



Risk Assessment for Coronavirus – April 2022

https://www.gov.uk/guidance/people-with-symptoms-of-a-respiratory-infection-including-covid-19?utm_source=01%20April%202022%20C19&utm_medium=Daily%20Email%20C19&utm_campaign=DfE%20C19#children-and-young-people-aged-18-years-and-under-who-have-symptoms-of-a-respiratory-infection-including-covid-19

www.gov.uk/government/publications/health-protection-in-schools-and-other-childcare-facilities?utm_source=01%20April%202022%20C19&utm_medium=Daily%20Email%20C19&utm_campaign=DfE%20C1

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/health-protection-in-schools-and-other-childcare-facilities/chapter-2-infection-prevention-and-control>

Changes from April 1st 2022:

From 1 April, updated guidance will advise people with symptoms of a respiratory infection, including COVID-19, and a high temperature or who feel unwell, to try to stay at home and avoid contact with other people until they feel well enough to resume normal activities and they no longer have a high temperature.

From 1 April, anyone with a positive COVID-19 test result will be advised to try to stay at home and avoid contact with other people for 5 days, which is when they are most infectious (or three days if they are under 18).

Children with mild symptoms e.g. a runny nose/headache but who are otherwise well, may continue to attend their settings.

Advice will be provided for individuals who need to leave their home when they have symptoms or have tested positive, including avoiding close contact with people with a weakened immune system, wearing a face covering and avoiding crowded places.

Symptoms of COVID-19, flu and common respiratory infections include:

- *continuous cough*
- *high temperature, fever or chills*
- *loss of, or change in, your normal sense of taste or smell*
- *shortness of breath*
- *unexplained tiredness, lack of energy*
- *muscle aches or pains that are not due to exercise*
- *not wanting to eat or not feeling hungry*
- *headache that is unusual or longer lasting than usual*
- *sore throat, stuffy or runny nose*
- *diarrhoea, feeling sick or being sick*

This guidance also applies to children and young people who usually attend an education or childcare setting. Where school staff feel that the attendance of a child or member of staff presents a risk of infection spreading among the school community school can refuse admission as this represents a risk.

Risks assessed using LCC guidance: risk ratings calculated as following formula suggested –

Severity x Likelihood (1 - 3 = very low; 4 – 8 = low; 9 – 14 = medium; 15 – 19 = high; 20+ = very high)

Severity ratings: 5= fatality; 4= injury (RIDDOR reportable); 3 = injury (requiring treatment, and/or 3- 7 day absence; 1 = minor injury

Likelihood: 5 = likely; 4 = probable; 3 = possible; 2 = unlikely; 1 = very unlikely;

It is accepted that the rating may change dependant on the local/national picture, the risk was assessed based on the current situation in July but will be kept under constant review.

Risk, event or situation	DfE advice and guidance	Control Measures	Concerns	Assessment of Risk with Control Measures
Staff member or visitor develops symptoms but has not taken a test.	<p>Try to stay at home and avoid contact with other people</p> <p>If you have symptoms of a respiratory infection, such as COVID-19, and you have a high temperature or do not feel well enough to go to work or carry out normal activities, try to stay at home and avoid contact with other people, until you no longer have a high</p>	<p>Ensure handwashing on entry to the building is maintained.</p> <p>Ensure cleaning procedures are followed</p> <p>Maintain good ventilation around school- keep windows open and use external doors where possible.</p>	<p>It is particularly important to avoid close contact with anyone who you know is at higher risk of becoming seriously unwell if they are infected with COVID-19 and other respiratory infections, especially those whose <u>immune system means that they are at higher risk of serious illness, despite vaccination</u></p>	<p>3x4=12 (medium)</p>

	<p>temperature (if you had one) or until you no longer feel unwell.</p> <p>Try to work from home if you can. If you are unable to work from home, talk to your employer about options available to you.</p>			
<p>Pupil develops symptoms of Covid or other respiratory illness</p>	<p>Prompt exclusion of children, young people and staff who are unwell with an infectious disease is essential to preventing the spread of infection in education and childhood settings.</p> <p>All children and young people with respiratory symptoms should be encouraged to cover their mouth and nose with a disposable tissue when coughing and/or sneezing and to wash their hands after using or disposing of tissues.</p>	<p>To prevent the spread of infection, if a child is unwell with a temperature, parents or carers are asked to pick up as soon as possible. Child sits in reception area with good ventilation or outside until picked up. Staff to clean chair, desk area etc.</p> <p>Children and young people who are unwell and have a high temperature should stay at home and where possible avoid contact with other people. They can go back to education or childcare setting when they no longer have a high temperature and they are well enough.</p>		

		Children and young people who usually attend an education or childcare setting and who live with someone who has a positive COVID-19 test result should continue to attend as normal.		
Reduction in staff due to illness or self isolation.	Pupils, staff and other adults must not come into school if they have had a positive test result. If anyone in school develops symptoms of Covid 19, they must go home straight away and follow public health advice.	HT in combination with TA and supply staff may have to cover absence. HT to have copies of planning to ensure continuity. Classes may have to be combined where possible to continue face-to-face education.	Contact HPT if: a higher than previously experienced and/or rapidly increasing number of staff or student absences due to acute respiratory infection evidence of severe disease due to respiratory infection, for example if a pupil, student, child or staff member is admitted to hospital	3x4= 12
Pupil tests positive on LFD	The risk of passing the infection on to others is much lower after 3 days, if they feel well and do not have a high temperature.	Remain at home for 3 days or until well enough to return to the setting i.e. has not got a temperature. Try to avoid contact with other people.	Where school feel it is a risk to have the child on site as they may potentially infect others, we can refuse entry.	

