



Cásanna COVID-19 Measta: laistigh de shaoráidí Oideachais

Níl aon dul as ach nuair a bhíonn cásanna Covid-19 measta nó i measc an phobail, go mbeidh cásanna amhrasta nó dearbhaithe i measc daltaí agus baill foirne a bhíonn ag freastal ar, nó ag obair laistigh, de shaoráidí oideachais.

Ar ndóigh, leanfaidh leanaí orthu ag léiriú comharthaí a lán víris riospráide eile atá mórthimpeall. Is eol gur minic go mbíonn slaghdán go leanúnach ar leanaí óga.

Is féidir le leanaí a bhfuil a srón bactha nó ag sileadh acu, ach nach bhfuil fiabhras orthu freastal ar scoil ach má bhíonn gá acu le paraicéiteamól nó iobúpróifein, caithfidh siad fanacht sa bhaile ar feadh 48 uair a chloig agus is cóir do thuismitheoirí nó do chaomhnóirí teagmháil a dhéanamh leis an dochtúir teaghlaigh le fáil amach an bhfuil gá le tástáil.

- Má léiríonn leanbh siomptóim **a d'fhéadfadh a bheith** de réir Covid-19, is cóir don scoil teagmháil a dhéanamh lena t(h)uismitheoir nó a c(h)aomhnóir agus iarraidh orthu a leanbh a bhailiú a luaithis is féidir. Is cóir do bhall foirne aire chuí a thabhairt don leanbh nuair a bhíonn siad ag fanacht le dul abhaile. Is cóir an spás aonraithe a ghlanadh agus dromchlaí teagmhála a dhíghalrú nuair a bhíonn siad fágtha. Ní gá don bhall foirne a thug aire don leanbh le siomptóim i rith na tréimhse seo dul abhaile mura gcuireann Sláinte Poiblí FSS comhairle air/ uirthi ina dhiaidh sin.
- Ag an bpointe sin, **níl gá le haon ghníomhú breise** ón scoil.
- Iarrtar ar scoileanna a bheith san airdeall, ach go háirithe, **nach** cóir dóibh a chur in iúl do thuismitheoirí ná do bhaill foirne eile go bhfuil dalta nó ball foirne imithe abhaile mar gheall ar na siomptóim atá acu. **Ní gá** daltaí ná baill foirne eile a aistharraingt ón rang, siblí níl nó baill teaghlaigh eile san áireamh.
- Nuair a bheidh measúnú déanta ag dochtúir teaghlaigh an linbh nó an bhall foirne go bhfuil na siomptóim ar aon dul le hionfhabhtú Covid-19, i.e. fiabhras NÓ casacht nua, giorra anála, meath ar an riocht riospráide atá ann cheana NÓ comharthaí aguesia nó dysgeusia (go bunúsach cailltear nó athraíonn blas) agus go ndéantar an duine a chur le haghaidh tástála, ag an bpointe sin is duine amhrasta maidir le COVID 19 a bheidh ann agus is cóir don tuismitheoir nó don chaomhnóir baill an teaghlaigh lena n-áirítear siblí a aistharraingt ón scoil.
- Mura léiríonn an tástáil aon fhianaise ar Covid-19, níor cheart don leanbh nó don bhall foirne fanacht sa bhaile ach go dtí go mbeidh sé nó sí maith go clínicíúil chun filleadh ar scoil (mura n-éilíonn FSS a mhalairt). Go háirithe, caithfear gach comhartha buinneach a bheith réitithe ar feadh 48 uair an chloig sula bhfilltear ar scoil. Féadfaidh baill den teaghlach filleadh ar scoil díreach tar éis don tuismitheoir nó don chaomhnóir nó ball foirne toradh “nach bhfuarthas” a fháil.

Le meas,

Liam Breathnach (P.O)



Potential case of COVID-19 in an Educational Facility

It is inevitable that with confirmed cases of Covid-19 circulating within the community, there will be suspect or confirmed cases amongst pupils and staff attending, or working within, educational facilities.

However, children will also continue to display symptoms of many other circulating respiratory viruses. It is known that young children often have a persistent cold.

Children with a blocked or runny nose, but no fever can attend school or childcare, but if they require paracetamol or ibuprofen for their symptoms, they must not attend school for 48 hours and GP assessment for testing is indicated.

- If a child displays symptoms which **may** be consistent with Covid-19, the school should contact their parent or guardian and ask them to collect their child as soon as possible. The child should be cared for appropriately by a staff member whilst they are waiting to go home. The isolation space should be cleaned and contact surfaces disinfected when vacated. The staff member who has cared for the child with symptoms during this time does not need to go home unless subsequently advised to by Public Health HSE.
- At this stage, **no further action** by the school is required.
- In particular, schools are asked to note that they should **not** inform other parents or staff members that a pupil or staff member has gone home due to their symptoms. Other pupils or staff do **not** need to be removed from class, including siblings or other household members.
- When the GP of the child or staff member has assessed the symptoms to be consistent with Covid-19 infection, e.g. fever OR a new cough, shortness of breath, deterioration of existing respiratory condition OR symptoms of aguesia or dysgeusia (essentially loss of or changes to the sense of taste) and the person is referred for a test, at this point the person becomes a suspected Covid 19 case and household members including siblings should be withdrawn from school by their parent or guardian.
- Where no evidence of Covid-19 is detected by the test, the child or staff member should remain at home only until he or she is clinically well enough to return to school (unless specifically requested by HSE to do otherwise). In particular, all diarrhoea symptoms need to have been resolved for 48 hours prior to return to school. Household members can return to school immediately following the receipt by the parent or guardian or staff member of a "not detected" result.
- When a case has been confirmed, the Medical Officer of Health and teams will liaise directly with the school and inform them of the confirmed case as necessary and will undertake a Public Health Risk Assessment to inform any further actions and recommendations.

Yours sincerely,

Liam Breathnach (P.O)