

Guidance for parents

– if a case of novel coronavirus/COVID-19 is confirmed in childcare institutions, schools and other institutions for children and young people

30.07.2020

What happens if a case of novel coronavirus/ COVID-19 is confirmed at my child's childcare institution/school etc.?

If a child tests positive for novel coronavirus/COVID-19, the Danish Health Authority recommends that the child's parents inform the child's childcare institution/school etc.

If your child's childcare institution/school etc. is informed that a child is infected with novel coronavirus, it is recommended that the management inform all staff members and parents – without providing information about the identity of the infected child – by posting a notice, by email, on the parents portal or the like.

It is also recommended that the management help to trace other children/young people/staff members who are defined as close contacts of the infected person.

If the management of the childcare institution/school establishes that your child has had close contact with an infected person, they will contact you directly. You may also receive a call from from *Coronaopsporing* (Corona Tracking), a division of the Danish Patient Safety Authority that helps with contact tracing.

Only parents of children who are deemed to be close contacts of an infected person are contacted directly.

Close contacts are defined as persons with whom you have had close contact for a certain duration of time. Close contacts of children include other children or adults in childcare institutions, schools and leisure clubs who have had direct physical contact with the child, or who have been playing together at a distance of less than one metre for more than 15 minutes.

What should you do if your child is in close contact with an infected person?

As a rule, children should follow the same guidance as adults, i.e. that the child should be kept at home and tested. However, you may choose not to test children under the age of 12 as they may find the procedure uncomfortable.

Read our guidance *What to do if you are a close contact of a person who has tested positive for novel coronavirus.*

What should I do if my child has symptoms of COVID-19?

Children should generally follow the same guidance as adults. Keep the child at home and contact your doctor for an assessment and perhaps to get a referral for testing.

Read our guidance *What to do if you have symptoms of COVID-19*.

What should I do if my child tests positive?

Children should generally follow the same guidance as adults. If your child tests positive for novel coronavirus, you will be contacted by *Coronaopsporing* (Corona Tracking), a division of the Danish Patient Safety Authority. They can help trace your child's close contacts. You can also contact *Coronaopsporing* (Corona Tracking) yourself on tel. 32 32 05 11.

We recommend that you inform your child's childcare institution/school so that parents of other children who may have been exposed to infection can be informed, and so that the other children can be tested.

Read our guidance *What to do if you test positive for novel coronavirus*.

If you have any questions about your child's illness, please **call your doctor**.

If you have any questions about contact tracing or testing, please call **Coronaopsporing (Corona Tracking)** on tel. **32 32 05 11**.

If you have other questions, you can call the **Danish government's hotline** on tel. **70 20 02 33**.

Important information about novel coronavirus/ COVID-19

COVID-19 is the name of the disease caused by novel coronavirus.

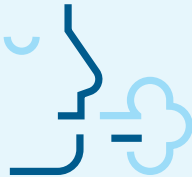


Infection

In order to prevent the spread of infection, it is important to know how novel coronavirus is transmitted.

Transmission through contact: Transmission through touching surfaces or objects which have been used by an infected person, and then touching your nose, eyes or mouth. The risk of contact transmission can be reduced by practising good hand hygiene and making sure to clean thoroughly.

Droplet transmission: Person-to-person transmission via small droplets expelled from the airways (respiratory tract) when an infected person coughs, sneezes etc. The droplets fall to the ground within one to two metres, and so the risk of droplet transmission is reduced through social distancing.



Symptoms

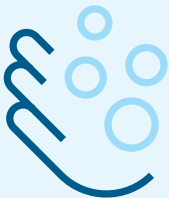
Typical symptoms of COVID-19:

Dry cough	Sore throat
A high temperature	Headache
Breathing difficulties	Muscle pain

How to prevent the spread of infection

The most important things to do in order of priority:

1. Isolating persons who display symptoms and tracing their close contacts
2. Practising good hygiene focusing on cough etiquette (respiratory hygiene), hand hygiene and points of contact
3. Social distancing focusing on distance, frequency, duration and barriers



If you are unable to comply with one of the recommendations, make sure that you comply with the others.