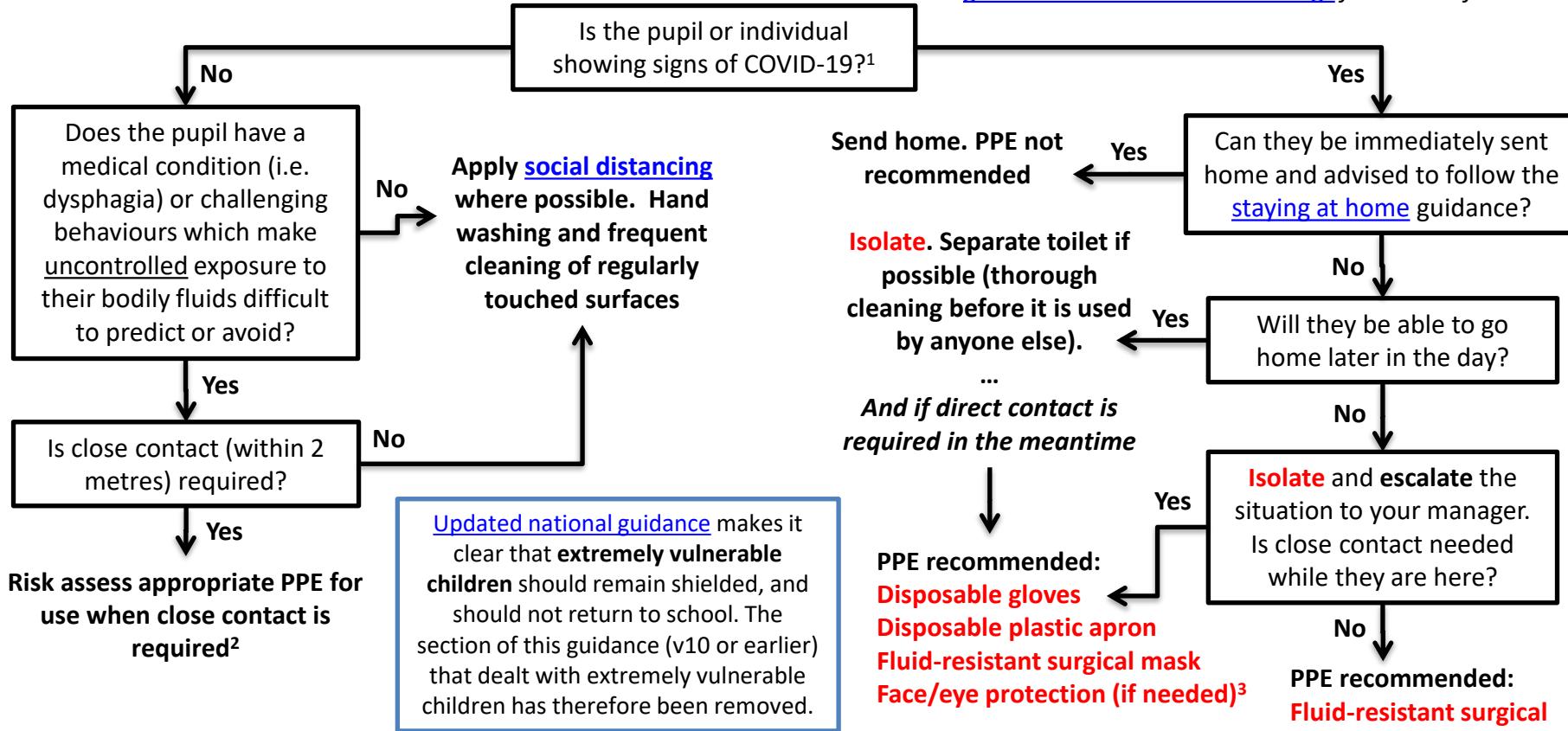


Educational settings and other non-clinical settings

Outside of health and care settings the best defence against COVID-19 infection is hand hygiene, social distancing and enhanced cleaning. Please refer to the PHE guidance for educational settings for more information.



General principles

- If it is possible for children to be at home, then they should be.
- **Wash your hands** for at least 20 seconds (or use alcohol gel that is 60% or above if hand washing facilities are not available) before and after every contact and every use of PPE.
- PPE use in an educational setting is likely to be an extremely rare event, and therefore should be **single use only**.
- Used PPE and any other **waste** generated from the care of a possible or confirmed COVID-19 case should be disposed of in double sealed plastic waste bags, stored in a secure place for 72 hours, then put in normal waste collection service.
- PPE only provides protection if used appropriately with the **correct procedure**. Make sure you know how to put on and take off PPE safely.
- All **normal precautions** for dealing with bodily fluids should still be taken even where the flowchart indicates “PPE not recommended”.

KEY

¹ - A **possible or confirmed COVID-19 case** is someone who has developed a new continuous cough and/or high temperature in the last 7 days, even if those symptoms have now disappeared, OR a household contact of someone who developed those symptoms in the last 14 days, regardless of how they are feeling.

² - PPE can be frightening for children and **may exacerbate challenging behaviour**. It is also not sturdy enough to withstand any vigorous activity (such as restraining a child trying to hurt themselves or others). As such, the use of PPE due to challenging behaviours, such as **spitting**, is likely to be of limited value. It is anticipated that the routine use of PPE in educational settings will be very rare and almost exclusively in **special schools**. Please contact the public health team with any questions/concerns about this.

³ - The need for **eye protection** should be assessed based on the type of care being administered and the characteristics of the person being cared for. Procedures which have the potential to generate **splashes of bodily fluids** require eye protection.