COVID-19 updates for Child Care and Early Learning Programs

July 15th , 2020

Live call with Public Health Nurses from the Child Care Health Program

Agenda



Welcome

Review cloth face covering requirement

Answers to Frequently Asked Questions

Q & A with nurses from the Child Care Health Program

Virtual Meeting Guidelines

- □ Please mute your microphone for this presentation. This presentation will be recorded, so turn off your camera if you do not want to be recorded.
- To ask a question, click on the Chat icon at the bottom of the Zoom window and type in it. The icon looks like this:
 - Please keep your questions clear and brief.
 - Please specify the area or city where you provide care.
- ☐ In addition to questions, feel free to share what's been working for you at your site.

A note about our recommendations...

You may find that there are differences in the guidance issued by local, state, and national entities. Public Health—Seattle & King County's guidance reflects our commitment to protecting the health and safety of our residents in light of our unique local circumstances.



Q: What's the latest news about cloth face coverings in child cares and early learning programs?

DOH and DCYF have issued guidance on how the new State order to wear a cloth face covering applies to staff and children in child cares.

- All children ages 5 years and older must wear a cloth face covering unless medically directed not to.
- Children ages 2 to 4 are strongly encouraged to wear a cloth face covering.

Q: Why is this being required now rather than earlier in the pandemic?

Emerging science indicates that cloth face coverings work best at preventing the spread of COVID-19 when *everyone* wears one consistently.

This means wearing a cloth face covering:

- Anytime (indoors and outdoors) you can't stay 6 feet apart from people you do not live with
- Even when you feel healthy

Q: How can child care providers help children with this new requirement?

- Role model how to put on, wear, and remove cloth face coverings correctly
- Offer praise for wearing face coverings
- Gently correct misuse
- Remind children not to touch their or their classmates' faces or cloth face covering
- Share the good things that cloth face coverings do!

More ideas: DOH offers <u>tips to help kids wear cloth face coverings</u> as does <u>Public Health—Seattle & King County</u>.

Q: What's the correct way to put on and wear a mask?



Step 1. Wash hands with soap and water or use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer BEFORE putting on face covering.

Step 2. Avoid touching the front of the face covering when putting it on.

Step 3. Ensure a proper fit.



Step 4. When taking off face covering, use elastic ties or loops. Avoid touching the front of mask.

Step 5. Wash hands with soap and water or use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer AFTER taking off face covering.

Q: Are there times when children should NOT wear a cloth face covering in child care?

YES! Children do not need to wear cloth face coverings when/if:

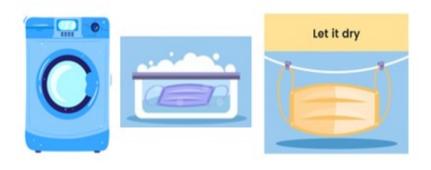
- Sleeping or eating.
- Playing outside.
- They are under 2 years old (it increases the risk for suffocation).
- A medical provider has told them that they should not wear a face covering because of personal health issues.
- They have a disability that makes it hard for them to wear or remove a face covering.
- They are deaf or hard of hearing and use facial and mouth movements as part of communication.
- They cannot take off the cloth face covering without help.

Q: Any other tips?



- Have extra face coverings for children in case one becomes contaminated or handled incorrectly (i.e. by another child).
- Store cloth face coverings in individual bags or containers when not in use (i.e. mealtime).
- Label cloth face coverings with the child's first and last name to avoid mix-ups.

Q: Any other tips?



- For safety, children must be able to remove cloth face coverings on their own. Cloth face coverings with elastic straps instead of ties can make this easier.
- Staff should wash hands before and after helping children with their cloth face coverings.
- Everyone should wash their cloth face coverings daily with soap and water or in a washing machine. Let them dry completely before reusing.

Q: Do staff need to wear face coverings when working with children with hearing loss or speech/communication delays?

CDC: "those who are deaf or hard of hearing – or those who care for or interact with a person who is hearing impaired—may be unable to wear cloth face coverings if they rely on lipreading to communicate. In this situation, consider using a clear face covering."

The Hearing, Speech and Deaf Center created a <u>Step-by-step instruction page</u> for how to make an accessible, deaf friendly mask.

