

# **Addendum one to Version 12 Coronavirus Risk Assessment with effect from 1 April 2022 for that version of the risk assessment.**

*(To be appended to Versions 12 Coronavirus Risk Assessment)*

## **Rationale**

From Friday 1 April 2022 the Government has announced a changes to guidance regarding the self-isolation protocols for adults and children. As testing is phased out there will be much less reliance on test confirmed cases. However, for the schools purpose a confirmed case can be a person showing the main symptoms of Covid-19, including a high temperature, or a positive test from a LFT or PCR test.

## **Changes for all settings:**

### **Omit:**

Pupils, staff and other adults should follow guidance on ‘People with COVID-19 and their contacts if they have COVID-19 symptoms’ at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-people-with-covid-19-and-their-contacts/covid-19-people-with-covid-19-and-their-contacts>

### **Insert:**

Pupils, staff and other adults should follow guidance on ‘People with symptoms of a respiratory infection including COVID-19’ at:

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/people-with-symptoms-of-a-respiratory-infection-including-covid-19#children-and-young-people-aged-18-years-and-under-who-have-symptoms-of-a-respiratory-infection-including-covid-19>

### **Omit:**

Schools are to advise people that have the recent onset of any of the main Covid-19 symptoms;

- a new continuous cough
- a high temperature
- a loss of, or change in, your normal sense of taste or smell (anosmia),

or people who have received a positive COVID-19 lateral flow device (LFD) or polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test result to stay at home and avoid contact with other people for the first 5 days. They should take an LFD test on day 5. They should then take a further test on the morning of day 6. If both test results are negative they should return to the setting. If their day 5 LFD test result is positive, they should continue taking LFD tests until they receive 2 consecutive negative test results. They should then return to the setting.

### **Insert:**

#### **Adults:**

If you have symptoms of a respiratory infection, such as COVID-19, and you have a high temperature or do not feel well enough to go to work or carry out normal activities, try to stay at home and avoid contact with other people, until you no longer have a high temperature (if you had one) or until you no longer feel unwell.

It is particularly important to avoid close contact with anyone who you know is at higher risk of becoming seriously unwell if they are infected with COVID-19 and other respiratory infections, especially those whose immune system means that they are at higher risk of serious illness, despite vaccination.

Try to work from home if you can. If you are unable to work from home, talk to your Headteacher

about options available to you.

Additionally, if having taken a Covid-19 test that shows positive:

Many people with COVID-19 will no longer be infectious to others after 5 days. If you have a positive COVID-19 test result, try to stay at home and avoid contact with other people for 5 days after the day you took your test.

**Pupils:**

Children and young people who are unwell and have a high temperature should stay at home and avoid contact with other people, where they can. They can go back to school, college or childcare, and resume normal activities when they no longer have a high temperature and they are well enough to attend.

All children and young people with respiratory symptoms should be encouraged to cover their mouth and nose with a disposable tissue when coughing and/or sneezing and to wash their hands after using or disposing of tissues.

Additionally, if having taken a Covid-19 test that shows positive:

If a child or young person has a positive COVID-19 test result they should try to stay at home and avoid contact with other people for 3 days after the day they took the test, if they can. After 3 days, if they feel well and do not have a high temperature, the risk of passing the infection on to others is much lower. This is because children and young people tend to be infectious to other people for less time than adults.