

## **SOCIAL DISTANCING STRATEGIES**

Renaissance Academy is prepared to implement social distancing strategies, as warranted, to reduce or slow the transmission of infectious disease. Those strategies include but are not limited to:

1. Altering class schedules
2. Adjusting room assignments
3. Cancellation of extra-curricular activities
4. School closure. Decisions regarding school closure will only be made in conjunction with the Utah County Department of Health. In the event of closure, distance education will be provided for students to work on their studies remotely.

## **SICK POLICY**

Our general sick policy requires student exclusion in the following cases.

1. When the child appears to be severely ill, is not responsive, irritable, persistently crying, having difficulty breathing, or having a quickly spreading rash.
2. Fever (temperature above 101°F by any method) and behavior change or other signs and symptoms (e.g., sore throat, rash, vomiting, or diarrhea). For infants less than 2 months of age, an unexplained fever should be evaluated by a health professional. For these infants younger than 2 months of age, get urgent medical advice for temperatures above 100.4°F, whether or not other symptoms are present.
3. Diarrhea—Exclusion is required for all diapered children whose stool is not contained in the diaper and toilet-trained children if the diarrhea is causing "accidents," and for children whose stool frequency exceeds 2 stools above normal per 24-hours for that child while the child is in the program or whose stool contains more than a drop of

blood or mucus. Diarrhea is defined by stool which is occurring more frequently and/or is less formed in consistency than usual in the child, and not associated with changes of diet.

4. Vomiting 2 or more times in the previous 24 hours, unless the vomiting is determined to be caused by a non-communicable/non-infectious condition and the child is not in danger of dehydration.
5. Abdominal pain that continues for more than 2 hours or intermittent abdominal pain associated with fever or other signs or symptoms.
6. Mouth sores with drooling that the child cannot control unless the child's primary health care provider or local health department authority states that the child is noninfectious.
7. Rash with fever or behavioral changes, until a primary care provider has determined that the illness is not a communicable disease.
8. Skin sores that are weeping fluid and are on an exposed body surface that cannot be covered with a waterproof dressing.
9. Streptococcal pharyngitis (i.e., strep throat or other streptococcal infection), until the child has had two doses of a course of an appropriate antibiotic 12 hours apart.
10. Chickenpox (varicella) until all lesions have dried or crusted (usually 6 days after onset of rash) and no new lesions have showed for at least 24 hours.
11. Rubella, until 7 days after the rash appears
12. Pertussis, until 5 days of antibiotic treatment (21 days if untreated)
13. Mumps, until 5 days after onset of parotid gland swelling
14. Measles, until 4 days after onset of rash
15. Hepatitis A virus infection, until 1 week after onset of illness or jaundice or as directed by the health department

## **HOME ISOLATION**

According to the Centers for Disease Control, if you are sick with COVID-19 or suspect you are infected with the virus that causes COVID-19, follow the steps below to help prevent the disease from spreading to people in your home and community.

1. If you think you have been exposed to COVID-19 AND develop a fever and symptoms, such as cough or difficulty breathing, call your healthcare provider for medical advice.
2. Stay home: People who are mildly ill with COVID-19 are able to isolate at home during their illness. You should restrict activities outside your home, except for getting medical care.
3. Avoid public areas: Do not go to work, school, or public areas.
4. Avoid public transportation: Avoid using public transportation, ride-sharing, or taxis.
5. Call ahead: If you have a medical appointment, call the healthcare provider and tell them that you have or may have COVID-19. This will help the healthcare provider's office take steps to keep other people from getting infected or exposed.
6. Alert health department: Ask your healthcare provider to call the local or state health department. Persons who are placed under active monitoring or facilitated self-monitoring should follow instructions provided by their local health department or occupational health professionals, as appropriate.
7. Call 911 if you have a medical emergency: notify the dispatch personnel that you have, or are being evaluated for COVID-19. If possible, put on a facemask before emergency medical services arrive.
8. Once your family has consulted with the County Health Department and determined if isolation is appropriate please notify the Dean of Students and families regarding your student's planned absences. Our teachers will work with any family who is isolated or quarantined to provide them lesson materials for their students to continue their studies from home.

Discontinuing home isolation

1. Stay at home until instructed to leave. Patients with confirmed COVID-19 should remain under home isolation precautions until the risk of secondary transmission to others is thought to be low.
2. Talk to your healthcare provider: The decision to discontinue home isolation precautions should be made on a case-by-case basis, in consultation with healthcare providers and state and local health departments.