Adult tests positive on LFD	Any staff who have a positive COVID-19 test result should try to stay at home for 5 days after the day they took the test .	Remain at home for 5 days or until well enough to return to the setting i.e. no longer has a high temperature.	Try to avoid contact with people at higher risk of becoming unwell despite vaccination.	
Pupils self isolating at home – possible safeguarding concerns	Pupils, staff and other adults must not come into school if they have symptoms or have had a positive test result. If anyone in school develops symptoms of Covid 19, they must go home straight away and follow public health advice.	Child/parent given Zoom details to join their class daily. Where they are not visible on Zoom, phonecalls from HT to ensure child is safe. Ask to speak to the child.	Difficult to ensure safety where child is not visible.	3x3=9 (medium)
Still a risk of infection	Ensure good hygiene for everyone	Continue handwashing routine established last term – reinforce 20 seconds with hot water and soap at the start of the day, when moving rooms, before eating, after PE. Continue to reinforce 'catch it, kill it, bin it'. Maintain good ventilation		3x4=12 (medium)
Infection can be passed on easily in	Keep occupied spaces well ventilated	Continue to keep windows and doors	Pay particular attention to this when	2x3 = 6 (low)

less well ventilated spaces		open where a comfortable teaching environment can be maintained. Position Carbon Dioxide monitors in classrooms and areas where ventilation is a problem e.g. staff room.	special events are taking place e.g. parents or other groups of visitors are on site. Keep visitor admittance under review as cases in school change.	
Infection can still be passed on	Maintain appropriate cleaning regimes. Include regular cleaning of areas and equipment (e.g. twice a day) with particular focus on frequently touched surfaces.	Continue with cleaning regime for cleaning staff as outlined on caretaker cupboard door.		2x3=6 (low)
Another family member of a pupil or staff member has tested positive for Covid or has Covid symptoms	try to keep your distance from people you live with in shared areas wear a well-fitting face covering made with multiple layers or a surgical face mask, especially if you live with people whose immune system means that they are at higher risk of serious illness, despite vaccination ventilate rooms you have been in by opening windows and leaving them open for at least 10 minutes after you have left the room	Share DfE advice via Infographic from website.		

	<p>wash your hands regularly and cover your mouth and nose when coughing or sneezing</p> <p>regularly clean frequently touched surfaces, such as door handles and remote controls, and shared areas such as kitchens and bathrooms</p> <p>advise anyone that does need to come into your home that you have symptoms, so they can take precautions to protect themselves such as wearing a well-fitting face covering or a surgical face mask, keeping their distance if they can, and washing their hands regularly</p>			
Suspected outbreak	<p>considering communications to raise awareness among parents and carers of the outbreak or incident and to reinforce key messages, including the use of clear hand and respiratory hygiene measures within the setting such as E-Bug</p> <p>ensuring all eligible groups are enabled and supported to take up the offer of national immunisation programmes including coronavirus (COVID-19) and flu</p>	<p>Contact Local Health Protection for Advice if:</p> <p>a higher than previously experienced and/or rapidly increasing number of staff or student absences due to acute respiratory infection or diarrhoea and vomiting [footnote 1]</p> <p>evidence of severe disease due to an infection, for example if a pupil, student, child or staff member is admitted to hospital [footnote 2]</p>		

		<p>more than one infection circulating in the same group of students and staff for example chicken pox and scarlet fever</p> <p>ensuring that all staff and students who are unwell do not attend the setting. Further guidance on the management of specific infectious diseases, including advised exclusion periods can be found in chapter 3</p> <p>ensuring occupied spaces are well ventilated and let fresh air in</p> <p>reinforcing good hygiene practices such as frequent cleaning, see chapter 2</p>		
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Outbreak Management Plan – see

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/health-protection-in-schools-and-other-childcare-facilities/chapter-4-action-in-the-event-of-an-outbreak-or-incident>

Classification of an outbreak

An outbreak or incident may be defined in epidemiological terms as:

- an incident in which 2 or more people experiencing a similar illness are linked in time or place
- a greater than expected rate of infection compared with the usual background rate for the place and time where the outbreak has occurred

For example:

- 2 or more cases of diarrhoea or vomiting which are in the same classroom, shared communal areas or taking part in the same activities
- higher than usual number of people diagnosed with scabies
- higher than usual number of people with respiratory symptoms

These definitions should not be taken as a threshold for reporting or action. Please follow the guidance [above](#) for when to seek help or report infections in your setting.

In the light of advice from LHP: use face masks in communal areas; restrict visitors to site; reduce mixing among classes (bubble structure);

