protocols**

There is a lot of uncertainty as to when a school or a classroom should be closed when cases are identified. Several guidance documents recommend closing the school or affected classroom for a short period of time (for a few days only) in order to undertake a deep clean and contact tracing.\(^{(25, 63, 81, 100, 105)}\) Other guidance documents, recommend that a single confirmed case does not necessarily warrant closure of an entire school.\(^{(21, 31, 47, 80)}\) Belgian guidance recommends closing classrooms for children under six years old if there are two or more cases within a 14-day period in the classroom; guidance for older children is not provided.\(^{(39)}\) The ECDC guidance document advises that “reactive school closures following community outbreaks, and cases or outbreaks in schools are unlikely to be timely enough to have a significant impact on the dynamics of the local epidemic, but may need to be made due to absenteeism, or staff and parental concerns.”\(^{(16)}\)

However, there is a general agreement that schools should not be expected to make decisions about closure on their own, and that this decision should be made in conjunction with local public health authorities.\(^{(15, 21, 31, 35, 52, 63, 72, 78, 80, 94, 100)}\) The WHO recommends that school closure decisions should be guided by a risk management approach; considering factors such as the benefits and risks to CYP,
staff and the wider community of keeping schools open, the level of community
transmission, the effectiveness of remote learning strategies, the impact of school
closure on vulnerable populations and the effectiveness of local test-trace-isolate
strategies.\(^{(15)}\) In particular, the CDC advises that if community transmission levels
cannot be decreased, school closures must be considered seriously. The CDC further
recommends that if the transmission of the virus within a school is higher than that
of the community, or if the school is the source of an outbreak, administrators
should work collaboratively with local health officials to determine if a temporary
school closure is necessary.\(^{(80)}\)

**External reporting requirements for symptoms and or absence**

Across guidance documents there is a requirement for schools to report cases of
COVID-19 and absenteeism (particularly when these are suspected to be connected
to COVID-19) to local public health authorities or other statutory bodies.\(^{(15, 21, 25, 27, 32, 35, 52, 63, 71, 78, 80, 100)}\) English guidance recommends that schools contact local public
health authorities when there are two or more confirmed cases in the school within
14 days, or an increase in absenteeism is observed, as this may indicate an
outbreak.\(^{(21)}\) Similarly, Dutch guidance requires schools to report clusters of three or
more cases to the local public health authorities.\(^{(72)}\) Guidance documents from NZ
recommend that schools should contact the local medical officer if there are any
concerns about someone believed on reasonable grounds to be ill with COVID-19 (or
any communicable disease) but who is refusing to stay away from school.\(^{(100)}\)
Guidance from Iceland, England and Denmark highlights that attendance at schools
is now mandatory, as attendance may not have been mandatory earlier in the
pandemic, and that unjustified absences may be reported to the appropriate
authorities.\(^{(21, 46, 55)}\) In contrast, guidance from the US and Canada acknowledges
that illness due to COVID-19 may impact on the usual level of absenteeism, and
advises a flexible approach when reporting absenteeism to the relevant
authorities.\(^{(78, 83)}\)

**Related risk-based systems or frameworks**

Several guidance documents describe risk-based systems or frameworks to guide the
re-opening (or maintaining the open status) of schools throughout the COVID-19
pandemic.\(^{(15, 26, 27, 31, 37, 40, 49, 57, 75, 82, 100)}\) Examples of these include traffic light
systems in Belgium\(^{(40)}\) and Norway,\(^{(57)}\) alert levels in NZ\(^{(100)}\) and a risk assessment
tool in Canada.\(^{(75)}\) However, the majority of these systems or frameworks have no
bearing on how symptoms are identified and managed in CYP attending school. In
fact, Belgian and NZ guidance documents explicitly recommend that the same
approach to symptom identification and management (that is, a low threshold for
suspicion) should be conducted regardless of the level of risk or alert level.\(^{(40, 100)}\)
However, the CDC have recommended that the four defined levels of community transmission (ranging from no-to-minimal transmission to substantial, uncontrolled transmission) be central to the decision-making regarding school closures or introducing universal health screening for CYP.\(^{80,82}\) The remaining guidance documents do not describe a risk-based system or framework.

**Discussion**

This rapid review summarises published international public health guidance in relation to the identification and management of symptoms in CYP attending school in the context of COVID-19. Across the 96 guidance documents from the 20 included countries and the two international public health bodies, there is general agreement that universal health screening should not be conducted in schools, that symptomatic CYP should be isolated rapidly, that schools should not make closure decisions without input from public health authorities, and that symptoms and or absenteeism associated with COVID-19 should be reported to an appropriate external public health and or statutory body. However, there are differences in relation to the symptoms that require CYP to stay at home, whether illness in the household requires CYP to stay at home, on whom is considered a close contact in a classroom setting, the duration of isolation and quarantine, and what necessitates a whole-school closure. Risk-based systems or frameworks across included public health guidance documents appear to have limited connection to the identification and management of symptoms in CYP attending school, other than the acknowledgement that the local level of community transmission is a critical consideration in determining whether schools should open or close. There is also limited guidance regarding clinically vulnerable CYP, except the advice to consider a change in cough from baseline in CYP with underlying asthma, when deciding whether a CYP should stay at home or not.\(^{79}\)

Differences in the guidance documents may reflect differences in the burden of COVID-19 and or the stage of the pandemic that countries are currently experiencing. Certain areas of divergence, particularly around school closure decisions, may also reflect socioeconomic differences between countries. For example, it may be easier for countries to shut schools if they are sufficiently resourced to provide online learning, whereas this may be more challenging if computers and reliable internet connection are not readily accessible by the student population.\(^{6}\) Furthermore, some students rely heavily on school meals and so shutting schools may exacerbate food insecurity in disadvantaged jurisdictions.\(^{6}\) Hence, it is not known if socioeconomic differences between countries impact the guidance around school closures.
Many governments across the world, including the Irish government, have declared that the safe and full re-opening of schools is a national priority.\(^{(10)}\) The evidence to date would appear to suggest that CYP experience mostly mild symptoms of COVID-19,\(^{(2)}\) whereas there is evidence that prolonged school closures are likely to harm CYP’s social, psychological, and educational development, as well as have negative impacts on gender equality,\(^{(110)}\) productivity and income in adults who cannot work because of childcare responsibilities.\(^{(111)}\) Despite this, policy makers, still face many challenges as schools re-open.\(^{(112)}\) Uncertainty remains regarding the role of children in the spread of SARS-CoV-2, with studies conducted in school settings early in the disease pandemic reporting little to no evidence of onward transmission from children,\(^{(113}, 114\) whereas some more recent studies have reported examples of outbreaks in schools.\(^{(115}, 116\) However, the evidence from contact tracing in schools and observational data from a number of countries suggest that re-opening schools has not been associated with significant increases in community transmission.\(^{(16)}\)

HIQA conducted an evidence review on the transmission of SARS-CoV-2 by children.\(^{(4)}\) The evidence summary found that there is currently limited information on the contribution of children to the transmission of SARS-CoV-2. Very few definitive cases of virus transmission from children have been published to date. From the published studies identified, it appears that children are not, to date, substantially contributing to the household transmission of SARS-CoV-2. From six school-based studies investigating transmission of SARS-CoV-2 in children, it appears that rates in this setting are also low.\(^{(4)}\)

A mathematical modelling study by Panovska-Griffiths et al. found that as schools re-open fully in the UK and broader relaxing of physical distancing measures occur, a comprehensive and effective test–trace–isolate strategy would be required to avoid a second COVID-19 wave.\(^{(117)}\) Guidance documents from various countries strongly recommend involving local public health officials when cases are identified, absenteeism is higher than normal, and in decisions around potential school closures. This underlines the essential role that public health authorities plays in limiting the spread of the virus as lockdown measures continue to ease. Due to the prevalence of mild respiratory illnesses in children, particularly in winter months,\(^{(3)}\) it is essential that public health authorities and schools are not overwhelmed. More evidence is needed to ascertain the predictive value of certain symptoms in CYP, potentially stratified by age-groups, so that there is a better understanding of when a CYP needs to stay at home, and when it is safe to return to school.

There is also uncertainty regarding isolation and quarantine rules for CYP, with the periods ranging from seven to 14 days for both, and some jurisdictions requiring whole-classroom quarantines and others not. The current Irish guidance for the general population is that people with COVID-19 can stop isolating once they have
had no fever for five days and it has been 14 days since symptom onset,\(^{(108)}\) and that quarantine for close contacts lasts for 14 days from the last contact.\(^{(109)}\)

There may be a challenge to implementing isolation and quarantine periods of 14 days as schools fully re-open. However, this has to be balanced with the risk of virus transmission due to the presence of infectious, potentially asymptomatic, individuals in school settings. An evidence review conducted by HIQA found a reduction in infectivity 7-10 days after onset of symptoms, though two studies reported virus isolation beyond 10 days.\(^{(9)}\) Hence, there is still a lot of uncertainty regarding the optimal isolation period for COVID-19, which is reflected in the diverging approaches adopted by different countries. To address outstanding policy questions, HIQA is currently undertaking an evidence review to inform advice around the appropriate duration of isolation (including in children) after a diagnosis of COVID-19 is made.

A strength of this rapid review was the comprehensive nature of this report, which includes guidance documents from 20 countries and two public health bodies, and was not restricted to the English language. This comprehensiveness enables a useful overview of how other countries are dealing with this complex issue. A limitation of this rapid review is that some guidance documents needed to be translated into English, hence it is possible that some misinterpretation occurred. Additionally, some contradictions were noted between documents from the same country, which is possibly reflective of the nature of a rapidly evolving pandemic, whereby keeping all documents up-to-date may be administratively challenging.

