


# Urgent need to develop evidence-based COVID-19 recommendations for primary schools

Sanjay Patel <sup>1,2</sup>, Cristina Epalza Ibarrodo,<sup>3</sup> Julie Toubiana,<sup>4</sup> Dimitri Van der Linden<sup>5,6</sup>

Much has been learnt about the epidemiology of SARS-CoV-2 since December 2019. Children are not superspreaders of SARS-CoV-2.<sup>1</sup> They appear to have far lower rates of infection and lower rates of transmission compared with adults, especially young children below 10–14 years of age.<sup>2–4</sup> However, many of these data need to be interpreted with caution because they were collected early in the pandemic, when children had limited exposure to SARS-CoV-2 due to the introduction of national lockdowns and closure of schools. Encouragingly, more recent data collected following the reopening of schools in September suggest that rates of SARS-CoV-2 in children remain low compared with adults, even in areas with increasingly high prevalence (figure 1).

Schools in most countries across Europe were closed in March 2020 at the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. However, it is now recognised that the negative impact on children from not attending school far outweighed any benefits in terms of reducing transmission of SARS-CoV-2 at population level.<sup>5</sup> Not only does missed schooling impact on the long-term educational prospects, it also exposes children to significant harm in terms of safeguarding and abuse,<sup>6</sup> emotional and psychological health<sup>7</sup> and child poverty.

For these reasons, despite most countries across Europe deciding to close schools at the start of the pandemic, there was a huge appetite for reopening them in September. However, to avoid school-based SARS-CoV-2 outbreaks in educational settings, which would generate considerable political and societal pressure to close schools, governments have put measures in place to minimise the risk of transmission in educational settings. These recommendations provide guidance about the use of face coverings by children and teachers, indications for isolation of symptomatic children and members of their families, as well as isolation of close contacts of confirmed cases in educational settings.

However, it is often unclear whether these recommendations are based on scientific evidence. One would assume that if they were evidence based, there would be relatively little variation in practice between European countries, although factors such as population density and rates of SARS-CoV-2 prevalence could justify some variation. In addition, an evidence-based approach would likely recommend different approaches in primary school settings compared with children in secondary school settings, due to the difference in risk of infection and transmission in these age groups. Unfortunately, a concerning picture emerges when

the current recommendations for primary schools across Europe are compared (figure 2).

Not only is there wide variation in recommendations across Europe, surprisingly few countries have implemented an approach that promotes upscaling or downscaling of their primary school recommendations in line with local prevalence. In addition, none of these countries suggest different measures for primary schools compared with secondary schools, except in the use of face covering and approaches to contact tracing.

Our concern is that children in primary schools will disproportionately experience harm if evidence-based recommendations that acknowledge the differences in risk of SARS-CoV-2 transmission between young children compared with older children are not urgently implemented. It is well known that young children experience frequent respiratory tract infections each winter, estimated at eight per year in preschool settings and four per year in primary school aged children.<sup>8</sup> As there is significant overlap in the symptoms of SARS-CoV-2 and other viral pathogens in children, SARS-CoV-2 is often indistinguishable from non-SARS-CoV-2 respiratory tract pathogens without testing. If testing is difficult to access or slow, young children will inevitably miss significant quantities of schooling this winter. In addition, the recommendation in some countries for the entire family of a symptomatic child to isolate while awaiting their test results will limit parents' ability to work and siblings' freedom to attend school.

We suggest that governments adopt a more pragmatic, evidence-based approach to primary schools, in which the unintended consequences of excessively risk-averse approaches are recognised. The

<sup>1</sup>Department of Paediatric Immunology & Infectious Diseases, University Hospital Southampton NHS Foundation Trust, Southampton, UK

<sup>2</sup>NIHR Wellcome Trust Clinical Research Facility, University Hospital Southampton NHS Foundation Trust, Southampton, UK

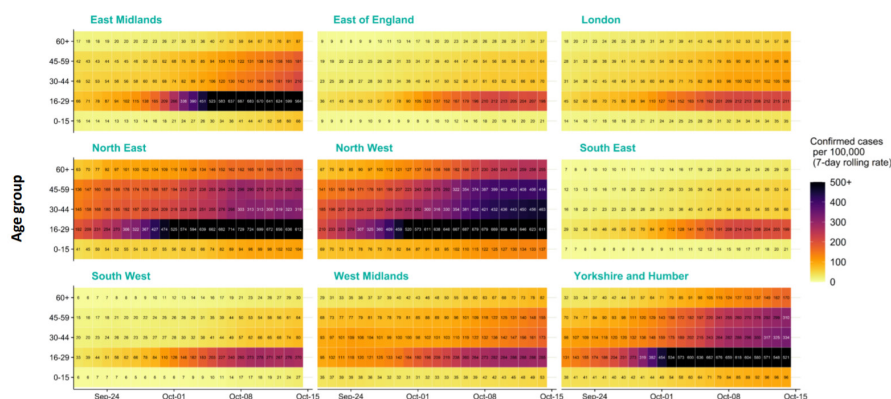
<sup>3</sup>Pediatric Infectious Diseases Unit, Department of Pediatrics, Pediatric Research and Clinical Trials Unit (UPIC), Translational Research Network in Pediatric Infectious Diseases (RITIP), Hospital Universitario 12 de Octubre, Madrid, Spain

