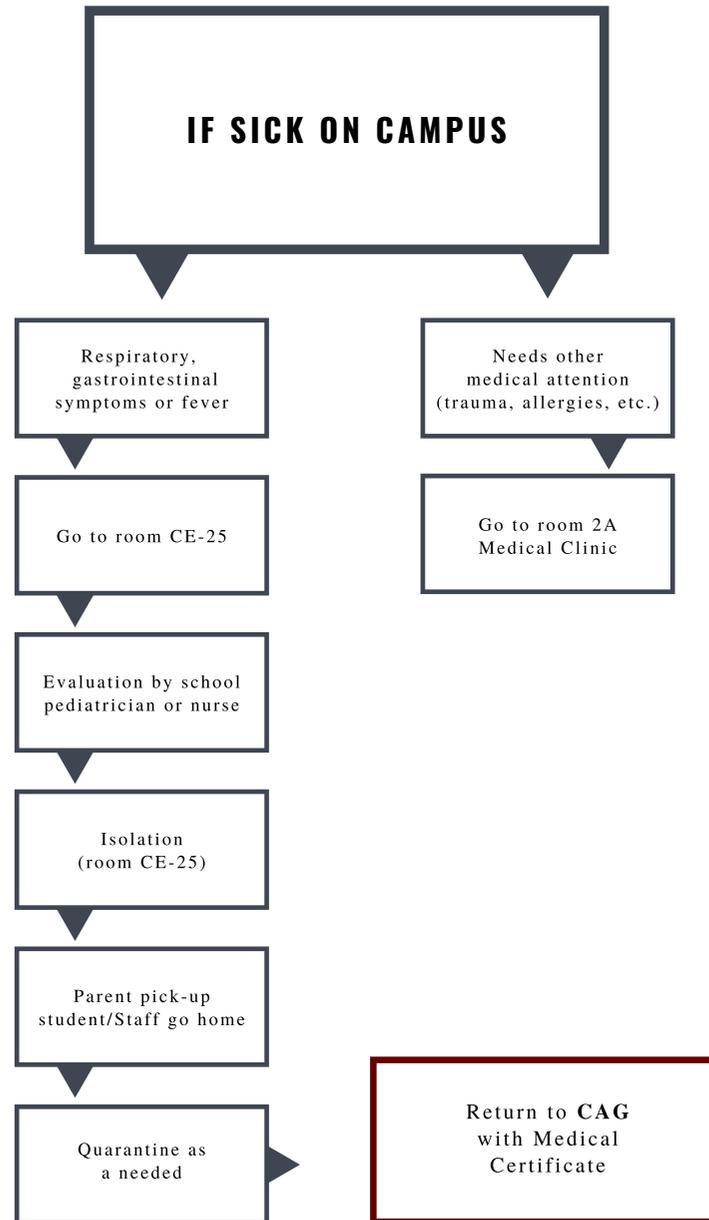


COVID-19

FOLLOW-UP PROTOCOL

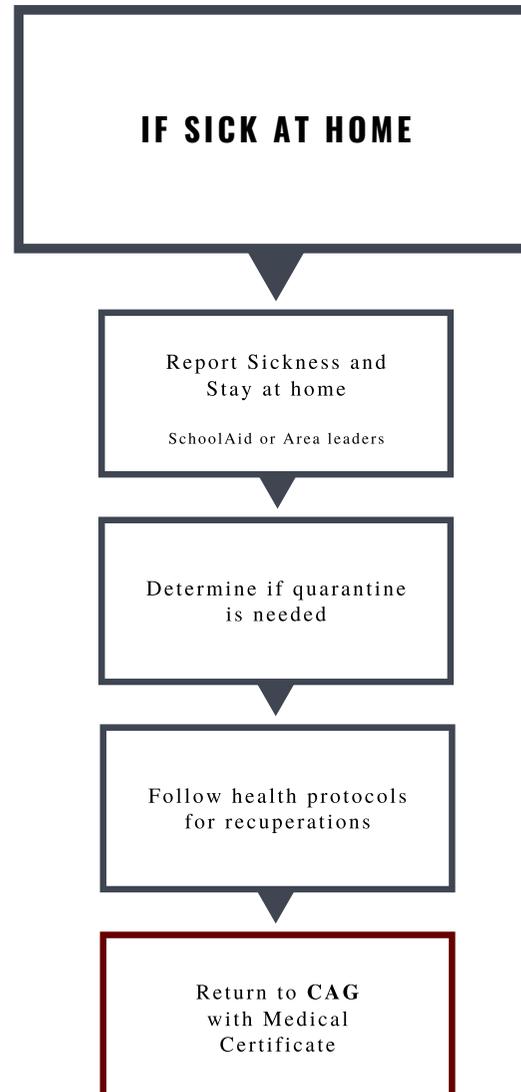


If a symptomatic student or staff member is identified, they will be separated from others in the medical isolation area CE-25 and sent home. A doctor's medical certificate will be required for students or staff to return.



You should not go to school if:

- You have a temperature of **99.5 °F (37.5 °C) or higher.**
- Make sure you do not have a sore throat or other signs of illness, like a cough, diarrhea, severe headache, vomiting, or body aches.
- Your child/staff have had contact with a confirmed or suspected COVID-19 case.



