

Should children with a nasal cold be allowed to attend day care / school?

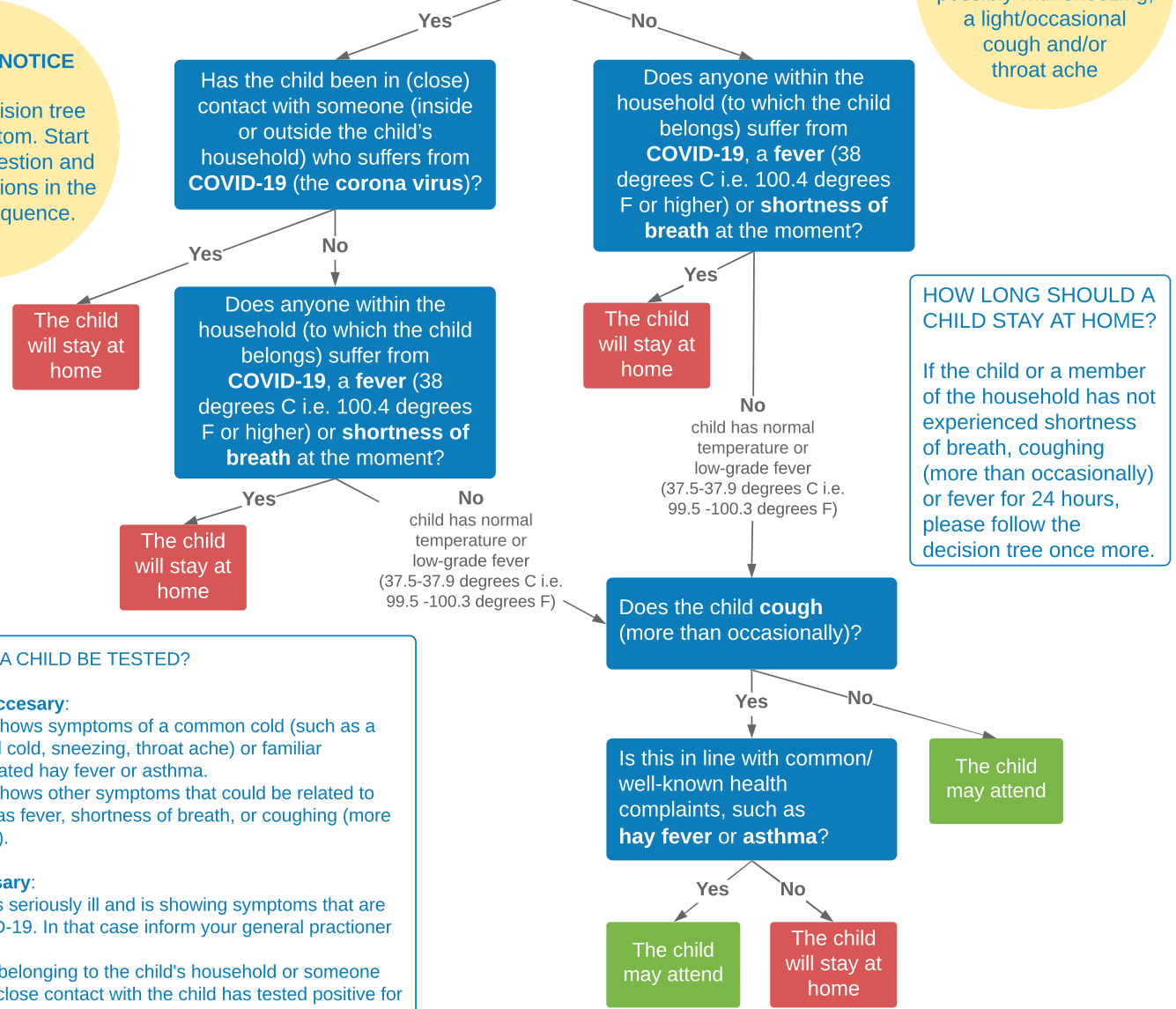
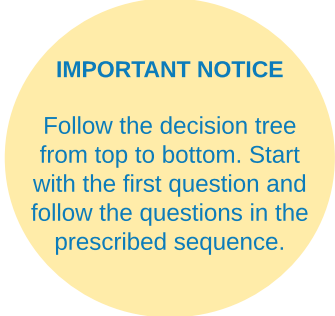
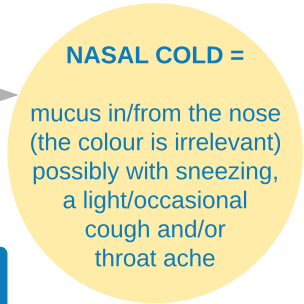
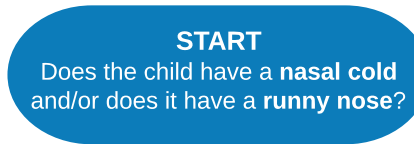
This decision tree has been developed on the basis of the directives of the RIVM (National Institute for Public Health and the Environment). It is a guideline for parents and child care workers (after-school and childminder care) and schools.

The outcome of the decision tree is not valid for brothers and/or sisters. The decision tree has to be followed separately for each child.

On September 18th 2020 the regulations for children from 0 up to and including 6 years of age and for 7 up to and including 12 years of age have become identical.

This decision tree is regularly updated on the basis of new or renewed regulations. Please check the most recent version on www.boink.info/coronavirus-kinderopvang.

With the help of this decision tree you will be able to determine whether a child that has a cold should or should not be allowed to attend child care or primary school (up to any age).



Should there be any questions or confusion after following the decision tree, we advise you to contact your regular physician or JGZ (Youth Health Care), or a regional infectious disease specialist. Doctors will not issue a medical certificate allowing the child to attend school or child care. In case of doubt or questions you can also call the national information number coronavirus of the Dutch government (Rijksoverheid): 0800 -1351 (free of charge, 08:00 – 20:00 hours).

WHEN SHOULD A CHILD BE TESTED?

Testing is not necessary:

- when the child shows symptoms of a common cold (such as a runny nose, nasal cold, sneezing, throat ache) or familiar symptoms associated hay fever or asthma.
- when the child shows other symptoms that could be related to COVID-19, such as fever, shortness of breath, or coughing (more than occasionally).

Testing is necessary:

- when the child is seriously ill and is showing symptoms that are in line with COVID-19. In that case inform your general practioner immediately.
- when someone belonging to the child's household or someone who has been in close contact with the child has tested positive for COVID-19 and the child develops symptoms. Consult with your general practitioner or the GGD (Municipal Health Services).
- when the child or a member of the household belongs to one of the risk groups.

TEST RESULT, AND THEN?

- In case of a **positive** test result (corona virus has been found) of the child or a household member, the instructions of the GGD (Municipal Health Services) should be followed.
- When the child receives a **negative** test result (no corona virus) it may attend child care or school again, even if not all health complaints have disappeared yet.