**Conclusion**

Public health guidance in relation to the identification and management of symptoms in schools for children and young people (CYP), in the context of COVID-19, from 20 countries and two international public health bodies was reviewed. There is general agreement that universal health screening, including temperature screening, should not be conducted in schools, that symptomatic CYP should be isolated rapidly, that schools should not make closure decisions without input from public health authorities, and that symptoms and or absenteeism associated with COVID-19 should be reported to an appropriate external public health and or statutory body. However, there are differences in relation to the symptoms that require CYP to stay at home, whether illness in the household requires CYP to stay at home, on whom is considered a close contact in a classroom setting, the duration of isolation and quarantine, and when a whole-school closure is necessary. Guidance will need to evolve and take consideration of emerging evidence.

The information summarised from guidance documents included in this rapid review is correct as of 17 August 2020, but is subject to change.
Appendix 1: Summary of recommendations from the included public health guidance documents regarding the identification and management of symptomatic children and young people in schools

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country Public health body</th>
<th>Status of schools*</th>
<th>Symptoms associated with COVID-19</th>
<th>Identification of symptoms</th>
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</table>
| ECDC                       | Variation in the status of schools across Europe. | ▪ Fever  
▪ Cough  
▪ sore throat  
▪ general weakness and fatigue  
▪ muscular pain.  
Severe cases:  
▪ severe pneumonia,  
acute respiratory distress syndrome, sepsis  
▪ septic shock.  
The most commonly reported symptoms in children are fever and cough. Other symptoms include gastrointestinal symptoms, sore throat/pharyngitis, shortness of breath, myalgia, rhinorrhea/nasal congestion and headache, with | NR | NR | All students and staff showing symptoms compatible with COVID-19 should be tested for SARS-CoV-2 in accordance with ECDC’s testing strategy and current laboratory testing guidance.  
Contact tracing should be initiated promptly following identification of a confirmed case and should include contacts in the school (students, teachers and other staff), household and other settings as relevant, in accordance with ECDC or national guidance. | NR |
### Rapid review of public health guidance on identification and management of symptoms in children and young people attending schools

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| WHO                      | Variation in the status of schools internationally. | Fever, cough and shortness of breath. | Considerations:  
- Daily body temperature screening on entry;  
- Reporting of history of fever or feeling feverish in the previous 24 hours on entry.  
- Create a checklist for parents/students/staff to decide whether to go to school (taking into consideration the local situation). | Policy of "staying home if unwell".  
Caregivers should alert the school and health care authorities if someone in their home has been diagnosed with COVID-19 and keep their child at home. |  
- Establish a procedure for students or staff who have symptoms of COVID-19 or are feeling unwell in any way to be sent home or isolated from others.  
- Inform parents/caregivers  
- Consult with healthcare providers/health authorities, wherever possible. | Checklist for parents/students/staff to decide whether to go to school (taking into consideration the local situation) which could include:  
- underlying medical conditions/vulnerabilities;  
- recent illness or symptoms suggestive of COVID-19;  
- special circumstances in the home environment;  
- Special considerations... |
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<td>United kingdom</td>
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<td>England</td>
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| PHE Departmen t of Education | Localised closures (returned on a phased basis from 1 June) | Guidelines apply if anyone in the household develops:  
- a fever,  
- or a new continuous cough,  
- or a loss of, or change in, their normal sense of taste or smell (anosmia). | Daily temperature screening in children is not recommended. | If your child, or someone in your household, has symptoms you should not send them to school or college.  
If a child in a boarding school shows symptoms, they should initially self-isolate in their residential setting/household. | Symptomatic cases while at school:  
When a child, young person or staff member develops symptoms compatible COVID-19, they should be sent home and advised to self-isolate for 10 days and arrange to have a test. Their fellow household members should self-isolate for 14 days.  
If a symptomatic child is awaiting collection they should be moved, if possible, to a room where they can be isolated behind a closed door, with appropriate adult supervision if required depending on the age of the child. Ideally, a window should be opened for ventilation. If it is not possible to isolate them, move them to an area which is at least 2 metres away from other people. PPE should be worn by staff caring for the child while they await collection if a distance of 2 metres cannot be maintained (such as for a very young child or a child with complex needs).  
Any members of staff who have helped someone with symptoms and any pupils who have been in close contact with | NR |

*Symptoms are considered to be indicative of COVID-19 if they are severe or if they occur in a cluster of cases.

NR: Not recorded.
### Rapid review of public health guidance on identification and management of symptoms in children and young people attending schools

**Health Information and Quality Authority**

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| **Scotland**               | Localised closures (returned full-time since 11 August) | ▪ new continuous cough  
▪ fever/high temperature loss of, or change in, sense of smell or taste (anosmia) | NR | It is essential that people do not attend school if symptomatic but instead self-isolate (along with their household) and follow public health guidance. † | Individual >16 years:  
If the affected person has mild symptoms, they should go home as soon as they notice symptoms and follow public health guidance (minimising contact with others and, where possible, using a private vehicle to go home).  
Individuals <16 years:  
Parents/carers should be contacted and asked to make arrangements to pick the child or young person from school (preferably this should be another adult member of their household and not a grandparent) and follow public health guidance. † | NR |

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<tr>
<td>Northern Ireland Public Health</td>
<td>Localised closures (Plan to re-open 24 August (prioritising)</td>
<td>▪ new continuous cough ▪ fever/high temperature</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>Children and young people who exhibit any symptoms associated with COVID-19 should not attend educational settings.</td>
<td>Symptomatic students must be sent home and advised to follow the PHA guidance for households with possible coronavirus infection. †</td>
<td>NR</td>
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### Country Public Health Body

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<tr>
<td>Agency of NI, Departmen t of Education</td>
<td>certain year groups and all vulnerable groups (for all other years))</td>
<td>loss of, or change in, sense of smell or taste (anosmia).</td>
<td>As per PHE guidance, if your child, or someone in your household, has symptoms you should not send them to school or college.</td>
<td>A child awaiting collection should be moved, if possible, to a room where they can be isolated behind a closed door. Appropriate adult supervision should be provided as required. Ideally, a window should be opened for ventilation. If it is not possible to isolate the child, move them to an area which is at least 2m away from other people. A risk assessment should be undertaken by the school to address this. If a CYP develops symptoms whilst at school, he/she should be collected by their parents and must not use public transport. After 3 days of isolation an enhanced clean of the isolated location will be conducted, where any incidence of COVID-19 is likely to have happened.</td>
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<td>Wales Welsh Government</td>
<td>Localised closures (phased re-opening since 29 June, plan to be fully open on 1 September)</td>
<td>new continuous cough fever/high temperature loss of, or change in, sense of smell loss of, or change in, sense of taste (anosmia)</td>
<td>The present advice is that it is not necessary to screen temperatures. Learners’ parents/carers can check for signs of a high temperature. Staff should of course be vigilant for changes to</td>
<td>Under no circumstances should learners or staff attend schools/setting if they: feel unwell, have any of the four identified COVID-19 symptoms or they have tested positive to COVID-19 in the past 10 days live in a household with someone who has symptoms of COVID-19 or has tested positive to COVID-19 in the past 14 days</td>
<td>Those showing symptoms should be kept separate until they can be collected and taken home. Ideally, this should be in a separate room, supervised at a distance of two metres where possible, but recognising this may not be possible with younger learners. Gloves, aprons and a fluid-resistant surgical mask should be worn 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 risk assessment determines that there is</td>
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<td>learners’ temperatures and signs of fever.</td>
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<td>a risk of splashing to the eyes such as from coughing, spitting, or vomiting.</td>
<td>Gloves and aprons should be used when cleaning the areas where a person suspected of having COVID-19 has been.</td>
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<td>Other European countries</td>
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<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>COVID-19 associated symptoms (general population): An acute respiratory infection (with or without fever) with at least one of the following symptoms for which there is no other plausible cause: a cough, sore throat, shortness of breath, catarrh in the upper respiratory tract, sudden loss of the sense of taste/smell.</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>The student should be accommodated in a separate room. The selected room must be well ventilated and disinfected.</td>
<td>The student should be accommodated in a separate room. The selected room must be well ventilated and disinfected.</td>
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*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.

In the case of an outbreak (2 or more confirmed cases) antigen testing will be undertaken by the local health board for everybody in the ‘bubbles’ (small, consistent group of no more than 8) that have been effected by the outbreak. Everyone in the school will be tested if it has been established that Welsh Government guidelines for schools has not been followed.

In order to minimise the risk of transmission, no one should be allowed to leave the school building until the public health officer has arrived. The health authorities will also decide which people must stay in the school for further investigations to be carried out. It may be possible that people must remain at school for several hours outside of normal hours until the health authorities have made a decision.
## Rapid review of public health guidance on identification and management of symptoms in children and young people attending schools

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<tr>
<td><strong>Belgium</strong></td>
<td>Localised closures</td>
<td>Infection is usually asymptomatic. Specific symptoms in children not reported. A number of symptoms of the coronavirus also coincide with symptoms of allergy and hay fever (e.g. sniffing, sneezing, red eyes and an irritated throat).</td>
<td>Temperature screening not recommended. Inquire with parents whether a child presenting with cold symptoms has hay fever or allergy. This information may also have been made available upon registration of the child.</td>
<td>Children who are sick should be kept at home. If there is a suspicion that parents send their sick child to school, address the parents about the fact that you should keep sick children in isolation. Children of parents or anyone living in the same household who tests positive should stay at home for 14 days.</td>
<td>▪ If a child is sick at school, keep him/her in isolation. ▪ The school or the parents report the suspected case to the CLB. ▪ Tests are taken in consultation with the GP. Pending the test result, the tested student cannot go to school. ▪ A certificate will be issued to justify the absence. ▪ If there is a strong suspicion of transmission to others, the CLB doctor will decide not to bring the close contacts of the student to school temporarily, pending the test result.</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Denmark</strong></td>
<td>Open (First country to re-open childcare and primary education from 15 April).</td>
<td>Typical symptoms resemble those of the flu and other upper respiratory tract infections: ▪ Fever ▪ dry cough ▪ fatigue. Other early, but less common symptoms, include:</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>Children should basically follow the same recommendations as adults. Students should stay at home if unwell. The child’s childcare institution/school should be informed so that parents of other children who may have symptoms of COVID-19 should also be isolated and tested, and follow the same precautions as adults when testing positive.</td>
<td>Children with symptoms of COVID-19 should also be isolated and tested, and follow the same precautions as adults when testing positive. If a student becomes unwell during the school day they must go home. If there is an outbreak of novel coronavirus in schools or daycare, management must be notified so the</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
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</table>
**Rapid review of public health guidance on identification and management of symptoms in children and young people attending schools**

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<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| France Ministry of National Education, Youth and Sport | Open (Returned 22 June) | - Cough  
- Sneezing  
- Shortness of breath  
- Sore throat  
- Fatigue  
- Digestive problems  
- Feeling of fever | Parents should monitor the appearance of symptoms in their children, in particular by taking the temperature before leaving for school.  
The health authorities consider that the | been exposed to infection can be informed, and so that the other children can be tested. | parents of exposed children can be informed, and the children tested. | NR |

In many cases, you will not be able to distinguish mild symptoms of COVID-19 from those caused by the common cold or the flu.

