



## RESPONSES TO FAMILIES' COVID QUESTIONS

**Q: My child may have COVID-19 – do I need to tell school?**

A: Yes, please keep in regular contact with school by calling 01524 65445 or emailing us [contact-us@skertonstlukes.lancs.sch.uk](mailto:contact-us@skertonstlukes.lancs.sch.uk)

**Q: My child is ill – what do I do?**

A: The main symptoms of coronavirus are:

- a high temperature – this means you feel hot to touch on your chest or back (you do not need to measure your temperature)
- a new, continuous cough – this means coughing a lot for more than an hour, or 3 or more coughing episodes in 24 hours (if you usually have a cough, it may be worse than usual)
- a loss or change to your sense of smell or taste – this means you've noticed you cannot smell or taste anything, or things smell or taste different to normal

Most people with coronavirus have at least 1 of these symptoms.

Children may also experience other symptoms like diarrhoea.

Check if the symptoms match COVID on the NHS website:

<https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/coronavirus-covid-19/symptoms/>

**Q: My child has symptoms of COVID-19 – what do I do?**

A: Get a test to check if you have coronavirus as soon as possible.

Stay at home and do not have visitors until you get your test result – only leave your home to have a test.

Anyone you live with, and anyone in your support bubble, must also stay at home until you get your result.

*Only get a test if you have coronavirus symptoms or have been asked to get tested - this will help make sure people who need a test can get one.*

See the advice on NHS website here: <https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/coronavirus-covid-19/testing-and-tracing/get-a-test-to-check-if-you-have-coronavirus/>

**School should** refer to the [LCC Schools & Education Settings Strategic Outbreak Control Plan](#), flow chart 2 'What to do if a child or staff member is unable to attend school because they have COVID-19 symptoms'.

**Q: My child has siblings who have COVID-19 symptoms – what do I do?**

A: The child with symptoms (Child A) must stay at home for at least 10 days, and get a test. The rest of the household (Child B, etc) must stay at home for 14 days.

- If they (Child B) have no symptoms after 14 days, they can come back to school.
- If they (Child B) start experiencing symptoms, they must self isolate for 10 days from the first day of symptoms.

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

**Q: My child's (Child A's) test result came back negative – what do I do?**

A: If your child's (Child A's) test is negative the test did not find coronavirus, so Child A does not need to self-isolate if their test is negative, as long as:

- everyone they live with who has symptoms tests negative
- everyone in their support bubble who has symptoms tests negative
- they were not told to self-isolate for 14 days by NHS Test and Trace – if they were, see the NHS page ['what to do if you've been told you've been in contact with someone who has coronavirus'](#)
- you feel well – if you feel unwell, stay at home until you're feeling better

If your child (Child A) does not need to self-isolate, then the rest of the household does not need to self-isolate either.

If your child has diarrhoea or is being sick, stay at home until 48 hours after they've stopped.

See the NHS advice here: <https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/coronavirus-covid-19/testing-and-tracing/what-your-test-result-means/>

**Q: My child's (Child A's) test result came back positive – what do I do?**

A: If your child's (Child A's) test is positive they have coronavirus and must:

- self-isolate for at least 10 days from when their (Child A's) symptoms started – even if it means they are self-isolating for longer than 14 days
- anyone Child A lives with must self-isolate for 14 days from when Child A's symptoms started

See the NHS advice here: <https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/coronavirus-covid-19/testing-and-tracing/what-your-test-result-means/>

**Q: My child has been in contact with someone who has COVID-19 symptoms – what do I do?**

A: Someone who has COVID-19 symptoms (Child A) might want to tell people they've been in close contact with (your child) in the past 48 hours that they might have coronavirus.

What does close contact mean?

- close face to face contact (under 1 metre) for any length of time – including talking to them or coughing on them
- being within 1 to 2 metres of each other for more than 15 minutes – including travelling in a small vehicle
- spending lots of time in your home, such as cleaning it

Your child does not need to self-isolate unless they're contacted by the NHS Test and Trace service, but they should take extra care to follow social distancing advice, including washing their hands often.

If your child gets any coronavirus symptoms, they must self-isolate and get a coronavirus test as soon as possible.

See the NHS advice here: <https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/coronavirus-covid-19/self-isolation-and-treatment/when-to-self-isolate-and-what-to-do/>

**Q: My child has been contacted by NHS Track and Trace because they have been in contact with someone (Child A) who has tested positive for COVID-19 – what do I do?**

A: Follow the guidance from NHS Track and Trace.

Stay at home for 14 days.

If your child develops symptoms, then apply for a test.

**Q: My child has been in contact with someone (Child A) who has tested positive for COVID-19, but my child has not been contacted by NHS Track and Trace – what do I do?**

A: Skerton St Luke's will ask your child to stay at home while further information is sought from your child and from Lancashire Public Health.

*Pending advice from PHL (on 08/09/2020)*, Skerton St Luke's are advising that:

- If your child was not in 'close contact' with the child who tested positive, and does not have any symptoms, then they are probably safe to come into school.
- If your child was in 'close contact' with the child who tested positive, and/or they have developed symptoms, then
  - they should stay at home;
  - seek medical advice from the NHS 111 website (<https://111.nhs.uk/covid-19/>) or your family doctor, and
  - they may also need to apply for a test.

What does 'close contact' mean?

- close face to face contact (under 1 metre) for any length of time – including talking to them or coughing on them
- being within 1 to 2 metres of each other for more than 15 minutes – including in classrooms
- spending lots of time in your home

**Q: My child has been in contact with someone (Child A) who has been in contact with someone (Child B) who has COVID-19 symptoms/ has tested positive for COVID-19 – what do I do?**

A: The chance of your child having COVID-19 from this level of contact is very low, and they can come into school.