Prior to arriving in school parents/staff need to:

- Take temperature at home: Keep student/staff at home if temperature is over 99.5 °F (37.5 °C) and/or the student presents symptoms.
- Notify the School via SchoolAid or email medicalclinic@cag.edu.gt
- Follow steps below:

TEMPERATURE OVER 99.5 °F (37.5 °C)

- They need a medical evaluation to provide an alternative diagnosis to COVID-19.
- 24 hours without temperature over 99.5 °F (37.5 °C), without the use of fever reducing medications
 - No symptoms are present - Alternative diagnosis and medical clearance to return to **CAG**.

COVID-19 SYMPTOMS AND/OR RISK FACTORS **WITHOUT** A SPECIFIC DIAGNOSTIC TEST

- They will need a medical evaluation to determine the severity of symptoms.
- 72 hours with improvement of symptoms and without a fever, without the use of medications to control fever.
- Medical record and definitive diagnosis to return to **CAG**.

COVID-19 SYMPTOMS AND/OR RISK FACTORS **WITH** A SPECIFIC DIAGNOSTIC TEST

- Case: Isolation asymptomatic or symptomatic 14 days - Cleared when no fever for 24 hours without the use of fever reducing medications and improvement of symptoms.
- Contacts: Quarantine for 14 days.

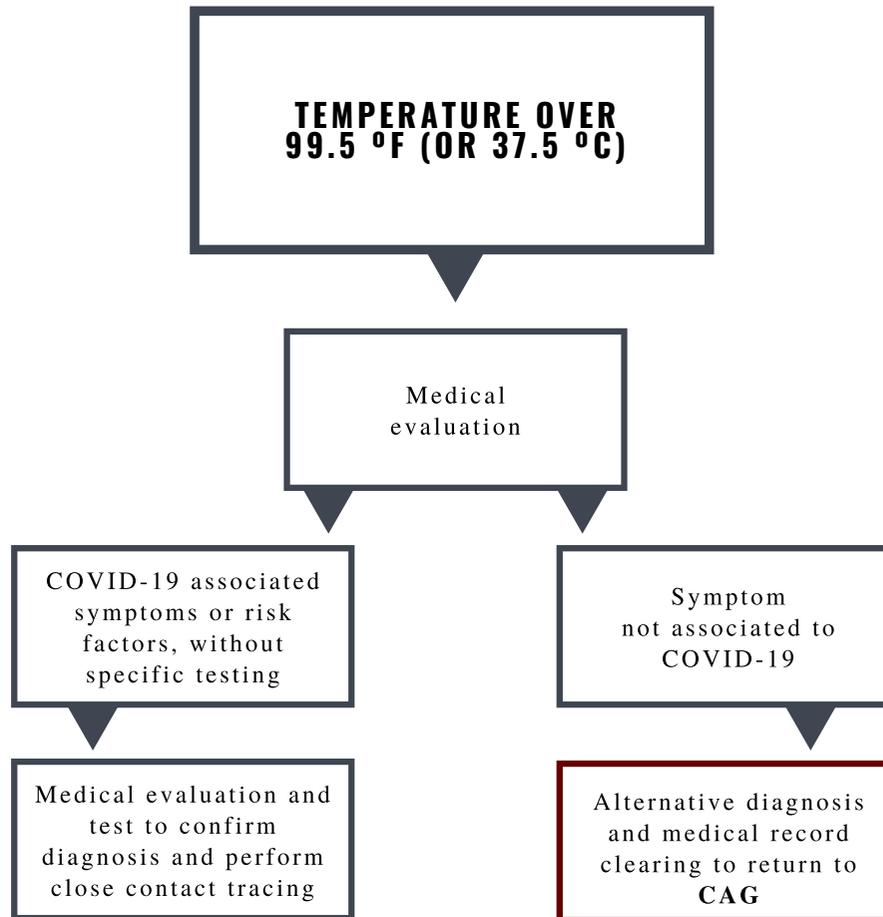
During your quarantine:

Two times a day (morning and night), write down your temperature and any COVID-19 symptoms you may have: fever, cough, trouble breathing, chills, muscle pain, sore throat, or new loss of taste or smell. Do every day for 14 days.

