

How to do daily Coronavirus screening

Why do we need to screen children and staff every day?

Coronavirus is particularly infectious during the first few days – this means that even someone who does not feel very ill can pass on the disease. For these reasons, it is important to ensure that people with even mild symptoms stay at home and do not mix with others.

What does daily screening mean?

Daily screening means asking all children and staff the same questions about their health, **before** you let them enter your programme **every day**. If you run more than one session per day, you must do this at the start of every session.



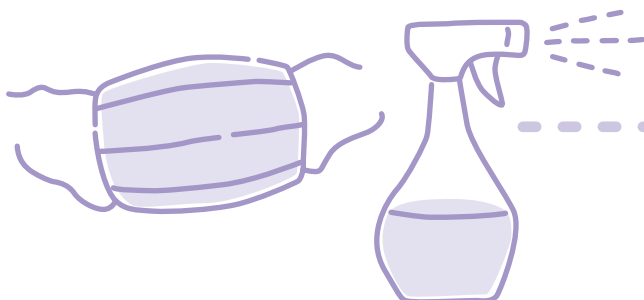
Setting up the queuing system

- Work out where the safest place is for parents and children to queue outside your programme while they wait to be screened (make sure it is away from traffic).
- Put up a sign showing where to queue.
- Use sticks, string, stones or marks on the ground to show each place in the queue (there must be at least 1.5 metres between each place, which is the same as 2 big strides).

Setting up the screening station

- Find a place at the entrance to your programme where you can do screening each day. (There will need to be a distance of at least 1.5 metres between you and the parent as you ask them the screening questions.)
- The screening station should be close to the hand-washing station that children will use before entering your programme.
- If there is no other adult at your programme, there should be a safe place where you can watch children who have been screened, while you finish screening other children.
- To set up your screening station at the start of each session, you will need to:
 - Put on a mask
 - Have the list of screening questions ready
 - Have a contactless thermometer ready (if you have one)

Remember, screening children and staff every day will help us to stop the spread of Coronavirus!



Steps to follow for daily screening

- 1 Ask the first parent and child in the queue to come forward.
- 2 Ask the parent if they screened their child that morning. (If they say they did not, remind them that they need to do this before leaving home every day.)
- 3 If you have a contactless thermometer, take the child's temperature.
- 4 Ask the parent each of the screening **questions below**. (If a child is brought to the programme by someone else, the parent should make sure that they are able to provide this information.)

Questions to ask every parent or caregiver

- o Do you think that your child has a high temperature or fever?
- o Does your child have a new cough?
- o Has your child shown signs of shortness of breath or difficulty breathing?
- o Has your child complained of a sore throat?
- o Has your child indicated that they cannot smell or taste things normally?
- o Do you or any member of your household have any of these symptoms?
- o In the past 14 days, have you or your child had close contact with someone with suspected or confirmed Coronavirus?

- 5 If the child has a temperature of **over 38°C** or the parent answers 'Yes' to **one or more** questions:
 - o Ask the parent to take their child home.
 - o Advise the parent to keep their household at home and not to see anyone else.
 - o Tell the parent to call their nearest clinic or the Emergency Hotline on **0800 029 999** for advice on what to do.
- 6 If the child has a temperature of **under 38°C** and the parent answers 'No' to **all** the questions:
 - o Ask the child to go to the hand-washing station and to wash or sanitise their hands (young children might need help to do this).
 - o Tell the child where they should wait (make sure that you can see them or that they are supervised by another staff member while you finish screening).

Someone with a fever or high temperature usually feels very hot or very cold to touch. They may be shivering, sweating or complaining that their body aches.