

Spring Branch ISD



COVID-19 Procedures Quick Guide



What should a parent/guardian do if their child has symptoms consistent with those of COVID and cannot pass the health screener?

1. The parent/guardian should keep the child home and contact their health care provider.
2. The parent/guardian must report the child's absence to the Campus Nurse, Campus Safety Officer, and/or the Campus Principal.
3. If the child has symptoms consistent with COVID and is not evaluated by a medical professional or tested for COVID, such individual is assumed to have COVID, and the individual may not return to the campus until the individual has completed the three-step set of criteria below:
 - at least one day (24 hours) has passed since recovery (resolution of fever without the use of fever-reducing medications); **AND**
 - the individual has improvement in symptoms (e.g., cough, shortness of breath); **AND**
 - **at least ten (10) days** have passed since symptoms first appeared.
4. If the child has symptoms consistent with COVID and the parents want their child to return to school before completing the 10 day self-isolation period and the three-step criteria above for returning, then the child's parents must:
 - obtain a medical professional's note clearing the child for returning to school based on an alternative diagnosis; **OR**
 - obtain an acute infection test (at a physician's office, approved testing location, or other site) that comes back negative for COVID.

What type of COVID test is best for my child?

If you want to have your child tested for COVID, contact your health care provider and they can recommend the best test for your child. Below is some general information about testing for you to consider.

There are two types of diagnostic test available for COVID-19: viral and antibody tests.

1. A viral test can identify if your child has a **current** infection for both symptomatic and asymptomatic individuals.
 - Samples are collected from the respiratory system by using nasal or oral swabs or saliva.
 - The time it takes to process this kind of test can vary from a few minutes to a couple of days.
 - Molecular tests, such as ribonucleic acid (RNA), Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR), or Reverse Transcription-Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR) test are the most sensitive in detecting and active infection, and the results are very accurate. These tests are recommended to be used prior to an individual returning to school or work when previously unable to pass the health screener.

Antigen test or “rapid test” are accurate and are conducted much like a molecular test; however:

- Antigen tests are designed to be used within the first five day of symptoms.
 - Antigen tests have a lower sensitivity rate than a molecular test, so an active infection could be missed.
 - A health care provider may order a molecular test to rule out a false negative test if the individual is symptomatic.
2. An antibody test may show if an individual has had a past infection. They may be referred to as a serology test or blood test.
- Samples are collected from a finger prick or from having blood drawn.
 - This test looks for antibodies to coronavirus and cannot diagnose an active COVID infection.
 - It detects if the individual has been infected with COVID at some point in the past.
 - Antibodies are not detectable until several days after an infection has begun.
 - Antibody testing should not be done until at least 14 days after the start of symptoms.

When an individual receives notification they may have had prolonged close contact with someone who has tested positive for COVID, the individual should wait at least 72 hours from the last date of exposure before getting tested. Return to school will be determined based on the case review and on a case-by-case basis.

Please note the research on testing for coronavirus is ongoing and continues to evolve; contact your health care provider to determine which test you or a family member should obtain prior to testing.

What should a parent/guardian do if their child tests positive for COVID?



1. The parent/guardian should keep the child home and contact their health care provider. All family members should get tested for COVID.
2. The parent/guardian must report the child's absence to the Campus Nurse, Campus Safety Officer, and/or the Campus Principal.
3. If the positive test result is received on the weekend or after school hours, contact your school principal or assistant principal by email and keep your child(ren) at home. Their email addresses are posted on each school's home page on the district's website. The positive test result must be provided to the campus nurse.

After reporting my child's positive COVID test and/or potential exposure to someone at home, what will the campus do?

4. The campus nurse and/or campus safety officer will contact the parent/guardian and student to begin a case review.
5. The case review includes gathering information on the symptoms the student is experiencing, the date of exposure and/or positive test, names of individuals the student may have had prolonged, close contact of 15 continuous minutes or more, and any other pertinent information.
6. The campus nurse will notify the local health department of the confirmed positive case as required.
7. The campus safety officer will notify the campus principal of the COVID cases and a letter will be sent out notifying staff and families of a confirmed positive COVID case.
8. All affected areas will be sanitized.
9. The child that tested positive will stay home and self-isolate from other family members for **at least 10 calendar days** following the isolation protocols on page 7 of this document.
10. Families with a child who tests positive and who have one or more siblings who attend an SBISD school should be aware and understand that each case is unique. SBISD conducts a case review and analysis for each positive COVID-19 case reported. The family circumstances and sibling exposures may be different from one family to another. Based on these unique situations, it is possible the guidance one family receives from SBISD regarding siblings may be different from that of another family.