If a child works with a therapist, check with therapist's agency about safety measures therapist will be taking in your facility.

 Allowing services to continue is important to meet ADA and Early Intervention guidelines

Q: Are face shields allowed in child cares?

• Per DOH, "Children and youth may use face shields as an alternative to a cloth face covering. If used, face shields should extend below the chin, to the ears, and have no gap at the forehead (DOH)."

• Child care staff and teachers have not been approved to use face shields in child cares/schools because WA Labor and Industries makes those decisions for employers/employees.

Frequently Asked Questions

Q: If I know a family or parent has traveled, do I need to take additional precautions to protect myself and my staff?

- Travel within the state (county to county)
 - It is safest to stay local, but there is no order to do so at this time.
 - No additional precautions (i.e. no need to ask screening questions about travel)
 - Asking the typical questions about symptoms of child, symptoms among household members, etc. is enough to help screen for illness.

Q: If I know a family or parent has traveled, do I need to take additional precautions to protect myself and my staff?

- Travel to another state (domestic travel)
 - Some state and local governments may require people to stay home for 14 days after traveling. To check a specific state's health department travel guidance, you can visit:
 - https://www.cdc.gov/publichealthgateway/healthdirectories/healthdepartments.html
 - Washington does not currently have any travel restrictions for those entering the state

Q: If I know a family or parent has traveled, do I need to take additional precautions to protect myself and my staff?

- Travel out of the country (international travel)
 - CDC has the most up-to-date travel advisories and quarantine requirements
 - For CDC travel updates, please visit this site: https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/travelers/travel-in-the-us.html

Anyone with COVID-19 symptoms should contact their health care provider to discuss testing.

- Fever or child
- Cough
- Shortness of breath, difficulty breathing
- Fatigue
- Muscle or body aches
- Headache

- Loss of taste or smell
- Sore throat
- Congestion or runny nose
- Nausea or vomiting
- Diarrhea

Anyone who has had close contact for more than 15 minutes with someone who has tested positive for COVID-19 should get tested.

Free or low cost testing sites in King County: https://kingcounty.gov/depts/health/covid-19/care/testing/locations.aspx

Scenario: Your staff member, Susan, is a close contact of someone who tested positive for COVID-19 ("Betty"). Susan is showing NO SYMPTOMS.

Q: Does she need to get tested?

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Q: How long does Susan need to stay home to watch for symptoms?

A: 14 days since Susan last had close contact with Betty. This is the length of time it may take for Susan to develop COVID-19.

Susan last had close contact with Betty on the 1st. Susan gets tested on the 4th, the day after finding out Betty is positive. Susan gets a negative test result on the 6th.

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Q: Can Susan return to work on the 7th because she's "negative"?

A: No. She still needs to wait the 14 days after her last contact with Betty to make sure she doesn't develop COVID-19.

Susan last had close contact with Betty on the 1st. Susan gets tested on the 4th, the day after finding out Betty is positive. Susan gets a negative test result on the 6th.

Q: Can Susan return to work on the 7th because she's "negative"?

A: No. She still needs to wait the 14 days after her last contact with Betty to make sure she doesn't develop COVID-19.



Image by www.CDC.gov

Susan last had close contact with Betty on the 1st. Susan gets tested on the 4th, the day after finding out Betty is positive. Susan gets a negative test result on the 6th.

Q: Can Susan return to work on the 7th because she's "negative"?

A: No. She still needs to wait the 14 days after her last contact with Betty to make sure she doesn't develop COVID-19. If she doesn't develop symptoms, she can end her quarantine on the 15th and return to work on the 16th.



Image by www.CDC.gov

Questions from Providers

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- ☐ Please avoid using identifiable health information in your question such as name, birthday, gender, etc.
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Wrap Up

Public Health – Seattle & King County (PHSKC) COVID-19 page:
www.kingcounty.gov/covid

www.kingcounty.gov/childcare

- Watch for a follow-up email with these slides and resources from community partners, including DEEL, BSK, CCR, and CCA.
- Please take the survey via the URL in the chat box.
- We will see again in two weeks on July 29th at 1:30pm!