



Auckland Regional Public Health Service – 04 March 2020

# Schools Resource

## COVID-19 Information for parents

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### What you need to know

While a parent of secondary school students has been confirmed as the second COVID-19 case in Auckland, please be assured there has been no exposure from this case at these schools or any other schools.

There will be concern in school and wider communities, and misinformation circulating through social media. Here are the facts:

- The students did not travel with their parents.
- The students have been to school since their parents returned, but they were not infectious. They did not have, and do not have, any symptoms.
- All of the family is in isolation, but the students are well and are at home as a precaution.

Credible, evidence-based information about COVID-19 can be found at the following places:

- The [Ministry of Health COVID-19 webpage](#).
- The [Auckland Regional Public Health Service COVID-19 webpage](#).
- The [World Health Organization's COVID-19 site](#).

Anyone seeking health-related advice about COVID-19 can also free call Healthline's dedicated 0800 number: **0800 358 5453**.

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### Frequently asked questions

#### What is Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19)?

Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses that are known to cause illness ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases such as Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS).

A novel coronavirus is a new strain of coronavirus that hasn't previously been identified in humans. In January 2020 officials identified a new coronavirus, COVID-19.

#### How worried should I be?

The current chances of catching COVID-19 in New Zealand are low. There are currently only two confirmed cases in the country and the risk of an ongoing outbreak is considered low-to-moderate. For most people, the virus causes only mild symptoms – the international evidence suggests this is especially the case in children and young people. You are at greatest risk of infection if you have had face-to-face contact (closer than one metre for longer than 15 minutes) with someone confirmed as having COVID-19.

### Should I still be sending my children to school?

Yes, children should continue to attend school as normal. This would only change if:

- A student or staff member at your school was confirmed as having COVID-19, **and**
- Your child had had 'close contact' with the infected person.\*

*\*Close contact means being face-to-face (less than a metre) with an infected person for longer than 15 minutes. Contacts of close contacts are **not** considered at risk of catching the virus.*

### What can I do to protect my child at school?

As with other respiratory illnesses, it's important you remind your child/ren to practice safe hand, cough and sneeze hygiene to reduce the risk of infection. They should:

- Frequently and thoroughly wash (with soap and water for at least 20-30 seconds) and dry hands. A video on how best to do this is available [here](#). "Nanogirl" Dr Michelle Dickinson has also made an [excellent video](#), aimed at children, showing why hand washing is so important to get rid of viruses.
- Practice good cough and sneeze hygiene. That means:
  - Maintaining a distance of a metre or more away from other people.
  - Coughing or sneezing into their elbow or a disposable tissue, then putting used tissues in the bin and washing their hands afterwards.
- Carry disposable tissues in their bags/pockets. Hand sanitiser is also a useful alternative option if soap and water is not readily available.
- Avoid touching their faces. Viruses can enter the body through the eyes, nose and mouth.

Information about hand, cough and sneeze hygiene is available on the [Ministry of Health](#), [World Health Organization](#) and [Auckland Regional Public Health Service websites](#).

### Is it safe for my child to attend school activities like assemblies and camps?

Yes, students can continue attending these activities as normal. This would only change if:

- A student or staff member at your school was confirmed as having COVID-19, **AND**
- Your child had had 'close contact' with the infected person.\*

When attending these activities, your child should continue to practice good hand, cough and sneeze hygiene, as described above.

*\*Close contact means being face-to-face (less than a metre) with an infected person for longer than 15 minutes. Contacts of close contacts are not considered at risk of catching the virus.*

### Can my child safely continue to catch public transport with others to school?

Yes, students can continue using their usual transport method to get to school. They should simply continue practising good respiratory and hand hygiene, as described above.

### Should my child wear a mask to school?

For most people, face masks are not recommended, as there is limited evidence that they prevent transmission of disease. Good respiratory and hand hygiene is more important. The World Health Organization's (WHO's) advice on face masks can be found [here](#), and they have produced [videos on when and how to use masks](#).

### What are the symptoms of COVID-19?

COVID-19 symptoms are similar to a range of other respiratory illnesses such as influenza ('flu) and do not necessarily mean that you have COVID-19. Symptoms can include fever, coughing and difficulty breathing. Difficulty breathing is a sign of possible pneumonia and requires immediate medical attention.

### How is COVID-19 spread?

The scientific evidence confirms that coronavirus is spread by droplets. This means that when an infected person coughs, sneezes or talks, they may generate droplets containing the virus. These droplets are too large to stay in the air for long, so they quickly settle on surrounding surfaces. Droplet-spread diseases can be spread by:

- coughing and sneezing
- close personal contact
- contact with an object or surface with viral particles on it and then touching your mouth, nose or eyes.

That's why it's really important to practice good hygiene, regularly wash and thoroughly dry hands and practice good cough and sneeze etiquette.

### How long does it take to develop symptoms of COVID-19 after being exposed?

It is still unknown how long it takes for a person to develop symptoms after being exposed to someone with the virus. Based on the characteristics of other coronaviruses, it is likely to be between two and 14 days.

More credible, evidence-based information about COVID-19 can be found at the following places:

- The [Ministry of Health COVID-19 webpage](#).
- The [Auckland Regional Public Health Service COVID-19 webpage](#).
- The [World Health Organization's COVID-19 site](#).