**Working at St Luke’s during the Coronavirus (Covid-19) Crisis**

**Symptoms of coronavirus and other illnesses - Updated Guidance 5th March 2021**

**Children and adults who display symptoms of Coronavirus**

The most common symptoms of Coronavirus (Covid-19) are recent onset of any of the following:

* a new continuous cough
* a high temperature
* a loss of, or change in, your normal sense of taste or smell (anosmia)

Children and adults should not be at school if they are poorly. Parents have a responsibility to keep their children at home. Parents will be reminded that if their child is ill or showing signs of coronavirus (high temperature or a continuous cough) then they need to keep them at home. If a child arrives at school and they are showing symptoms of coronavirus or if a child starts to show symptoms of coronavirus whilst at school they will be isolated at school and parents will be expected to collect them immediately. Staff caring for children who are showing symptoms of coronavirus should wear Personal Protective Equipment (as detailed in the PPE guidance). Parents will be reminded that they need to be self-isolating for 10 days or until their symptoms have fully cleared, whichever is longer.

The above advice is the same for adults. Adults should not turn up for work if they are feeling unwell. If an adult turns starts to display symptoms of coronavirus then they should leave school immediately, informing a member of the Senior Leadership Team or Office Team on their way out.

Any areas that a potentially infected person has been in will be cleaned following advice set out below.

If a child is showing signs of illness (non-coronavirus related) then they should be sent home. This is the same advice that we normally follow at St Luke’s.

**Checking temperatures of children and staff**

As we do not have appropriate social distancing measures in place we need to take extra measures in other areas. All adults and children should have their temperature checked daily. This will be completed using infrared thermometers, which need to be placed close to the forehead, but not touching.

Children need to have their temperature checked in the morning and in the afternoon. This should be completed as early to the children arriving in class in the morning and just after lunch in the afternoon. You should also check the children’s temperature if you are concerned at any point during the day.

If a child has a temperature above 37.8° then they should be isolated in the EHCP room and parents will be asked to collect them immediately.

# What to do if you or a member of your household is displaying symptoms of Coronavirus (Covid-19)

# The following is taken from: Stay at home: guidance for households with possible or confirmed coronavirus (COVID-19) infection: Updated 15 Feb 2021

If you develop symptoms of COVID-19, stay at home and self-isolate immediately. If you have a positive test result but do not have [symptoms](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-stay-at-home-guidance/stay-at-home-guidance-for-households-with-possible-coronavirus-covid-19-infection#symptoms), stay at home and self-isolate as soon as you receive the results. Your household needs to isolate too.

If you have symptoms of COVID-19, arrange to have a PCR [test](https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/coronavirus-covid-19/testing-and-tracing/get-a-test-to-check-if-you-have-coronavirus) if you have not already had one. Stay at home while you are waiting for a home self-sampling kit, a test site appointment or a test result. You can leave your home in a few specific circumstances, but do not go to work, school, or public areas and do not use public transport or taxis. See circumstances in which [you can leave home](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2020/1045/made).

If you need to leave your home to get to a test site, observe strict [social distancing advice](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/coronavirus-covid-19-meeting-with-others-safely-social-distancing/coronavirus-covid-19-meeting-with-others-safely-social-distancing) and return immediately afterwards.

If you are notified by NHS Test and Trace of a positive test result you must complete your full isolation period. Your isolation period starts immediately from when your symptoms started, or, if you do not have any symptoms, from when your test was taken. Your isolation period includes the day your symptoms started (or the day your test was taken if you do not have symptoms), and the next 10 full days. This means that if, for example, your symptoms started at any time on the 15th of the month (or if you did not have symptoms but your first positive COVID-19 test was taken on the 15th), your isolation period ends at 23:59 hrs on the 25th.

You can return to your normal routine and stop self-isolating after 10 full days if your symptoms have gone, or if the only symptoms you have are a cough or anosmia, which can last for several weeks. If you still have a high temperature after 10 days or are otherwise unwell, stay at home and seek medical advice.

If you are isolating because of a positive test result but did not have any symptoms, and you develop COVID-19 symptoms within your isolation period, start a new 10 day isolation period by counting 10 full days from the day following your symptom onset.

If you develop COVID-19 symptoms at any point after ending your first period of isolation you and your household should follow the steps in this guidance again.

Most people with COVID-19 will experience a mild illness. Seek prompt medical attention if your illness or the illness of someone in your household is worsening.

Stay as far away from other members of your household as possible, especially if they are [clinically extremely vulnerable](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/guidance-on-shielding-and-protecting-extremely-vulnerable-persons-from-covid-19/guidance-on-shielding-and-protecting-extremely-vulnerable-persons-from-covid-19). Wherever possible, avoid using shared spaces such as kitchens and other living areas while others are present and take your meals back to your room to eat. Wear a [face covering](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/face-coverings-when-to-wear-one-and-how-to-make-your-own/face-coverings-when-to-wear-one-and-how-to-make-your-own) or a surgical mask when spending time in shared areas inside your home.

Take exercise within your home, garden or private outdoor space. Follow the general advice to [reduce the spread of the infection](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-stay-at-home-guidance/stay-at-home-guidance-for-households-with-possible-coronavirus-covid-19-infection#reduce) within your household.

The full guidance can be found at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-stay-at-home-guidance/stay-at-home-guidance-for-households-with-possible-coronavirus-covid-19-infection>