Return to School for Child with Positive Test Results

The student may return to campus after:

- At least one day (24 hours) has passed since recovery (resolution of fever without the use of fever-reducing medications); **AND**
- The child has improvement in respiratory symptoms (e.g., cough, shortness of breath); **AND**

- **At least 10 calendar days** have passed since symptoms first appeared or receipt of positive test result if asymptomatic.

NOTE: a student who has been diagnosed with COVID-19 must receive clearance from a physician prior to returning to participation in UIL marching band or athletic activities.

What should a parent/guardian of a student do if a family member in their household tests positive for COVID?

1. The parent/guardian should keep the child(ren) home and contact their health care provider. All family members should get tested for COVID.
2. The parent/guardian must report the child's absence to the Campus Nurse, Campus Safety Officer, and/or the Campus Principal.
3. If the positive test result is received on the weekend or after school hours, contact your school principal or assistant principal by email and keep your child(ren) at home. Their email addresses are posted on each school's home page on the district's website.
4. The family member that tested positive for COVID should self-isolate following the instructions below:
5. The child(ren) in the home should quarantine from the family member following the protocols on page 6 of this document.

Return to School for Child with Known Prolonged Exposure

- The child should not return to school until the end of the of the **14-day self- quarantine period from the last date of exposure**; **OR**
- obtain an acute infection test (at a physician's office, approved testing location, or other site) that comes back negative for COVID; this will be determined on a case-by-case basis and will depend on the last date of exposure as well.

***Note:** An individual who has recovered from COVID-19 may have low levels of the virus in their bodies for up to 3 months after diagnosis and may continue to have positive test results if retested within 3 months of an initial infection. These cases will be reviewed by the district on a case-by-case basis and may require a note from a physician to confirm the individual is currently asymptomatic and includes confirmation of the initial positive acute infection test result within the last three months.

What will the district do if my child has been in a classroom with an individual who has tested positive for COVID?

1. The campus safety officer and campus nurse will conduct a case review with all individuals who have tested positive for COVID. Each case will be handled on a case-by-case basis to determine if any individual had prolonged close contact exposure from the COVID positive individual and the mitigation protocols that were in place at the time of exposure.

2. If the campus safety officer and/or campus nurse determines that a student has had prolonged, close contact for at least 15 continuous minutes with an individual that has tested positive for COVID, the parent/guardian and student will be contacted and the student will be sent home to self-quarantine.
3. The campus nurse will notify the local health department of the confirmed positive case as required.
4. The campus safety officer will notify the campus principal of the COVID cases and a letter will be sent out notifying staff and families of the confirmed positive COVID case.
5. All affected areas will be sanitized.
6. The student may return to the campus following requirements below.

Return to School for Child with Known Prolonged Exposure

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Quarantine Protocols

Quarantine is used to keep someone who might have been exposed to COVID away from others. Quarantine helps prevent spread of disease that can occur before a person knows they are sick or if they are infected with the virus without feeling symptoms. People in quarantine should stay home, separate themselves from others, monitor their health, and follow directions from their state or local health department.

Home QUARANTINE Instructions- FOR CHILD WITH KNOWN PROLONGED CLOSE CONTACT EXPOSURE TO COVID

- Stay in your home, except to obtain medical care. Minimize contact with others.
- Self-quarantine for at least 14 days from the last date of exposure and monitor your symptoms of COVID.
- If you develop symptoms, contact your primary care provider.
- Stay in a specific room and away from other people in your home. If available, use a separate bathroom.
- Wash your hands with soap and water often.
- Do not share dishes, drinking glasses, cups, eating utensils, towels or bedding with others in your home.
- Clean all “high-touch” surfaces such as counters, tabletops, doorknobs, phones and bedside tables.
- Cover your coughs and sneezes with a mask or the inside of your elbow.
- Throw used tissues in a lined trash can and wash your hands.

Isolation Protocols

Isolation is used to separate people infected with COVID from people who are not infected. People who are in isolation should stay home until it is safe for them to be around others. In the home, anyone sick or infected should separate themselves from others by staying in a specific “sick room” or area and using a separate bathroom (if available).

Home ISOLATION Instructions - For a child or a family member that tests positive for COVID:

- Stay in your home, except to obtain medical care. Minimize contact with others.
- Self-isolate for at least 10 days after your first day of symptoms.
- Stay in a specific room and away from other people in your home. If available, use a separate bathroom.
- Wash your hands with soap and water often.
- Do not share dishes, drinking glasses, cups, eating utensils, towels or bedding with others in your home.
- Clean all “high-touch” surfaces such as counters, tabletops, doorknobs, phones and bedside tables.
- Cover your coughs and sneezes with a mask or the inside of your elbow.
- Throw used tissues in a lined trash can and wash your hands.
- Seek prompt medical attention if your illness is worsening.