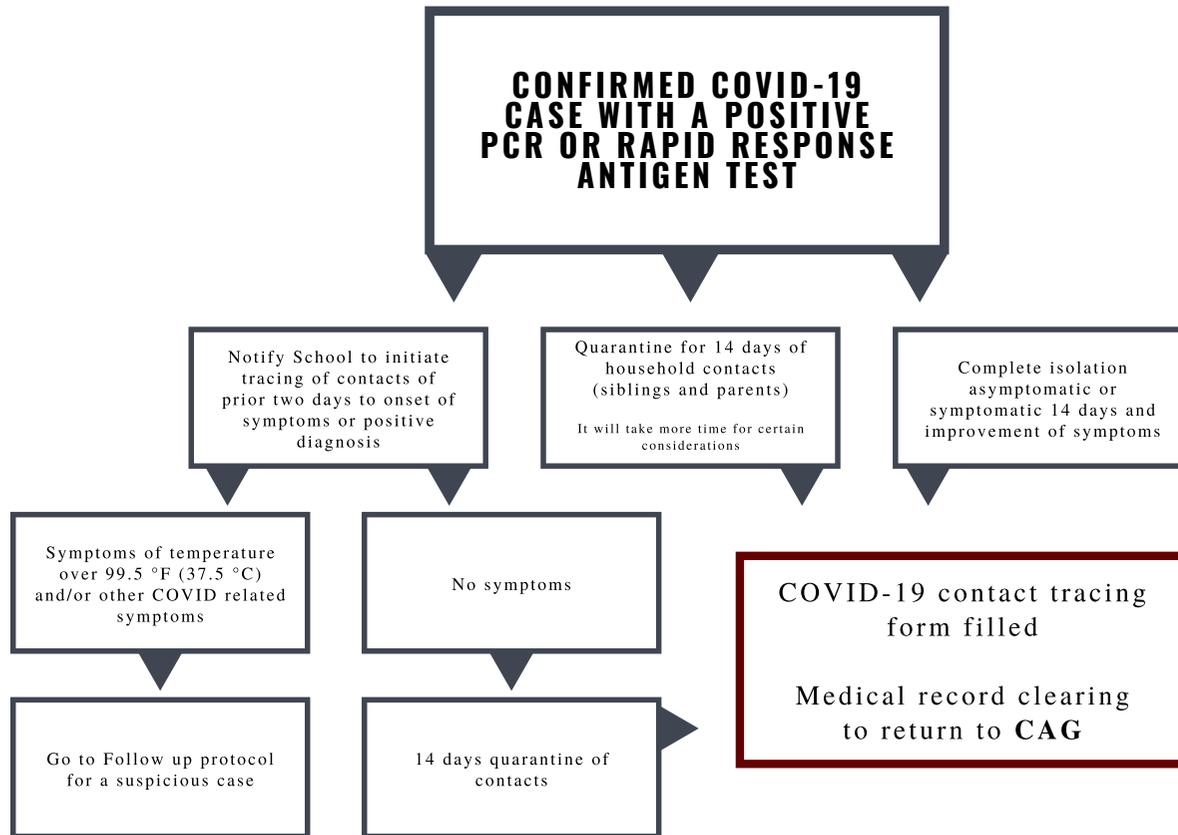
1. Fill in the dates on the log, starting with day 0 and ending with day 14. Day 0 is the day you were last exposed to COVID-19.
2. Start recording your temperature and symptoms, beginning with today's date.
3. Your health monitoring is complete 14 days after you were last exposed to COVID-19.



Follow up protocol: For a suspicious case



Follow up protocol: For a confirmed case with positive test



Mask considerations:

Masks should not be worn by:

- Children younger than 2 years old.
- Anyone who has trouble breathing.
- Anyone who is unconscious, incapacitated, or otherwise unable to remove the mask without assistance.

Actions to take and points to consider:

- Have multiple masks, so you can wash them daily and have back-ups ready.
- Choose masks that:
 1. Fit snugly but comfortably against the side of the face.
 2. Completely cover the nose and mouth.
 3. Are secured with ties or ear loops.
 4. Include multiple layers of fabric.
 5. Allow for breathing without restriction.
 6. Can be washed and machine dried without damage or change to shape.
- Label your child's masks clearly in a permanent marker so that they are not confused with those of other children.
- Practice with your child putting on and taking off masks without touching the cloth.
- Explain the importance of wearing a mask and how it protects other people from getting sick.
- Consider talking to your child about other people who may not be able to wear masks for medical reasons (e.g., asthma).
- As a family, model wearing masks, especially when you are in situations where physical distancing is difficult to maintain or impossible.
- If you have a young child, help build their comfort wearing a mask and become comfortable seeing others in masks.



For more information, visit:

[cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/cloth-face-cover-guidance.html](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/cloth-face-cover-guidance.html)
[who.int/es/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/advice-for-public/when-and-how-to-use-masks](https://www.who.int/es/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/advice-for-public/when-and-how-to-use-masks)

Travel considerations:

Travel can increase your chance of spreading and getting COVID-19.

Air travel requires spending time in security lines and airport terminals, which can bring you in close contact with other people and frequently touched surfaces. Most viruses and other germs do not spread easily on flights because of how air is circulated and filtered on airplanes.

However, social distancing is difficult on crowded flights and sitting within 6 feet of others, sometimes for hours, may increase your risk of getting COVID-19. How you get to and from the airport, such as with public transportation and ridesharing, can also increase your chances of being exposed to the virus.

After you travel:

You may feel well and not have any symptoms, but you can still spread the virus to others. You and your travel companions (including children) may pose a risk to your family, friends, and community after your travel.

We require at least 10 days of quarantine after a trip before return to CAG.

Quarantine applies only if the student travels. If the parents or one of the parents make the trip, the student can attend their classes at CAG.

If any of the parents show symptoms suggestive of COVID-19 after the trip, they should immediately report it to the school to take the necessary measures with the student.

