

Guidance leaflet from the Swiss-German Conference of Elementary Education Authorities (DVK)

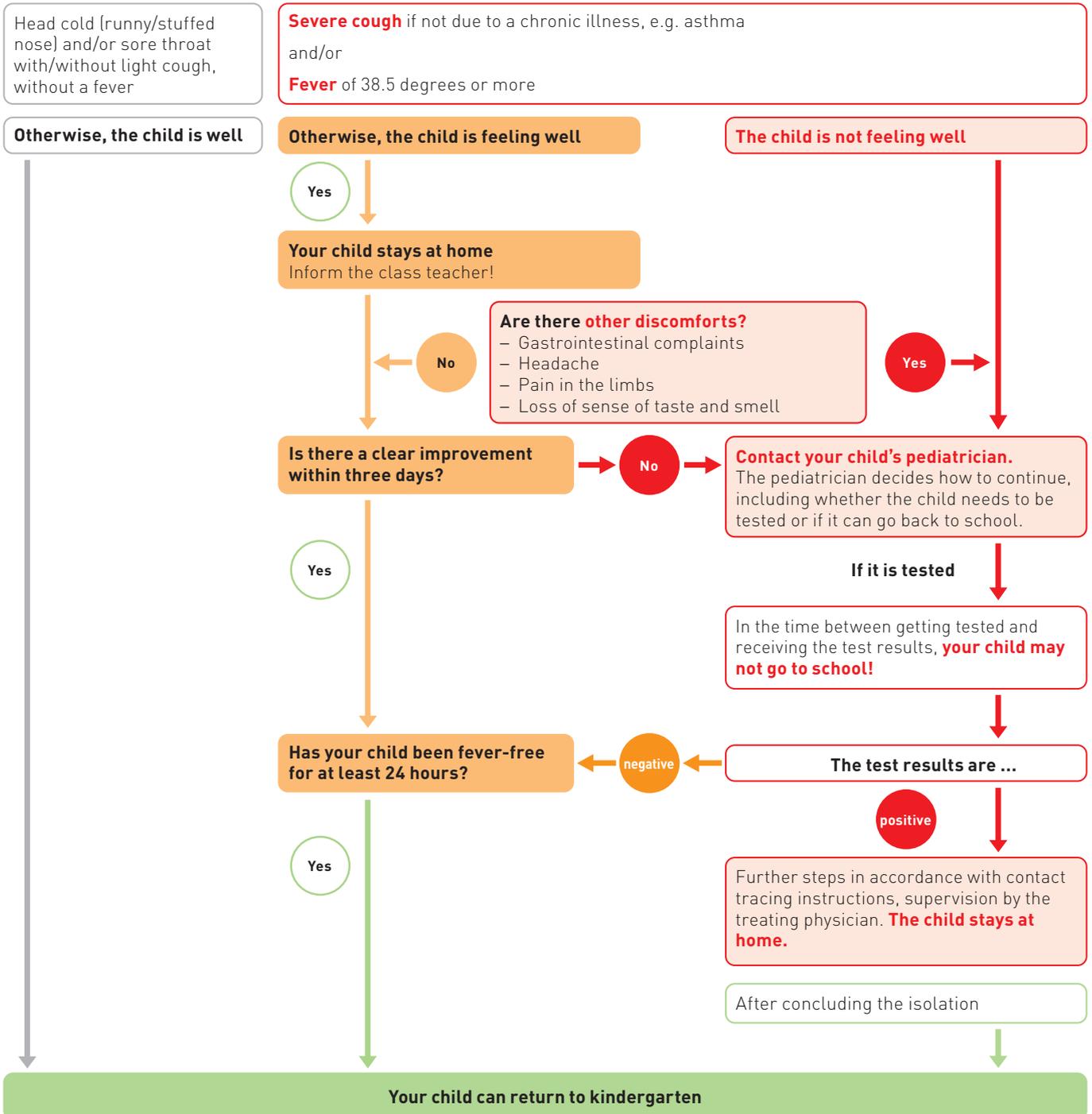
What to do if Kindergarten-age children (1^H and 2^H)* have symptoms of illness or a cold

Advice and recommendations for parents

Valid until March 2022

Children must be tested if:

- they have been in close contact (high-risk contact) with a symptomatic person aged 6 years or older
- they have been in close contact (high-risk contact) with someone who has tested positive – regardless of age
- they have at least one of the symptoms highlighted in red, even if there has been no high-risk contact; this excludes symptoms of known chronic illnesses



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What to do if primary and secondary school-age children and adolescents (3^H – 11^H)* have symptoms of illness or a cold

Advice and recommendations for parents

When should your child stay at home?

The same clinical criteria apply to primary and secondary school-age children and adolescents (3^H – 11^H)* as to adults. That means:

In the event of symptoms of illness or a cold that are consistent with COVID-19, the child/adolescent should stay at home and be tested by a doctor.

- If the test is positive, isolation is advised.
- If the test is negative, the child/adolescent should stay at home until they have been free of fever for 24 hours. Once they feel well again and are in generally good shape, they can go back to school.

This simple approach makes a special procedure for primary and secondary schools unnecessary.

*according to HarmoS notation