

Childcare Tool

Exclusion criteria and recommendations for different situations

Goal : Provide child care administrators (SDG) with tools to know when a child or a member of staff must be excluded and to know what to do in different situations related to COVID-19 (e.g. when a child or an educator has symptoms).

Reminders:

- This tool is complementary to the triage questionnaire to be completed daily by parents and staff members.
- In case of doubt, the SDG can contact the Regional Public Health Department (DRSP) in its territory.

Situations which may concern: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children • Staff 	Person accepted at SDG?	What to do ?
The person presents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Fever: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o In children: 38.5 ° C (101.5 ° F) and above (rectal) ¹ o In adults: 38.0 ° C (100.4 ° F) and above (oral) o Loss of smell, without congestion of the nose o Cough (new or worse) o Shortness of breath, difficulty breathing 	NO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Isolation at home if the person presents any which of these symptoms o Call 1-877-644-4545 to take a test COVID-19 screening if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of <u>at least one symptom</u> of the four that are bold ² • Presence of at least <u>2 symptoms</u> from the list • Under public health recommendation

¹ Buccal (mouth): 38.0 ° C or 100.4 ° F. Axillary (under the arm): 37.5 ° C or 99.0 ° F. Tympanic (ear): 38.0 ° C or 100.4 ° F. However, taking rectal temperature is recommended in children 0-4 years before excluding them from the SDG.

² If there has been high contact with a confirmed case of COVID-19 (eg contact living at home), the person with one of the 4 symptoms in bold becomes a confirmed case by epidemiological link. The test is then not necessary.

Situations which may concern: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children • Staff 	Person accepted at SDG?	What to do ?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Sore throat o Intense fatigue o Significant loss of appetite o Generalized muscle pain o Vomiting o Diarrhea 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o For other situations, the person can return to the SDG 24 hours after the end of symptoms, even without testing. o If the test is negative, the person can return to the SDG 24h after symptoms have ended. o Wait for the test result before informing the parents children and staff.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The person has symptoms and is waiting for a test result for COVID-19 	NO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Isolation at home o Conduct according to the test result
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Person has confirmed diagnosis of COVID-19 	NO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Quickly call the DRSP for support and recommendations on people who are contacts to put in isolation for 14 days. o The person with COVID-19 will be able to return to the SDG if these 3 conditions are met: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 14 days since onset of symptoms 2. Absence of fever for 48 hours 3. No symptoms for 24 hours (except residual cough or loss of smell which may persist)³ o A control test is not required to return to the SDG, neither for children nor for a staff member
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The person has traveled 	NO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Traveler must quarantine for 14 days

³ The recommended isolation period for immunosuppressed individuals is 21 days.

Situations which may concern: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children • Staff 	Person accepted at SDG?	What to do ?
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o If the traveler has developed symptoms compatible with COVID-19, a test will be recommended
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The person was in contact with moderate risk or raised with someone with COVID-19 	NO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Public health monitors people with COVID-19 and their contacts. It issues instructions on the relevance of taking a screening test and on the lifting of their isolation o Isolation at home for 14 days since last contact with the case of COVID-19 during its infectious period o If the person who is in contact with a COVID-19 case passes a screening test and it comes back negative, the 14-day isolation must be continued
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Person lives with someone who has symptoms and who is awaiting a test result for COVID-19 	NO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Isolation at home o Conduct according to the test result
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The person has been in contact with someone who returns from travel and quarantines for 14 days but has no symptoms 	YES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o No specific measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The person lives with someone who works in a environment where there are confirmed cases of COVID-19 	YES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o No specific measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Person considered at risk of complications if she has COVID-19, because of her age (70 years and over) or the presence of chronic diseases (eg heart or lung problems) 	YES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o It is up to the child's parents or the educator to decide if they want to go to the SDG. This concerns an individual risk and not an increased risk of transmission to the SDG. The person's doctor could help them make this decision.

Situations which may concern: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children • Staff 	Person accepted at SDG?	What to do ?
o The person lives with someone who is considered to risk of complications if she has COVID-19, due to her age (70 years and over) or the presence of chronic diseases (eg heart or lung problems)	YES	o It is up to the child's parents or the educator to decide if they want to attend the SDG, after discussion with the person concerned at home. This concerns an individual risk and not an increased risk of transmission to the SDG. The person's doctor could help them make this decision.
o The person lives with a pregnant woman.	YES	o It is up to the child's parents or the educator to decide if they want to go to the SDG. This concerns an individual risk and not an increased risk of transmission to the SDG. The person's doctor could help them make this decision.

This tool was updated on June 22, 2020. The recommendations evolve regularly according to the latest scientific and epidemiological data.