Most children develop only mild symptoms of COVID-19, but children should generally follow the same guidance as adults.

- Headache  
- Muscle pain  
- A sore throat, nausea  
- Loss of taste and smell.

Parents should not send their children to school, college or high school in the event of a fever (38 °C or more) or in the event of the appearance of symptoms associated with COVID-19 in the student or in his/her family.

In the event that a person presents symptoms within the establishment, the action to be taken is as follows:

- Immediate isolation of the person:
  - If it is an adult: with a mask if the return home is not immediately possible
  - If it is a pupil: with a mask for children of age to wear one, in the infirmary or in a dedicated room allowing their supervision while
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| Germany Federal Ministry of Health Robert Koch-Institut | Localised school closures (Began returning 3 August) | The most frequent symptoms are:  
- fever of over 38°C  
- coughing  
- runny nose  
- headache  
- aching limbs  
- fatigue  
- sore throat. Some people temporarily lose their | virological or serological test of teachers and children prior to the reopening of schools and educational establishments is unnecessary. | Symptomatic students outside the school environment: People with symptoms (even mild) are not allowed to enter the facility. | Symptomatic students in the school environment: If symptoms present during a lesson an emergency isolation must take place and the family must be notified. Medical clarification should be sought, if necessary. Current contact details of the parental home or the custodian should be available. Quarantine measures for close contacts should be implemented promptly and | NR |
## Rapid review of public health guidance on identification and management of symptoms in children and young people attending schools

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<tr>
<td>Iceland Ministry of Education, Science and Culture Ministry of Health</td>
<td>Open (Remained open throughout)</td>
<td>▪ temperature above 38°C, ▪ cough ▪ bone and muscle pain ▪ fatigue.</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>Primary school children and employees should not attend school if they have the flu or symptoms similar to COVID-19, such as a temperature above 38°C, a cough, bone and muscle pain or fatigue.</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
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<tr>
<td>Norway. NIPH and Directorate for Education and Training.</td>
<td>Open (phased reopening started in April)</td>
<td>The most commonly described symptoms of COVID-19 are initially sore throat, cold and mild cough, as well as malaise, headache and muscle</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>Sick persons must not be at school. Anyone with new-onset respiratory infection should be sent home and kept at home until the condition is clarified.</td>
<td>It is important that students who get symptoms of a respiratory infection, go home (after notification to parents) or be picked up as soon as possible. Sick students should, if possible, not take public transport.</td>
<td>Decision-tree developed by NIPH</td>
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# Rapid review of public health guidance on identification and management of symptoms in children and young people attending schools

### Health Information and Quality Authority

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<td>aches. Abdominal pain may also occur.</td>
<td>Pupils (primary and secondary) and staff should not attend school even with mild respiratory symptoms and feelings of illness.</td>
<td>The student who must be picked up must wait in a separate room with an employee or outside where there are no other children.</td>
<td>If someone in the household has symptoms of a respiratory infection, but not confirmed COVID-19, the pupil and the employee must attend school as normal. However, these must go home from school if they get symptoms.</td>
<td>If it is not possible to keep a distance of two meters, and the student is comfortable with it, the student should wear a mask to reduce the spread of infection to others. If the student does not want to wear a mask, the adult should wear a mask if a distance of two meters cannot be observed. If a toilet is needed, this should not be used by others until it has been cleaned. Anyone who has been in contact with the student must wash their hands. Afterwards, rooms are cleaned.</td>
<td>Boarding schools must make arrangements to isolate sick students who are not allowed to return home immediately. These must not be associated with other students and must be in a separate room with access to a private bathroom / toilet. Food should be served in the room. Afterwards, rooms, toilets and other areas where the student has stayed with regular cleaning products are cleaned.</td>
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Pupils and staff with typical symptoms of pollen allergy (known pollen allergy, runny nose, and runny / itchy eyes) may attend school.

Many younger children often have runny noses without other symptoms of respiratory infection, and especially after they have been outside. These children can come to school if the child does not have a fever and is otherwise healthy.

Pupils and staff with typical symptoms of pollen allergy (known pollen allergy, runny nose, and runny / itchy eyes) may attend school.

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| Spain                     | Localised closures. Classes continued through distance learning. | General symptoms in all age groups:  
- fever  
- cough  
- feeling short of breath.  
In some cases there may also be:  
- decreased smell and taste  
- chills  
- sore throat  
- headache  
- general weakness  
- muscle aches  
- diarrhea, or vomiting. | Families should monitor for symptoms associated with COVID-19 every day before leaving home. | Children with symptoms compatible with COVID-19, diagnosed with COVID-19, or who are in a home quarantine period due to having had contact with someone with symptoms or diagnosed with COVID-19 cannot go to the educational centre. | Students and staff who are identified as close contacts (in boarding schools) and must be in quarantine should also travel home during the quarantine period. If they cannot go home, separate areas must be set aside for this. People in quarantine should not stay in common living rooms. | NR |
| Sweden                    | Open (Remained open throughout) | Symptoms include (all age groups)  
- Cough  
- Fever  
- Difficulty breathing  
- Runny nose | NR | Staff and children who have any symptoms of illness should stay at home.  
As long as siblings or other members of the family do not show symptoms of disease they | NR | NR |
### Rapid review of public health guidance on identification and management of symptoms in children and young people attending schools

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<tr>
<td>Switzerland, FOPH.</td>
<td>Open (Reopened May)</td>
<td>Symptoms of an acute respiratory illness or sudden loss of sense of smell and/or taste</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>People showing symptoms of illness should stay at home and get tested.</td>
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<td>Children under age of 12 do not have to be tested in all cases. The child's doctor will decide with the parents whether a test is needed, taking account of the FOPH's recommendations.</td>
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<td>The Netherlands</td>
<td>Localised closures.</td>
<td>Main symptoms: colds symptoms (such as runny nose)</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>Children 0-18 years with complaints related to COVID-19 should stay at home and testing can be organised.</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
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</table>

- Blocked nose
- Sore throat
- Headache
- Nausea
- Muscle and joint pain.

Difficult to distinguish between the disease and other types of illness, such as hay fever.

Infected children only develop mild symptoms.

Individuals who suffer from allergy (general guidance): Stay home even if you have mild symptoms like a runny or blocked nose, a slight cough or a sore throat.
### Rapid review of public health guidance on identification and management of symptoms in children and young people attending schools