<sup>4</sup>Department of General Pediatrics and Pediatric Infectious Diseases, Necker-Enfants Malades Hospitals, Paris, Île-de-France, France

<sup>5</sup>Pediatric Infectious Diseases, General Pediatrics, Pediatric Department, Cliniques universitaires Saint-Luc, Bruxelles, Belgium


































<sup>6</sup>Institut de Recherche Expérimentale et Clinique (IREC), UCLouvain Saint-Louis Bruxelles, Bruxelles, Belgium

**Correspondence to** Dr Sanjay Patel, Department of Paediatric Immunology & Infectious Diseases, University Hospital Southampton NHS Foundation Trust, Southampton SO16 6YD, UK; sanjayvp99@gmail.com



**Figure 1** COVID-19 positive case heat maps by age group and region – England data. Provided by public health England outbreak surveillance team.

COVID-19 prevalence  
(14 day cumulative  
rate per 100,000  
population)

	 Belgium 1,499	 Holland 772	 France 681	 Spain 487	 UK 432	 Germany 168	 Sweden 159
Face covering – teachers?							
Face covering – children?							
Symptoms of COVID-19 resulting in isolation/testing	Temperature >38°C, cough, breathing difficulty or loss of taste/smell	Temperature >38°C, cough, breathing difficulty or loss of taste/smell	Temperature >38°C, cough, breathing difficulty, loss of taste/smell or gastroenteritis	High temperature, cough or other respiratory tract symptoms (except rhinorrhoea), loss of taste/smell or gastroenteritis	High temperature (hot to touch), persistent cough or loss of taste/smell	Temperature >38°C, cough or loss of taste/smell	Temperature >38°C, cough or breathing difficulty
Isolation of whole family awaiting test results?							
Isolation of entire class if confirmed case?	Only if ≥2 positive cases in a class		Only if ≥3 positive cases in a class				
Duration of isolation of confirmed case	7 days*	10 days	7 days*	10 days	10 days	10 days	7 days
Duration of isolation of close contacts	10 days	Not applicable	7 days	10 days	14 days	14 days	Not applicable

\* In areas where distance >1.5m cannot be maintained. \*\* In children aged >10 years if local COVID rate >35 per 100,000 population. # And requires resolution of symptoms.

**Figure 2** Recommendations in primary school settings across Europe (recommendations and prevalence data as of 29/10/20).

default position for primary schools should be the implementation of less restrictive infection control requirements, in which young children are not made to wear face coverings, entire bubbles are not made to isolate following a single case and the entire family is not made to isolate awaiting the child's test results. We also recommend that when validated point-of-care saliva tests are available, they should be prioritised for use in school settings to minimise disruption to education. However, it is appropriate to escalate measures if local prevalence rises significantly, including reinforcing communications about social distancing and hand hygiene for both staff and pupils, imposing face covering for teachers and improving access to point of care testing. Reducing transmission between teachers or from teachers to pupils should be prioritised as soon as rates of SARS-CoV-2 begin rising, as an infected teacher may result in an entire bubble or school year being isolated. Future vaccines should prioritise teachers over children in primary schools. However, apart from in the event of sustained transmission of SARS-CoV-2 within a school, we do not feel that closure of primary schools can ever be justified.

One of the challenges in making any national decisions about SARS-CoV-2 is balancing the needs of the population against those of individuals. Although primary schools are extremely unlikely to be the driver for SARS-CoV-2 transmission in the community, there is a

risk that a child infected at school could potentially infect a vulnerable relative at home. Rather than imposing excessively risk-averse measures on all primary school children, a more individualised approach could be adopted for children with extremely vulnerable relatives within their household, including them wearing face covering in communal settings, recommending isolation in the event of any positive cases within their bubble and having a lower threshold for testing if they develop symptoms. Vaccination should also be prioritised for these children. Shielding of extremely vulnerable individuals may also need to be considered if prevalence rises considerably.

## CONCLUSION

Implementation of evidence-based recommendations for primary school is a priority for all governments to avoid young children unnecessarily missing significant quantities of schooling this winter, along with a knock-on effect on their families. The wide variation in recommendations across Europe suggests that this homogeneity of approach is some way off. Parents and teachers need to understand that new evidence and transmission rates will continually be reviewed and recommendations will change if required. Only with this level of transparency will we be able to keep schools open this winter while maintaining the trust of parents and the whole of society as rates rise across Europe.

Twitter Sanjay Patel @doctorsanjay

**Contributors** SP conceived the paper. SP wrote the first draft of the manuscript, and SP, CEI, JT and DVdL all edited and agreed on the final manuscript.

**Funding** The authors have not declared a specific grant for this research from any funding agency in the public, commercial or not-for-profit sectors.

**Competing interests** None declared.

**Patient consent for publication** Not required.

**Provenance and peer review** Commissioned; internally peer reviewed.

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**To cite** Patel S, Epalza Ibarrodo C, Toubiana J, et al. *Arch Dis Child* Epub ahead of print: [please include Day Month Year]. doi:10.1136/archdischild-2020-321017

Received 30 October 2020

Revised 13 November 2020

Accepted 17 November 2020

*Arch Dis Child* 2020;0:1–2.

doi:10.1136/archdischild-2020-321017

## ORCID iD

Sanjay Patel <http://orcid.org/0000-0001-6329-0496>

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