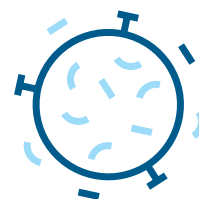


Important information about children and COVID-19

Should I be worried about my child getting infected at school?

- Children can become infected, and children can infect other children and adults. However, children do not pass on the coronavirus to the same extent as adults.
- Knowledge and experience from the epidemic show that children – especially children under the age of 10 – have a lower risk of becoming infected than young people and adults.
- Children are mainly infected by other family members and rarely in childcare institutions and schools.



Do children become severely ill from COVID-19?

- Children infected with novel coronavirus usually get no symptoms or only mild symptoms.
- Even children with chronic diseases very rarely become seriously ill when they become infected.

What does the school do to prevent infection?

- Today we know a lot about how to prevent infection with novel coronavirus.
- By following the guidance to prevent the spread of infection – such as staying at home if you are ill or are a close contact to someone who is infected, coughing and sneezing into your sleeve, social distancing, maintaining good hand hygiene and making sure to clean your home thoroughly – you can significantly reduce the risk of infection.
- As it is difficult for children to keep their distance both in and outside the classroom, we recommend that you introduce these measures to prevent infection:
 - Limited contact between children from different classes.
 - Extra focus on cleaning and on preventing pupils from gathering in large groups, for example in the schoolyard.
 - Teachers and educators are entitled to wear a visor, and parents and other visitors must wear a face mask when they are inside the school or childcare institution, e.g. when they pick up and drop off their children.
 - Cancellation of social events at the school to prevent infection.



- If someone becomes infected at the school: immediately follow the guidance on how to prevent, limit and stop the spread of COVID-19.

What impact does the new coronavirus variant B.1.1.7 have on infection among children?

- B.1.1.7 is a virus variant that is more contagious than the virus variant we have been used to.
- Like other known virus variants, B.1.1.7 spreads through droplets and contact with objects and surfaces. This means that we can prevent infection with B.1.1.7 by following the guidance we already know so well: Stay at home if you are ill or are a close contact of someone who is infected, maintain good hand hygiene, keep your distance and ensure thorough cleaning and ventilation.
- B.1.1.7 is still a new coronavirus variant in Denmark, and we do not yet know much about it. In Denmark, the health authorities follow the spread of infection with B.1.1.7 closely and study the international information and knowledge available about the virus variant.