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| Ministry of Health, wellbeing and sports | (Partial reopened 11 May) | - nose, sneezing and sore throat  
- cough  
- chest tightness  
- sudden loss of smell or taste  
- fever above 38 degrees. | Until the test result is known, the person with complaints stays at home. If this person has a fever and/or shortness of breath, all housemates must also stay at home until after the test result. | | | |
<p>| | | Young children often have a persistent cold. Children from 0 to 4 years old and children in groups 1 or 2 (age 4 to 5) of primary school can go to childcare or after-school care with a nose cold. | | | | |
| | | <strong>Circumstances in which a child cannot attend:</strong> |  |  |  |  |
| | | - Children in groups 1 or 2 (age 4 to 5) can go to school with a cold, except if the child also has a <strong>fever or other COVID-19 complaints</strong>; |  |  |  |  |
| | | - If a child is a contact of a patient with a confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection |  |  |  |  |
| | | - If someone in the child's household has a fever above 38 degrees Celsius and/or shortness of breath. |  |  |  |  |
| | | <strong>Rationale:</strong> In the first two weeks of June 2020, 3,500 children aged 0 to 6 years old who had symptoms were tested. 0.5% of these children tested positive. That percentage was higher in children who were tested in the same period because they had been in |  |  |  |  |</p>
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<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Country-wide closures since March.</td>
<td>Symptoms of COVID-19 can vary from person to person. Symptoms may also vary in different age groups. Some of the more commonly reported symptoms include:</td>
<td>Follow directions from your PHA about entry screening of children/youth, staff and volunteers for symptoms of COVID-19 or for exposure to COVID-19 in the past 14 days, before allowing the child/youth, staff or volunteer to access the setting.</td>
<td>Prohibit individuals who have symptoms of/or have had exposure to COVID-19 from entering the child/youth setting.</td>
<td>Implement a procedure for isolating children/youth who become sick in the setting. For those who have symptoms consistent with COVID-19, it will be important to ensure:</td>
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<td>new or worsening cough</td>
<td>Follow directions from your PHA about entry screening of children/youth, staff and volunteers for symptoms of COVID-19 or for exposure to COVID-19 in the past 14 days, before allowing the child/youth, staff or volunteer to access the setting.</td>
<td>Prohibit individuals who have symptoms of/or have had exposure to COVID-19 from entering the child/youth setting.</td>
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<td>shortness of breath or difficulty breathing</td>
<td>Follow directions from your PHA about entry screening of children/youth, staff and volunteers for symptoms of COVID-19 or for exposure to COVID-19 in the past 14 days, before allowing the child/youth, staff or volunteer to access the setting.</td>
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<td>temperature equal to or over 38°C</td>
<td>Follow directions from your PHA about entry screening of children/youth, staff and volunteers for symptoms of COVID-19 or for exposure to COVID-19 in the past 14 days, before allowing the child/youth, staff or volunteer to access the setting.</td>
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<td>feeling feverish</td>
<td>Follow directions from your PHA about entry screening of children/youth, staff and volunteers for symptoms of COVID-19 or for exposure to COVID-19 in the past 14 days, before allowing the child/youth, staff or volunteer to access the setting.</td>
<td>Prohibit individuals who have symptoms of/or have had exposure to COVID-19 from entering the child/youth setting.</td>
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<td>chills</td>
<td>Follow directions from your PHA about entry screening of children/youth, staff and volunteers for symptoms of COVID-19 or for exposure to COVID-19 in the past 14 days, before allowing the child/youth, staff or volunteer to access the setting.</td>
<td>Prohibit individuals who have symptoms of/or have had exposure to COVID-19 from entering the child/youth setting.</td>
<td>Implement a procedure for isolating children/youth who become sick in the setting. For those who have symptoms consistent with COVID-19, it will be important to ensure:</td>
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<td>fatigue or weakness</td>
<td>Follow directions from your PHA about entry screening of children/youth, staff and volunteers for symptoms of COVID-19 or for exposure to COVID-19 in the past 14 days, before allowing the child/youth, staff or volunteer to access the setting.</td>
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<td>muscle or body aches</td>
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<td>new loss of smell or taste</td>
<td>Follow directions from your PHA about entry screening of children/youth, staff and volunteers for symptoms of COVID-19 or for exposure to COVID-19 in the past 14 days, before allowing the child/youth, staff or volunteer to access the setting.</td>
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<td>headache</td>
<td>Follow directions from your PHA about entry screening of children/youth, staff and volunteers for symptoms of COVID-19 or for exposure to COVID-19 in the past 14 days, before allowing the child/youth, staff or volunteer to access the setting.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>gastrointestinal symptoms (abdominal pain, diarrhea, vomiting)</td>
<td>Follow directions from your PHA about entry screening of children/youth, staff and volunteers for symptoms of COVID-19 or for exposure to COVID-19 in the past 14 days, before allowing the child/youth, staff or volunteer to access the setting.</td>
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<td>feeling very unwell</td>
<td>Follow directions from your PHA about entry screening of children/youth, staff and volunteers for symptoms of COVID-19 or for exposure to COVID-19 in the past 14 days, before allowing the child/youth, staff or volunteer to access the setting.</td>
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*Contact with a COVID-19 patient: 14.3%.
### Symptoms associated with COVID-19

- Children have been more commonly reported to have abdominal symptoms, and skin changes or rashes.

### Identification of symptoms

- Additional consideration is given to individuals with disabilities, such as having someone wait with them to assist with specific needs.
- Plans address the potential if a private vehicle or walking is not an option. Plans must not include using public transit.
- A distance of 2 metres between the ill person and others is maintained, and staff know what to do if 2 meters cannot be maintained and/or direct care is unavoidable (for example, the use of personal protective equipment)
  - The PHA should be consulted for this advice.
- Hand hygiene and respiratory etiquette are practiced while the ill person is waiting to be picked up/excused/transported.
  - Tissues should be provided for the ill person to ensure their use with respiratory etiquette.
  - Proper disposal of the tissue and hand hygiene should be performed after coughing or sneezing.
- Environmental cleaning of the designated space, other spaces.

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| United States CDC          | Localised closures (the majority of states have mandated closures, including until the end of the academic year. Some states have recommended, but not mandated, school closures) | ▪ Temperature 100.4 degrees Fahrenheit (38° Celsius) or higher when taken by mouth  
▪ Sore throat  
▪ New uncontrolled cough that causes difficulty breathing (for students with chronic allergic/asthmatic cough, a change in their cough from baseline)  
▪ Diarrhoea, vomiting, or abdominal pain  
▪ New onset of severe headache, especially with a fever | ▪ CDC does not currently recommend universal symptom screenings be conducted by schools.  
▪ Parents or caregivers should be strongly encouraged to monitor their children for signs of infectious illness every day. | ▪ Students who are sick should not attend school in-person  
The symptoms listed are considered in conjunction with close contact/potential exposure to determine whether a child should be excused in line with existing school policy or requires further evaluation by healthcare provider and possible testing.  
Anyone who tests positive for COVID-19 should stay home and self-isolate for the timeframe recommended by public health officials. | ▪ Symptomatic students should be placed in an isolation area separate from staff and other students. Staff who interact with ill students should use Standard and Transmission-Based Precautions. Schools should be mindful of appropriate safeguards to ensure that students are isolated in a non-threatening manner, within the line of sight of adults, and for very short periods of time.  
Students who are sick should go home or to a healthcare facility depending on how severe their symptoms are.  
If a school needs to call an ambulance or bring a student to the hospital, they should first alert the healthcare staff that the student may have been exposed to someone with COVID-19.  
Wait at least 24 hours before cleaning and disinfecting any isolation area. If 24 hours is not feasible, wait as long as possible. | CDC have developed tools for schools that elect to encourage parents, guardians, or caregivers to conduct daily home screenings |
| Australia                  | Open               | The most common symptoms of COVID-19 in children are  
For boarding schools, consider daily | If your child is sick, they must not go to school. You must keep | Staff, children or young people at school experiencing symptoms compatible with COVID-19 (fever, cough or sore throat) | NR |

*Status of schools: Localised closures (the majority of states have mandated closures, including until the end of the academic year. Some states have recommended, but not mandated, school closures)
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<td>Departmen...</td>
<td>cough, fever, runny nose and gastrointestinal symptoms.</td>
<td>screening of symptoms using a questionnaire. Student checks should include both physical and mental health checks. Wide-scale temperature checking is not recommended however. NR for all other students.</td>
<td>them at home and away from others. If a member of the school community is suspected or confirmed to have COVID-19, consider withdrawing any student with disability (and any siblings) from school.</td>
<td>should be isolated in an appropriate space with suitable supervision, and collected by a parent/carer as soon as possible. For boarding school students, it may be impractical and or undesirable (e.g. insufficient health infrastructure support in home environment, inappropriate for return to a vulnerable community whilst infectious) for symptomatic students or close contacts to return home. Isolating/quarantining at the facility must meet expected criteria for any case in the community (i.e. single room, separation from others, PPE for staff consistent with health advice).</td>
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<td>Department of Health, Department of Education, Skills and Employment.</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Zealand Ministry of Education.</td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>The vast majority of children and young people with symptoms consistent with COVID-19 will not have COVID-19. Symptoms of COVID-19 can include new onset or worsening of one or more of the following: ▪ Cough ▪ Fever ▪ Sore throat ▪ Runny nose</td>
<td>Temperature screening is not recommended School staff are to observe students on arrival into the classroom checking for symptoms and ask those presenting as unwell to go home (or arrange for parents and)</td>
<td>Unless directed by the Medical Officer of Health, the only people who need to stay away from school are those who are: ▪ Unwell ▪ Self-isolating ▪ Waiting for COVID test results. Everyone else should be at school. Before a child is sent home, they should be feeling unwell and there should always be a conversation with the caregiver to determine whether there is another explanation for their</td>
<td>Boarding schools: A hostel owner must take all reasonable steps to separate any boarder who is ill from other boarders and contact their public health authority. Other settings: NR</td>
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<th>Country</th>
<th>Public health body</th>
<th>Status of schools*</th>
<th>Symptoms associated with COVID-19</th>
<th>Identification of symptoms</th>
<th>Stay at home protocol</th>
<th>Isolation of symptomatic students</th>
<th>Symptom identification tools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASIA</strong></td>
<td>Singapore. Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education</td>
<td>Open since 29 June</td>
<td>Watch out for students with fever or respiratory symptoms, such as sneezing, breathlessness, runny nose, loss of smell, cough, or sore throat.</td>
<td>Daily temperature-taking and visual screening for all students and staff.</td>
<td>Students and staff who are unwell, or who have household members on Home Quarantine Order/Stay Home Notice or have adult household members with flu-like symptoms such as fever and cough, are required to stay away from school.</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Shortness of breath/difficulty breathing
- Temporary loss of smell

Shortness of breath can indicate pneumonia, and requires urgent medical attention.

Children with asthma, hay fever, allergies, ear infections or other acute or chronic conditions may have similar symptoms.

- Child's symptoms that may mean that they do not pose a risk to others and do not need to go home.
- Child's symptoms that may mean that they do not pose a risk to others and do not need to go home.

Principals at state and state-integrated schools have authority to preclude a student from attending if they believe on reasonable grounds they may have a communicable disease under section 19 of the Education Act.


* Information regarding school closures during the COVID-19 pandemic is based on the most up-to-date information published on the [UNESCO](https://www.unesco.org) website (Updated 03/08/2020).

Each country is categorised into one of the following categories:
Country-wide closure: Government-mandated closures of educational institutions affecting at least 70% of the student population enrolled from pre-primary through to upper secondary levels.

Localised closures: Government-mandated closures of educational institutions affecting up to 70% of the student population enrolled from pre-primary through to upper secondary levels either at national level, or in at least one district/region/administrative unit of an education system with a decentralised governance structure such as Federal States.

