

Appendix 8:

What happens following testing or if there is a confirmed case of coronavirus at Inclusion Hampshire?

When a learner or staff member develops symptoms compatible with coronavirus, they should be sent home,(as detailed in Appendix 4), and advised to self-isolate for 10 days. Their household members should self-isolate for 14 days.

All staff and learners attending Inclusion Hampshire, and their households, should be advised to take a test if they are displaying symptoms and should be encouraged to engage in the NHS Test and Trace programme. More information of staff testing can be found in appendix 5.

The Head of Provision will oversee communications with parents and families in the event of a suspected / confirmed case of coronavirus.

Please inform Inclusion Hampshire of the outcome of the test as soon as possible. Following a test:

- If everyone with symptoms who was tested in their household receives a negative result, the staff member / learner can return to work immediately, providing they are well enough, and have not had a fever for 48 hours.
- If a household member tests positive, but the learner / staff member tests negative, they can return to the centre on day eight from the start of their symptoms if they feel well enough and have not had a fever for 48 hours.
- If the learner / staff member does not have symptoms, but a household member tests positive, they should continue to self isolate in line with current guidance.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-stay-at-home-guidance>

Where the learner or staff member tests positive the rest of their group within the setting should be sent home and advised to self-isolate for 14 days. The household members of that group do not need to self-isolate unless the young person or staff member they live with from that group subsequently develops symptoms, when self isolation / stay at home guidance is to be followed.

Settings must take swift action when they become aware that someone who has attended has tested positive for coronavirus (COVID-19). Settings should contact the local health protection team (details in appendix 7). This team will also contact settings directly if they become aware that someone who has tested positive for coronavirus (COVID-19) has attended - as identified by NHS Test and Trace.

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. The health protection team will work with settings in this situation to guide them through the actions they need to take. Based on the advice from the health protection team, settings must send home those people who have been in close contact with the person who has tested positive, advising them to self-isolate for 14 days since they were last in close contact with that person when they were infectious. Close contact means:

- direct close contacts - face to face contact with a case for any length of time, within 1 metre, including being coughed on, a face to face conversation, or unprotected physical contact (skin to skin)
- proximity contacts - extended close contact (within 1-2 metres for more than 15 minutes) with a case
- travelling in a small vehicle, like a car, with an infected person

The health protection team will provide definitive advice on who must be sent home. To support them in doing so, we recommend settings keep a record of pupils and staff in each group, and any close contact

that takes places between children and staff in different groups (see section below for more on grouping pupils). This should be a proportionate recording process. Schools do not need to ask pupils to record everyone they have spent time with each day or ask staff to keep definitive records in a way that is overly burdensome.

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. 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'.

Contain any outbreak by following local health protection team advice

If education settings have two or more confirmed cases within 14 days, or an overall rise in sickness absence where coronavirus (COVID-19) is suspected, they may have an outbreak, and must continue to work with their local health protection team who will be able to advise if additional action is required.

In some cases, health protection teams may recommend that a larger number of other learners self-isolate at home as a precautionary measure – perhaps the whole site or year group. If schools are implementing the controls, addressing the risks they have identified and therefore reducing transmission risks, whole site closure based on cases within the setting will not generally be necessary, and should not be considered except on the advice of health protection teams.

In consultation with the local Director of Public Health, where an outbreak in a setting is confirmed, a mobile testing unit may be dispatched to test others who may have been in contact with the person who has tested positive. Testing will first focus on the person's class, followed by their year group, then the whole school if necessary, in line with routine public health outbreak control practice.

Returning from being ill:

Ending self isolation:

- If you have had symptoms of coronavirus (COVID-19), then you may end your self-isolation after 10 days and return to your normal routine if you do not have symptoms other than cough or loss of sense of smell/taste.
- If you still have a high temperature, keep self-isolating until your temperature returns to normal.
- After 10 days, if you just have a cough or anosmia (a loss of, or change in, your sense of taste or smell), you do not need to continue to self-isolate. This is because a cough or anosmia can last for several weeks once the infection has gone
- The 10-day period starts from the day when you first became ill.
- If you continue to feel unwell and have not already sought medical advice, you should use the [NHS 111 online coronavirus \(COVID-19\) service](#). If you do not have internet access, call NHS 111. For a medical emergency dial 999.

Ending household isolation

- If you live with others, then everyone else in the household who remains well should end their isolation after 14 days. This 14-day period starts from the day the first person in the household became ill. People in the household who remain well after 14 days are unlikely to be infectious.
- If anyone in the household becomes unwell during the 14-day period, they should arrange to have a test to see if they have COVID-19. If their test result is positive, they must follow the same advice for people with coronavirus (COVID-19) symptoms – that is, after 10 days of their symptoms starting, if they feel better and no longer have symptoms other than cough or loss of sense of smell/taste – they can also return to their normal routine. However, if their test result is negative, they must continue with isolation as part of the household for the full 14 days.
- Should someone develop coronavirus (COVID-19) symptoms late in the 14-day household isolation period (for example, on day 10 or later) the isolation period for the household does not need to be

extended. Only the person with new coronavirus (COVID-19) symptoms has to stay at home for at least a further 10 days, and should arrange to have a test to see if they have COVID-19.

- At the end of the 14-day period, anyone in the household who has not become unwell can return to their normal routine.

Ref:

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

FAQ's for Employers: Testing for Essential Workers.