

DECISION TREE - from age 0 up to group 8 primary school

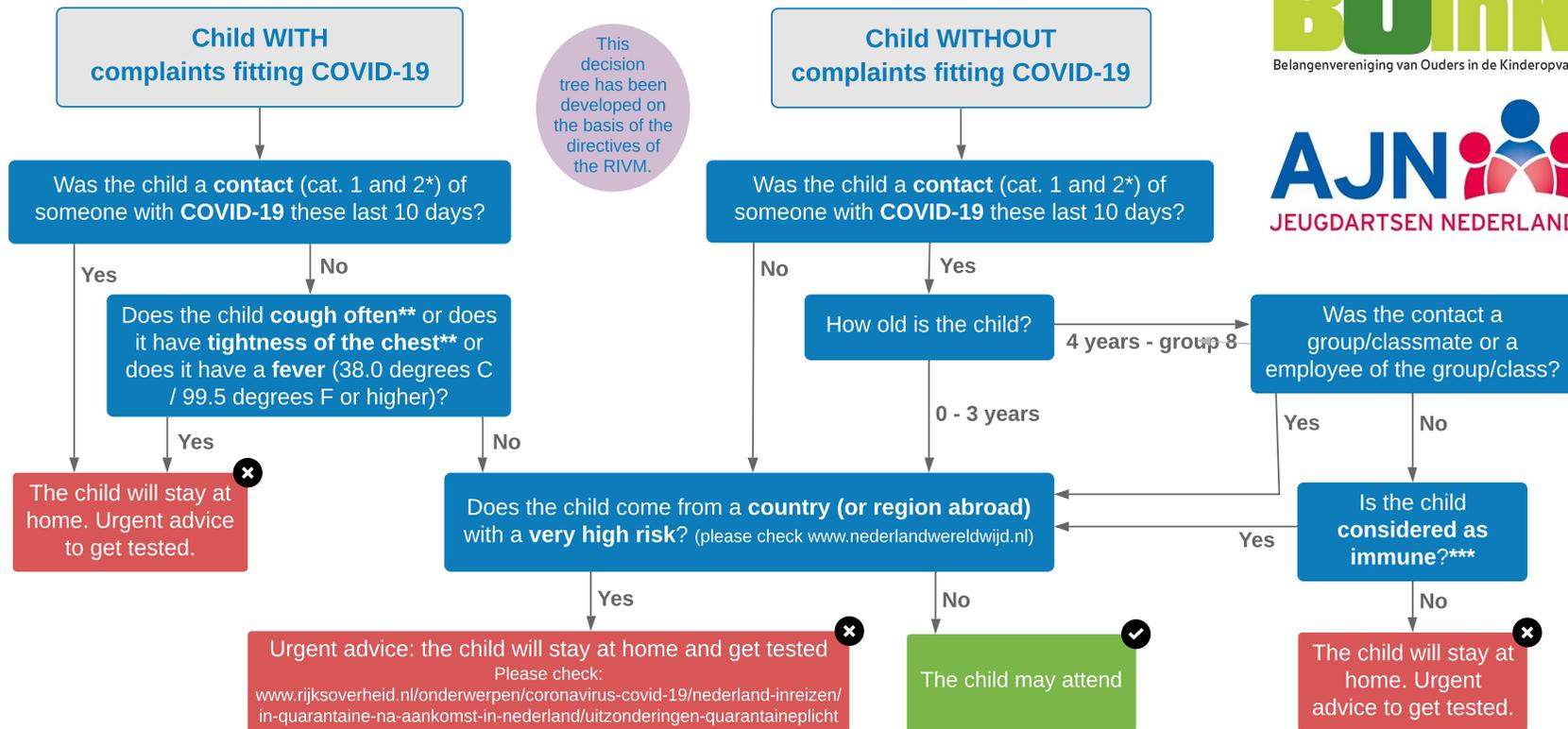
With the help of this decision tree you will be able to determine whether a child should or should not stay at home.



Before you start please note:

1. Start at the gray block that applies to the child and follow the questions in the prescribed sequence.
2. Do not just look at one or two separate questions; this may lead to an incorrect result.
3. The outcome of the decision tree is not valid for brothers and/or sisters. The decision tree has to be followed separately for each child.
4. This decision tree is regularly updated on the basis of new or renewed regulations. Please check the most recent version on www.boink.info/beslisboom.
5. A Dutch version is also available.

COMPLAINTS FITTING COVID-19/CORONA
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nasal cold, runny nose, sneezing, throat ache, coughing, tightness of the chest, low-grade or high-grade fever, sudden loss of smell and/or taste (without nasal congestion).



* WHICH CONTACT CATEGORY?

- Category 1 : **members of the household**
- Category 2: other **close contacts** (having spent more than 15 minutes within 1.5 metres of a covid patient).
- Exception:* Group and classmates of a single infected person do NOT need to be quarantined. The GGD determines whether quarantine is still necessary in specific situations, even with more than 1 infection.
- Category 3: **other non-close contacts**

Are you unsure whether the child is a category 2 or 3 contact? Please call the GGD.

For a detailed specification please check lci.rivm.nl/Handreiking-contact-en-uitbraakonderzoek-kinderen

** USUAL / FAMILIAR COMPLAINTS?

Do these symptoms fit in with usual/familiar health problems, such as **chronic respiratory complaints, hay fever or asthma?** In that case you may answer this question negatively.

*** WHEN IS A CHILD SEEN AS IMMUNE?

A child from age 0 up to and including group 8 is seen as immune if:

- it had COVID-19 in the past six months.
- it was fully vaccinated against corona longer than 14 days ago (from 12 years).
- it had COVID-19 and after that was fully vaccinated minimally 14 days ago (from 12 years).

HOW LONG SHOULD A CHILD STAY AT HOME?

Always until the end of the quarantine period set by the GGD.

Tested? The child will stay at home until the test result is known.

- In case of a **positive** test result (corona virus has been found) of the child or a household member, the instructions of the GGD should be followed.
- When the child receives a **negative** test result (no corona virus) it may attend child care or school again, even if not all health complaints have disappeared yet. Unless the quarantine period set by the GGD hasn't end yet.
- If the child has been tested because it is a category 3** contact of someone who suffers from COVID-19, then the child does not need to stay at home while awaiting the test result, if it does not have any symptoms.

Not tested?

A child with symptoms, such as a cough, fever or tightness of the chest that has not been tested may go to childcare/school again if it has been without complaints for a minimum of 24 hours. Have the mild symptoms been

present for longer than 7 days? In that case the child may attend again.

If the child has been in contact with someone suffering from COVID-19, please follow the instructions of the GGD.

Info about testing children:
www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/coronavirus-covid-19/testen/coronatest-kind/kind-testen-op-corona

This decision is a guideline for parents and child care workers (after-school and childminder care) and schools. Should there be any questions or confusion after following the decision tree, we advise you to contact your regional infectious disease specialist. You can also call the national information number coronavirus of the Dutch government (Rijksoverheid): **0800 -1351** (free of charge, 08:00 - 20:00 hours). For more information please check www.rivm.nl/coronavirus-covid-19.



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This decision tree has been developed by BOInK (Association of Parents in Childcare) in cooperation with AJN Jeugdartsen Nederland (Youth Doctors in the Netherlands) and the RIVM (National Institute for Public Health and the Environment).