Open: Governments have not closed educational institutions in the context of COVID-19, or have officially announced that schools are allowed to re-open following localised or country-wide closure.

† Specific clinical presentation in children is not described. It is assumed that symptom identification in children follows the same list of common symptoms reported for the general population.
### Appendix 2: Summary of recommendations from the included public health guidance documents regarding organisational issues associated with symptomatic children and young people in schools

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country Public health body</th>
<th>Return to school protocol</th>
<th>School/classroom closure protocol</th>
<th>External reporting of COVID-19-associated symptoms or absences</th>
<th>Frameworks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>INTERNATIONAL OR REGIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH GUIDANCE</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| ECDC | **Quarantine** Students and staff who have shared a classroom with the confirmed case and during the same time period, are considered high-risk exposure or close contacts. Quarantine is required for 14 days from last exposure to a COVID-19 case. Children who live in a household where someone has been confirmed as having COVID-19 should quarantine and not attend school.  
  - If the household case is isolated or managed in hospital, quarantine for the child should be for 14 days following his/her last exposure to the case.  
  - If the case is managed at home and not isolated, the 14 days of quarantine for the child should be counted from the day when all three of the following criteria are met for the case: eight days after the onset of symptoms AND resolution of fever AND clinical improvement of other symptoms for at least for three days. | Reactive school closures following community outbreaks, and cases or outbreaks in schools are unlikely to be timely enough to have a significant impact on the dynamics of the local epidemic, but may need to be made due to absenteeism, or staff and parental concerns. | NR | NR |
| | **Isolation** 8 days after the onset of symptoms AND resolution of fever AND clinical improvement of other symptoms for at least for three days. | | | |
| WHO | **Quarantine** Ensure students who have been in contact with a COVID-19 case stay home for 14 days. | | | |
| | **Self-isolation (all patients)** Criteria for discharging patients from isolation (i.e., discontinuing transmission-based precautions) without requiring retesting*: Considerations for re-opening or keeping schools open:  
Decisions should be guided by a risk management approach to maximize the educational, well-being and health benefit | | | |
| | | | | |

*Criteria for discharging patients from isolation (i.e., discontinuing transmission-based precautions) without requiring retesting:  
- Detection of new COVID-19 cases;  
- Success of contact tracing;  
- School attendance (Information on school drop-out, disaggregated for sex, Checklist for school administrators, teachers and staff.
Rapid review of public health guidance on identification and management of symptoms in children and young people attending schools

Health Information and Quality Authority

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country Public health body</th>
<th>Return to school protocol</th>
<th>School/classroom closure protocol</th>
<th>External reporting of COVID-19-associated symptoms or absences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• For symptomatic patients: 10 days after symptom onset, plus at least 3 additional days without symptoms (including without fever and without respiratory symptoms) &lt;br&gt; • For asymptomatic cases: 10 days after positive test for SARS-CoV-2. &lt;br&gt; These criteria apply to all COVID-19 cases regardless of isolation location or disease severity. Countries may choose to continue to use testing as part of the release criteria. If so, the initial recommendation of two negative PCR tests at least 24 hours apart can be used.</td>
<td>for students, teachers, staff, and the wider community. &lt;br&gt; The local situation and epidemiology of COVID-19 may vary from one place to another within a country. 1. Benefits and risks: what are the likely benefits and risks to children and staff of open schools? Including consideration of: &lt;br&gt;   • Disease trends: are COVID-19 cases being reported in the area? &lt;br&gt;   • Effectiveness of remote learning strategies &lt;br&gt;   • Impact on vulnerable and marginalized populations (girls, displaced, disabled, etc.) 2. Detection and response: are the local health authorities able to act quickly? 3. Collaboration and coordination: is the school collaborating with local public health authorities? &lt;br&gt;   A careful assessment of the school setting and ability to maintain COVID-19 prevention and control measures needs to be included in the overall risk analysis.</td>
<td>Notify public health authorities in case of a positive COVID-19 case. Alert local health authorities about large increases in student and staff absenteeism due to respiratory illnesses.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EUROPE

United Kingdom

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>England PHE</th>
<th>Isolation Where the child, young person or staff member with suspected COVID-19 tests negative they can return to their setting and the fellow household members can end their self-isolation.</th>
<th>The local health protection team will advise if additional action is required based on outbreaks or increased absence rates,</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>If a school or college experiences an outbreak, either because they have 2 or more confirmed cases of</td>
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<td>NR</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## Rapid review of public health guidance on identification and management of symptoms in children and young people attending schools

Health Information and Quality Authority

### Department of Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country Public Health Body</th>
<th>Return to school protocol</th>
<th>School/classroom closure protocol</th>
<th>External reporting of COVID-19-associated symptoms or absences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Schools should not request evidence of negative test results or other medical evidence before admitting children or welcoming them back after a period of self-isolation. If someone tests positive, they should follow the ‘stay at home: guidance for households with possible or confirmed coronavirus (COVID-19) infection’ and must continue to self-isolate for at least 10 days from the onset of their symptoms and then return to school only if they do not have symptoms other than cough or loss of sense of smell/taste. If they still have a high temperature, they should keep self-isolating until their temperature returns to normal.</td>
<td>- though whole school closures will generally not be necessary.</td>
<td>- COVID-19 among pupils or staff in their setting within 14 days, or they see an increase in pupil or staff absence rates due to suspected or confirmed cases of COVID-19, they will need to contact their local health protection team.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Quarantine</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- 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 should get a test, and:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- if the test delivers a negative result, they must remain in isolation for the remainder of the 14-day isolation period.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- 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. Their household should self-isolate for at least 14 days from when the symptomatic person first had symptoms.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- The health protection team will carry out a rapid risk assessment to confirm who has been in close contact with the person during the period that they were infectious, and ensure they are asked to self-isolate. 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</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table: Return to school protocol, School/classroom closure protocol, External reporting of COVID-19-associated symptoms or absences, Frameworks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Public health body</th>
<th>Return to school protocol</th>
<th>School/classroom closure protocol</th>
<th>External reporting of COVID-19-associated symptoms or absences</th>
<th>Frameworks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>Scottish Government</td>
<td>Other members of their household (including any siblings) should self-isolate for 14 days from when the symptomatic person first had symptoms.</td>
<td>In the event of a local outbreak of the virus, a school or a number of schools may be closed temporarily to help control transmission.</td>
<td>If schools have two or more confirmed cases of COVID-19 within 14 days, or an increase in background rate of absence due to suspected or confirmed cases of COVID-19, they may have an outbreak. In this situation schools should make prompt contact with their local HPT and local authority.</td>
<td>A strategic framework underpins the re-opening of schools and early learning and childcare provisions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Ireland</td>
<td>Public Health Agency of NI, Department of Education</td>
<td>Students must complete recommended period of self-isolation/quarantine as per national stay at home guidance. † Everyone who develops symptoms of COVID-19, whether or not they have been tested, should self-isolate for 10 days. You can return to work and your usual activities if you haven’t had a high temperature in 48 hours, without the need for medication to control fever</td>
<td>Students can return to school when they have completed the necessary period of isolation/quarantine as advised by the Test, Trace and Protect service. † If everyone with symptoms who was tested in their household receives a negative result, they can return to school providing they are well enough and have not had a temperature for 48 hours. Where the result is positive, they should follow PHA isolation guidance. †</td>
<td>A clinical risk assessment will be undertaken by the PHA duty officer (if two or more cases are reported within a 14 day period). The PHA duty room officer will advise what further action to take</td>
<td>'New School day Framework' for re-opening schools.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

† Self-isolation for 10 days instead of 14 days if a negative test result is received before the end of the 14 days.

† PHA isolation guidance under the Test and Trace and Protect programme will be applied for all staff or pupils in contact with someone who tests positive for COVID-19. Test and Trace staff will contact anyone with a positive test and trace their contacts over a period determined by the Test, Trace and Protect staff seeking |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Return to school protocol</th>
<th>School/classroom closure protocol</th>
<th>External reporting of COVID-19-associated symptoms or absences</th>
<th>Frameworks</th>
<th>Other European Countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public health body</td>
<td>information on where that individual has been in contact with someone for 15 minutes or more and less than 2m social distance. Isolation guidance will then be provided that is context specific and may result in friendship groups, regular contacts and potentially an entire class or ‘bubble’ being instructed to self-isolate at home. Pupils can return to school when they have completed the necessary period of isolation as advised by the Test, Trace and Protect service. Staff or pupils who have been part of the same ‘bubble’ as anyone who has tested positive for COVID-19, must likewise follow PHA guidance and self-isolate and undertake a test under the Test and Trace and Protect system. They can return to school when they have a negative test result or have undertaken the necessary period of isolation after a positive test result. For international boarding school CYP - While reducing the risk of the transmission of COVID-19 remains the priority, schools should consider the emotional wellbeing of students, especially those who are already vulnerable to mental health issues. This includes those who may have had to complete repeated periods of isolation (during one holiday period) in their ‘home’ country and then in the UK.</td>
<td>A positive test on site does not require closure of that site. If there are multiple cases of COVID-19 in a school then experts from across the NHS and local government will work together to prevent ongoing transmission within the school.</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>Hierarchy of risk controls</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Rapid review of public health guidance on identification and management of symptoms in children and young people attending schools

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country Public health body</th>
<th>Return to school protocol</th>
<th>School/classroom closure protocol</th>
<th>External reporting of COVID-19-associated symptoms or absences</th>
<th>Frameworks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Austria** | **Self-isolation** Individuals with signs and symptoms should not leave home and should contact health care professionals or emergency services by phone. | Decision is made under the instructions of the locally responsible health authority. If a case is confirmed, further measures will be taken (e.g. closure of the school, disinfection, etc.) on the basis of the Epidemics Act. | If a case is identified at the school the school management must inform the responsible directorate of education and locally responsible health authorities. | Checklists on how to deal with a suspected case at school: 
Scenario A: The person concerned is present at the school. 
Scenario B: The person concerned is not present at the school. |
| **Belgium** | **Self-isolation** Staff and students who test positive for the coronavirus must be quarantined for a minimum of 7 days. 
*Children with confirmed COVID-19, with mild symptoms, without hospitalisation:* The child may return to school or childcare 7 days after the onset of symptoms, provided that during the last 3 they have not had a fever AND that the symptoms have improved significantly. 
*Children with confirmed or potential COVID-19, with hospitalisation:* The child may return to school or childcare, in consultation with the doctor, and at least 7 days after the onset of symptoms. 
**Quarantine** 
- Pupils and school staff must self-isolate for a minimum of 14 days. | The school cannot be closed without consulting the CLB doctor. The decision to close or re-open the school is taken by the relevant health authorities in consultation with the CLB doctor. 
For children under 6 years old: If a second child in the same daycare bubble or from the same kindergarten class develops symptoms of COVID-19 within 14 days of the first confirmed case, that child should be tested. If the result is positive (that is, a second confirmed case), it is a cluster and: the bubble/kindergarten is closed and all children and staff must quarantine. | NR | Comprehensive plan for educational institutions at all levels of education. This plan uses 4 possible pandemic levels: from zero risk (green level), over low (yellow level) and moderate (orange level) risk to high risk (red level). |
### Rapid review of public health guidance on identification and management of symptoms in children and young people attending schools

#### Health Information and Quality Authority

**Country**  
**Public health body**  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Return to school protocol</th>
<th>School/classroom closure protocol</th>
<th>External reporting of COVID-19-associated symptoms or absences</th>
<th>Frameworks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| - Those who do not become ill during the quarantine period return to school.  
- Those who become ill during quarantine stay at home as long as they are sick. The period of absence is extended with a disease certificate.  
For children under 6 years old: If a second child in the same daycare bubble or from the same kindergarten class develops symptoms of COVID-19 within 14 days of the first confirmed case, that child should be tested. If the result is positive (that is, a second confirmed case), it is a cluster and: the bubble/kindergarten is closed and all children and staff must quarantine. If the test is negative, the class can remain open and quarantine is not required.  
Individuals who have received a positive PCR test previously, should not be quarantine again.  
*Children with parents or household members with confirmed COVID-19:*  
If they are asymptomatic, they may only return to school or childcare 14 days after the last risky contact with the infected family member or 14 days after the infected family member was finished their home isolation period (if the child continues to have close contact with the family member as long as they were contagious).  
If the child shows symptoms, he/she should be tested.  
If:  
- the test is positive: the child is a confirmed case;  
- the test is negative: take measures such as for asymptomatic persons.  
| The Danish  
Denmark  
**Self-isolation:**  
Symptomatic: Do not take children to childcare institutions/school until **48 hours after symptoms have disappeared.**  
The closure will depend on the probability of the spread of infection, which depends, among other things, on the physical and hygienic conditions and how much  
<p>| A student will be registered as absent if the parents chose to keep the child at home or the child choses | NR |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Public health body</th>
<th>Return to school protocol</th>
<th>School/classroom closure protocol</th>
<th>External reporting of COVID-19-associated symptoms or absences</th>
<th>Frameworks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health Authority</td>
<td>Ministry of Children and Education</td>
<td>Asymptomatic: Children who do not have any symptoms and who do not develop symptoms must stay at home for 7 days after being tested. The child can attend daycare/school if the initial test is negative, and the child still shows no symptoms. If the child is tested positive, do not send the child to school/daycare. Students considered to be &quot;close contacts&quot; of a confirmed COVID-19 case must stay at home in self-isolation until a negative COVID-19 test is available. For children under 12 years of age, if they do not have symptoms and are not tested, one can choose to keep the child at home for 7 days after the last close contact took place. If the child has not had symptoms in the 7 days, the child can again attend day care / school. Quarantine Students must stay at home for 14 days after an unnecessary trip to countries that they are discouraged from visiting. General guidance: Any person with symptoms must stay home until 48 hours after he/she is no longer ill. However, symptoms such as loss of taste and smell can linger for a long time even though the person is no longer considered infectious. He/she can, therefore, end self-isolation if these are your only remaining symptoms. You do not need to be tested again in order to be regarded as having recovered. If you have no symptoms, you should still self-isolate until 7 days after you have taken the test.</td>
<td>interaction the children have with each other. The delimitation should include the narrowest possible circle e.g. the playgroup, the classroom, several classroom if a toilet was used. The school must submit a justification for the application of emergency education regulations to the Danish Agency for Education and Quality.</td>
<td>to stay at home, and the reason for absence is not justified. Primary and lower secondary schools must report student absenteeism to the Agency, which may lead to a deduction in the child family benefit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>Self-isolation</td>
<td>Parents should not send their children to school in the event of the appearance of symptoms suggesting Covid-19.</td>
<td>The need for school closure will vary depending on the geographic area and circulation levels of the virus.</td>
<td>Monitoring of absenteeism.</td>
<td>Educational continuity plan:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Return to school protocol

The student will only be able to return to class after an opinion from the attending physician, the doctor from the Covid-19 platform or the national education doctor.

### Quarantine

Parents should not send their children to school in the event of a confirmed case in the child's family.

The student will only be able to return to class after an opinion from the attending physician, the doctor from the Covid-19 platform or the national education doctor.

### School/classroom closure protocol

**Hypothesis 1:**

Active circulation of the virus, localized, requiring the reinstatement of a strict health protocol.

**Hypothesis 2:**

Very active circulation of the virus, localized, requiring the closure of schools, colleges and high schools in a determined geographical area.

### External reporting of COVID-19-associated symptoms or absences

- Monitoring and documentation of the disease-related absences.
- NR

### Frameworks

Germany

**Self-isolation (general population)**

- At least 48 hours of freedom from symptoms (defined as lasting improvement in acute COVID-19 symptoms according to a medical assessment)

- **PLUS**
  - 10 days after the onset of symptoms at the earliest PCR test (negative result or high Ct value, which is associated with the non-cultivability of SARS-CoV-2)

- Two possible approaches:
  - a synchronized national (or regional)
  - a local reactive.

- The choice of approach will be dependent on the epidemiological situation.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Public health body</th>
<th>Return to school protocol</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>Ministry of Educatio, Science and Culture</td>
<td>2) Patients with a mild course of COVID-19 (without need for oxygen)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>At least 48 hours of freedom from symptoms (defined as lasting improvement in acute COVID-19 symptoms according to a medical assessment)</td>
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<td></td>
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<td><strong>PLUS</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>At least 10 days after the onset of symptoms</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3) People with asymptomatic SARS-CoV-2 infection</td>
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<td>At the earliest 10 days after the first detection of the pathogen</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>4) Special groups of people</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>Ministry of Educatio, Science and Culture</td>
<td><strong>Immunosuppressed persons</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>Ministry of Educatio, Science and Culture</td>
<td>A prolonged excretion of virus capable of replication can exist in patients with congenital or acquired immunodeficiencies or under immunosuppressive therapy. Here an individual assessment must be made, if necessary with the help of virus cultivation. Furthermore, severe disease courses can be associated with prolonged virus excretion.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>Ministry of Educatio, Science and Culture</td>
<td><strong>Quarantine (general population)</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>Ministry of Educatio, Science and Culture</td>
<td>Those identified as someone suspected of being infected, though he/she is not sick must stay at home for 14 days.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>Ministry of Educatio, Science and Culture</td>
<td><strong>Self-isolation</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>Ministry of Educatio, Science and Culture</td>
<td>Primary school children and employees are expected to be without a temperature for at least one day before returning to school.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>Ministry of Educatio, Science and Culture</td>
<td><strong>Quarantine</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>Ministry of Educatio, Science and Culture</td>
<td>If infection occurs in the home of a student or teacher, students and teachers in the class in question should quarantine for 14 days.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>Ministry of Educatio, Science and Culture</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NR</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>Ministry of Educatio, Science and Culture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>As before the COVID-19 epidemic occurred, there must be valid reasons why children of primary school age do not attend school or do not study. If there are no valid reasons, the principal of the primary school shall notify Child Protection Services.</strong></td>
<td><strong>NR</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Rapid review of public health guidance on identification and management of symptoms in children and young people attending schools**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country Public health body</th>
<th>Return to school protocol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Health</td>
<td><strong>Isolation (general guidance):</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Symptomatic case:</strong> At least 14 days have passed since a positive test result (diagnostic test) and at least 7 days of no symptoms. <strong>Asymptomatic cases:</strong> 14 days after testing positive for the virus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td><strong>Some children may have residual symptoms after a respiratory infection such as runny nose (regardless of the colour of the nasal secretions) or occasional cough. These students can come to school if the general condition is good and the student is back in his usual form.</strong>&lt;br&gt;Employees and secondary school students should stay at home until they are symptom-free, while primary school students should be kept at home until the general condition is good. <strong>For cultural schools:</strong> Students and staff can return to school when they have been asymptomatic for one day after undergoing a respiratory infection. <strong>Self-isolation:</strong> Students or staff who have confirmed covid-19:&lt;br&gt;• Must be in isolation (The isolation lasts until 3 days after you are completely healthy and at least 8 days after you became ill). It is the health service that decides who should be in isolation and for how long on the advice given by the National Institute of Public Health.†&lt;br&gt;<strong>Quarantine</strong>&lt;br&gt;Students or employees who are close contacts / household member of a person with confirmed covid-19: The health service decides who will be in quarantine and for how long after advice given by the National Institute of Public Health (for 10 days from the last exposure).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>School/classroom closure protocol</strong>&lt;br&gt;Should there be a need for further measures, it is the task of the municipal health service to give the school an order to this effect.</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>External reporting of COVID-19-associated symptoms or absences</strong>&lt;br&gt;NR</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Frameworks</strong>&lt;br&gt;Traffic light system (green, yellow and red)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country Public health body</td>
<td>Return to school protocol</td>
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<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spain Ministry of Health, Consumer Affairs and Social Welfare</td>
<td><strong>Self-isolation (general guidance)</strong>&lt;br&gt;Any confirmed case must remain at home in isolation according to the COVID-19 Surveillance, Diagnosis and Control Strategy. All suspected cases will be kept in isolation pending a PCR result. In the case of a negative result, and there is no clinical suspicion, the case is considered ruled out and isolation ends. <strong>Primary care setting (home isolation)</strong>&lt;br&gt;Isolation will be maintained until three days after the resolution of fever and symptoms, with a minimum of 10 days from the onset symptoms. In asymptomatic cases, isolation will be maintained for up to 10 days from the date of taking the sample for diagnosis <strong>Hospital isolation</strong>&lt;br&gt;Isolation must be maintained at home with monitoring of their clinical situation at least 14 days after discharge from hospital. If 3 days have elapsed since the resolution of fever and other symptoms, isolation may be terminated. If before these 14 days of home isolation from hospital discharge have passed, a PCR is performed and a negative result is obtained, the patient may be de-isolated. <strong>Quarantine (general guidance)</strong>&lt;br&gt;Surveillance and quarantine will be indicated for 14 days after the last contact with a confirmed case. Active monitoring will be carried out throughout the maximum incubation period of the disease, which is 14 days, but it may be shortened to 10 days depending on whether or not a diagnostic test is performed. The particular strategy may differ in each CCAA (that is autonomous regions of Spain). Quarantine may be recommended for 10 or 14 days after the last risk exposure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country Public health body</td>
<td>Return to school protocol</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| **Sweden**                | **Self-isolation (general):**  
Confirmed cases of COVID-19 should stay at home for at least 7 days after falling ill. A dry cough and loss of smell and taste may remain but if individuals feel well otherwise and seven days have passed since he/she fell ill, he/she can return to school.  
Individuals should be free from fever for 2 days and clearly feel well before returning to work or school.  
The same applies if a person has been ill, but not with COVID-19: he/she should stay at home for as long as he/she is ill.  
**Quarantine**  
Anyone who has been, or is suspected to have been, exposed to a disease classified as dangerous to society (e.g. COVID-19) can be kept in quarantine as decided by the county medical officer (under the Swedish Communicable Diseases Act; 2004:168).  
If a member of household is ill with suspected or confirmed COVID-19, provided siblings or other family members have no symptoms they can carry on as normal and go to pre-school, school or work, but they should be on the lookout for symptoms and, if any arise, should stay at home  
**Other**  
Individuals who suffer from allergy (general):  
Take the usual allergy medication. If symptoms do not get worse, the medication relieves the symptoms, and the judgement is that the symptoms are likely to be caused by allergy, individuals do not need to remain at home.  
If individuals experience new symptoms which they would not usually associate with allergy, or if they get a fever, they should stay home until they are free from symptoms, and then an additional 2 days. | **The Swedish Parliament has passed a bill (2020:148) allowing temporary closure of schools and pre-schools due to extraordinary events, making it possible for the Government or the head of a school to close schools under particular circumstances. There is also a regulation (2020:115) regarding the provision of education for pupils during a school closure.** | NR | NR |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country Public health body</th>
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<th>School/classroom closure protocol</th>
<th>External reporting of COVID-19-associated symptoms or absences</th>
<th>Frameworks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>Self-isolation: The cantonal authority will inform you when your period of isolation ends. As a rule you can only leave your home 48 hours at the earliest after the symptoms of the disease have subsided. But whatever the case you may not leave home until at least 10 days after your symptoms first appeared.</td>
<td>The cantonal authorities will assess each case individually before deciding whether or not the children in the class have to go into quarantine (if a student or teacher becomes infected with COVID-19)</td>
<td>NR</td>
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<tr>
<td>FOPH</td>
<td>Quarantine: If your child has been in close contact with an infected person, the canton decides whether quarantine is necessary. This lasts 10 days from the date of the last contact with this person. During quarantine, the child should not have any further contact with other persons outside of the family.</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Netherlands</td>
<td>Self-isolation: Children who have a cough, shortness of breath or other symptoms that could indicate COVID-19 should stay home until the symptoms are gone. At 24 hours without complaints, children, parents/guardians and educational staff can return to school.</td>
<td>Exactly what measures should be taken at the school and whether more people should be tested depends on the circumstances and is determined by the GGD. The GGD will contact the school about this.</td>
<td>In accordance with Article 26 of the Wpg, children's centers and primary schools report clusters of 3 or more children in one group with suspicion of COVID-19 to the GGD. Record if the reason for absence from school is related to SARS-CoV-2 in the student tracking system. The school does not have to report absenteeism for students who, due to urgent home quarantine advice, cannot go to school immediately after the summer holidays. The school also does not have to report absenteeism for</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Health, wellbeing and sports</td>
<td>SARS-CoV-2 negative patients If the test is negative, everyone in the household (including the person with complaints) is allowed to do what they would normally do (for example to work or school). The child can go back to the childcare or school, even if not all complaints are yet disappeared.</td>
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<td>SARS-CoV-2 positive patients The SARS-CoV-2 positive child must stay at home until they are at least 48 hours fever-free, 24 hours symptom free AND at least 7 days after the onset of symptoms</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Quarantine Household contacts of SARS-CoV-2 positive patients Other persons in the household stay at home until 2 weeks after the last contact with the index.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Doctors do not provide a medical certificate on the basis of which the child can still go to childcare / school.

**Contact tracing guidance:**
Frequent and intensive contacts of positive cases must follow the policy of category 2 contacts (other close contacts): stay at home and active monitoring.

It must be inquired with which other persons or groups of children the child has had contact without keeping a distance of 1.5 meters, such as primary school teachers, classmates or sports buddies. These persons follow the measures of category 3 contacts (other non-close contacts): they do not have to stay at home, are not actively monitored, and do not have to be individually registered by the GGD.

**General advice (classroom contacts)**
The GGD ensures that contacts are informed about the determination of COVID-19 in a person in their environment. The contacts are advised to:

- observe good cough and hand hygiene;
- take general measures to prevent COVID-19 (social distancing);
- during the 14 days after the last contact to be alert for complaints consistent with COVID-19 (cough and / or nose cold and / or fever), and
  - if a fever is suspected, measure the temperature (rectally or through the ear) (fever is temperature $\geq 38.0{^\circ}$ Celsius);
  - immediately call the GGD in case of complaints for assessment and use of diagnostics;
  - to stay at home when complaints arise.

**External reporting of COVID-19-associated symptoms or absences**
children who travel (with or without their parents) to a country where they are urgently advised to go into quarantine when they return home.

### NORTH AMERICA
## Rapid review of public health guidance on identification and management of symptoms in children and young people attending schools

### Frameworks

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<th>Country Public health body</th>
<th>Return to school protocol</th>
<th>School/classroom closure protocol</th>
<th>External reporting of COVID-19-associated symptoms or absences</th>
<th>Risk Assessment Tool (High, Medium and Low)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada. Government of Canada</td>
<td>Require that children/youth, staff and volunteers stay at home if ill with symptoms of COVID-19 until criteria to discontinue isolation have been met, in consultation with the local PHA or healthcare provider. <strong>Self-isolation:</strong> If you've been tested for coronavirus and receive a positive test result, you must isolate at home, whether you have symptoms or not. If you have symptoms (symptomatic), you must ▪ isolate at home (as soon as your symptoms start), and remain isolated for 14 days or as directed by your public health authority If you do not have symptoms (asymptomatic) you must: ▪ isolate at home as soon as you receive the confirmed laboratory test, and remain isolated for 14 days or as directed by your public health authority if you did not have symptoms when you got tested, but then develop symptoms during your 14-day isolation period, you must restart your isolation time</td>
<td>School administrators should develop plans, in consultation with their PHA, to help guide their actions in the event of an outbreak of COVID-19 in their schools.</td>
<td>Notify the PHA promptly of unusual situations, such as when absenteeism of children/youth or staff is greater than would be expected, or when illness is observed or reported</td>
<td>Based on level of community transmission: 1. No to minimal 2. Minimal to moderate 3. Substantial, controlled 4. Substantial, uncontrolled. If minimal community transmission, universal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States CDC</td>
<td>At least 24 hours after they no longer have a fever (temperature of 100.4 Fahrenheit (38° Celsius) or higher) or signs of a fever (chills, feeling very warm, flushed appearance, or sweating) without the use of fever-reducing medicine. Schools should not require testing results as a part of return to school policies. Students who have received a negative test result should be allowed to return to school once their symptoms have otherwise improved in accordance with existing school illness management policies. If a student, teacher, or staff member tests positive for SARS-CoV-2, those in the same cohort/group should also be tested</td>
<td>Any decision about school dismissal or cancellation of school events should be made in coordination with local health officials. Schools are not expected to make decisions about dismissals on their own. The levels of community transmission and the extent of close contacts of the positive case should all be considered before closing. If there is substantial, uncontrolled community transmission, schools should work closely with local health officials to make decisions on whether to maintain school operations. If community transmission levels cannot be decreased, school closure is an important consideration.</td>
<td>If your school notices a substantial increase in the number of students or staff missing school due to illness, report this to your local health officials. School administrators should notify local health officials, staff, and families immediately of any case of COVID-19</td>
<td>Based on level of community transmission: 1. No to minimal 2. Minimal to moderate 3. Substantial, controlled 4. Substantial, uncontrolled. If minimal community transmission, universal.</td>
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</table>
### Rapid review of public health guidance on identification and management of symptoms in children and young people attending schools

#### Country Public health body

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<tr>
<td>and remain at home until receiving a negative test result or quarantine. Students must adhere to standard CDC guidance for self-isolation or quarantine, as appropriate before returning to school.†</td>
<td>If the transmission of the virus within a school is higher than that of the community, or if the school is the source of an outbreak, administrators should work collaboratively with local health officials to determine if temporary school closure is necessary. Two possible approaches are provided by the CDC, however the final decision would likely depend on transmission levels at the time and in conjunction with local health officials. 1) Administrators may need to temporarily dismiss school for 2-5 days, if a student or staff member attended school before being confirmed as having COVID-19. 2) A single case of COVID-19 in a school would not likely warrant closing the entire school, especially if levels of community transmission are not high.</td>
<td>Where there is a suspected or confirmed case of COVID-19 in a school environment, schools should contact the National Coronavirus Helpline which operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.</td>
<td>symptom screening is more likely to identify non-COVID cases</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Self-isolation:
Discontinuation of isolation in COVID-19 patients (non-healthcare settings)
At least 10 days have passed since symptom onset and At least 24 hours have passed since resolution of fever without the use of fever-reducing medications and Other symptoms have improved (other than loss of smell or taste).

For asymptomatic cases: 10 days

For patients with severe illness, duration of isolation for up to 20 days after symptom onset may be warranted. Consider consultation with infection control experts.

#### Quarantine:
CDC recommends 14 days of quarantine after exposure based on the time it takes to develop illness if infected

#### AUSTRALASIA

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<tr>
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<th>Frameworks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia. Department of Health, Department of Education</td>
<td>Quarantine: Students and staff who have been in contact with a confirmed case of COVID-19 must self-isolate at home for 14 days from the date of contact. You should not be required to present a medical certificate or written clearance from a GP for your child to return to school.</td>
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† Students who have travelled outside of Australia in the last 14 days should follow the hotel quarantine requirements. Where travel restrictions are in place, students will require a medical certificate before returning to school.

NR
### Rapid review of public health guidance on identification and management of symptoms in children and young people attending schools

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand Ministry of Education</td>
<td><strong>Isolation:</strong> Duration determined by local health authorities. Stringent self-isolation of those who display relevant symptoms of COVID-19, test positive for COVID-19 (duration of self-isolation at the advice of a public health clinician), have been in close contact with someone who tests positive for COVID-19, or have been overseas in the last 14 days. <strong>Quarantine:</strong> A close contact of someone confirmed with COVID-19 will be asked by health authorities to self-isolate for 14 days from when they last had contact with the confirmed case. Anyone who is a contact of a ‘close contact’ is not required to self-isolate. If you show no symptoms, your household contacts do not need to self-isolate.</td>
<td>Local health authorities through the Medical Officer of Health will make the decision about whether a school or service needs to close for a period of time. Upon advice from the local medical officer of health, any educational facilities connected to a confirmed or probable case of COVID-19 must close on an individual or group basis for 72 hours to allow contact tracing, and then potentially for a further 14 days.</td>
<td>Weekly attendance collection provides timely information to Government for its COVID-19 response, and identifies schools that require additional support from the Ministry.</td>
<td>There are 4 alert levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASIA</td>
<td><strong>Quarantine:</strong> MOE will closely monitor the students and staff who were in contact with the confirmed case(s). As a precautionary measure, they will be issued a 14-day Leave of Absence, to minimise the risks of further transmission in schools.</td>
<td>If there is a new confirmed case in the school, face-to-face lessons will be suspended for 3 days at the first instance while we work with MOH to establish whether there is a link between the new</td>
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Country | Return to school protocol | School/classroom closure protocol | External reporting of COVID-19-associated symptoms or absences | Frameworks
--- | --- | --- | --- | ---
Health, Ministry of Education | Students and staff with adult household members who are feeling unwell with flu-like symptoms should inform their schools as soon as possible. They will be placed on approved absence and be required to stay at home for the duration of the household member’s medical leave. Staff and students who have ended the 14-day isolation period without developing any symptoms do not need any certification from a doctor before resuming their normal activities. Schools also do not require these individuals to produce a doctor’s note to allow them to return to the schools at the end of the 14-day period. For students aged 12 and below (who are feeling unwell, especially if they display respiratory symptoms such as runny nose, cough or sore throat), they will be assessed by the doctor on whether a test is required. They may be issued a 5-day medical certificate in the first instance, and be required to stay home. If they are well at the end of the medical certificate period, they can return to school. If they are still displaying respiratory symptoms at the end of their MC period, they should return to the same doctor for follow-up assessment and they may be tested for SARS-CoV-2.

Students will be placed on LOA:
- when they are in close contact with confirmed cases but are not placed on Home Quarantine Order (HQO); or
- if members in their households are serving the HQO at their place of residence.

With effect from 31 July 2020, LOAs would no longer be issued to students just because members of their household are serving SHN at their place of residence. As MOH has explained, individuals returning from select countries would already be and the previous confirmed case. If there is a link between the cases, MOE will immediately implement Full Home-based Learning (HBL) for all students in that school, while we conduct an additional round of thorough cleaning and disinfection of school premises. Students will continue on Full HBL for about two weeks, or one cycle of transmission, and any staff or students who show any symptoms will be required to go to their nearest doctor for treatment and, if necessary, swab tests.
### Country Public health body

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<tr>
<th>Return to school protocol</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>required to serve their SHN at dedicated facilities, instead of, for example, their own homes. Students can be placed on AA when they are staying in the same household as adults (18 years and above) with flu-like symptoms, for the duration of the unwell individual’s medical leave or until the adult is informed of a negative COVID-19 swab result. Staff and students who have ended the 14-day LOA/SHN period without developing any symptoms do not need any certification from a doctor before resuming their normal activities. <strong>Isolation:</strong> Patients who are clinically fit for discharge but are still COVID-19 positive will be isolated and safely cared for in a facility until they are tested negative for COVID-19.</td>
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### Key:
- **CCAA** - Autonomous communities of Spain; **CDC** - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; **CLB** – centre for pupil guidance; **COVID-19** – Coronavirus disease 2019; **ECDC** – European Centre for disease prevention and control; **GGD** – Municipal health service; **HPT** – health protection team; **NI** – Northern Ireland; **FOPH** – Federal Office of Public Health; **MC** – Medical certificate; **MOE** – Ministry of Education; **MOH** – Ministry of Health; **NIPH** – Norwegian Institute of Public Health; **NR** – not reported; **PHA** – Public Health Agency; **PHE** – Public Health England; **SARS-CoV-2** – Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2; **WHO** – World Health Organisation.

* Countries can choose to continue to use a laboratory testing algorithm as part of the release criteria in (a subset of) infected individuals if their risk assessment gives reason to do so.
† Without the use of any antipyretics.
‡ Some patients may experience symptoms (such as post viral cough) beyond the period of infectivity. Further research is needed. For more information about clinical care of COVID-19 patients, see our Clinical Management Guidance.
§ An asymptomatic case is an individual who has a laboratory confirmed positive test and who has no symptoms during the complete course of infection.
Appendix 3: CDC Daily Home Screening for Students

Parents: Please complete this short check each morning and report your child’s information in the morning before your child leaves for school.

SECTION 1: Symptoms

If your child has any of the following symptoms, that indicates a possible illness that may decrease the student’s ability to learn and also put them at risk for spreading illness to others. Please check your child for these symptoms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symptom</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temperature 100.4 degrees Fahrenheit or higher when taken by mouth</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sore throat</td>
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<tr>
<td>New uncontrolled cough that causes difficulty breathing (for students with chronic allergic/ asthmatic cough, a change in their cough from baseline)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diarrhea, vomiting, or abdominal pain</td>
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<tr>
<td>New onset of severe headache, especially with a fever</td>
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SECTION 2: Close Contact/Potential Exposure

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Close Contact/Potential Exposure</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Had close contact (within 6 feet of an infected person for at least 15 minutes) with a person with confirmed COVID-19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveled to or lived in an area where the local, Tribal, territorial, or state health department is reporting large numbers of COVID-19 cases as described in the Community Mitigation Framework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Live in areas of high community transmission (as described in the Community Mitigation Framework) while the school remains open</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If the student/parent/caregiver answers YES to any question in Section 1 but NO to any questions in Section 2, the student would be excused from school in accordance with existing school illness management policy (e.g., until symptom-free for 24 hours without fever reducing medications).

If the student or parent or caregiver answers YES to any question in Section 1 and YES to any question in Section 2, the student should be referred for evaluation by their healthcare provider and possible testing. CDC strongly encourages local health departments to work with local school systems to develop a strategy to refer symptomatic individuals to an appropriate healthcare provider or testing site. State, Tribal, territorial, and local health officials and/or healthcare providers will determine when viral testing for SARS-CoV-2 is appropriate. Schools should not require testing results as a part of return to school policies. Students who have received a negative test result should be allowed to return to school once their symptoms have otherwise improved in accordance with existing school illness management policies.

Students diagnosed with COVID-19 or who answer YES to any question in Section 1 and YES to any question in Section 2 without negative test results should stay home, isolate themselves from others, monitor their health, and follow directions from their state or local health department. Students and their families should be advised that the local health department may contact the family for contact tracing. If contacted, families should notify the contract tracer that the student attended school.

Students diagnosed with COVID-19 or who answer YES to any component of Section 1 and YES to any component of Section 2 without negative test results should be permitted to return to school should be in line with current CDC recommendations in “When Can I Be Around Others”. A negative test or doctor’s note should not be required for return. Questions regarding return to school should be jointly decided in consultation with parents or caregivers, school personnel, and the student’s healthcare provider.
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Health Information and Quality Authority

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Health Information and Quality Authority


Rapid review of public health guidance on identification and management of symptoms in children and young people attending schools

Health Information and Quality Authority


