COVID-19 REOPENING PLANNING WITH SCHOOL HEALTH IN MIND

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July 9, 2020
CSDNR Principal Meeting
Objectives

1. Review a timeline of COVID-19’s spread into New Rochelle
2. COVID-19 Response by the CSDNR Health Services Department
3. Recommendations and considerations from school reopening Health Committee
COVID-19’s Arrival in New Rochelle
COVID-19: Outbreak to Pandemic

December 31, 2019
China investigates an outbreak of pneumonia in Wuhan City

January 8, 2020
CDC issues Health Advisory of Pneumonia of Unknown Etiology in Wuhan, China

January 18, 2020
NYSDOH issues Health Advisory about novel coronavirus
Feaver, cough, shortness of breath AND travel to Wuhan, China

January 21, 2020
US reports first case in Snohomish County, WA
Individual had recent travel to Wuhan, China

January 30, 2020
WHO declares a global public health emergency

February 2, 2020
CSDNR Middle school student shared coronavirus lab with classmates, positive for NL63 (not novel strain)

February 12, 2020
Coronavirus cases spike in South Korea

February 19, 2020
Iran outbreak begins

February 21, 2020
Italy outbreak begins

February 29, 2020
US reports first death in America
BECOMING THE EPICENTER OF COVID-19 IN THE USA

March 2, 2020
NYC reports first case of novel coronavirus
Individual acquired infection while traveling in Iran

March 3, 2020
NY reports first case of community acquired COVID-19 in New Rochelle
Individual identified as a New Rochelle resident with no recent travel or known contact; >1,000 people exposed

March 9, 2020
Governor Cuomo indicated that NR schools would be closed for an extended period, per CDC due to being a significant “Hot Spot”

March 10, 2020
One-mile containment area declared in New Rochelle by Gov. Cuomo
Three schools ordered closed

March 10, 2020 (108 cases in NR)

March 11, 2020
WHO declared COVID-19 a worldwide pandemic

March 12, 2020
All New Rochelle schools ordered closed by Gov. Cuomo
Seven additional schools closed for 14 days, starting Friday, March 13, 2020

March 13, 2020
US declared COVID-19 a national emergency

March 16, 2020
All NY schools ordered closed by Gov. Cuomo
- Statewide, all schools were closed by 3/18 for 14 days, with two-week extensions; required to provide meals for school-aged children and childcare for essential workers.
- All schools closed for rest of year as of May 1, 2020
We need to continue following the data in our area.

% Positive Results Over Time - Mid-Hudson

Test Results - Yesterday

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Total Persons Tested</th>
<th>Total Tested Positive</th>
<th>% Positive Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mid-Hudson</td>
<td>8,943</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

https://forward.ny.gov/percentage-positive-results-region-dashboard
...AND THROUGHOUT THE US

https://coronavirus.jhu.edu/data/new-cases-50-states
Health Services Response to COVID-19
Priority #1: Keep Staff and Community Members Safe

- What we know:
  - There continues to be community spread of COVID-19 in the US
  - Currently, in NY anyone should be able to get tested
  - DOH contact tracing was unavailable until recently, it is not clear whether schools will be notified directly by DOH in the event of positive cases once schools reopen
  - Clinical information continues to emerge daily about COVID-19 best practices and guidance documents are lagging behind our immediate need for intervention
  - Despite all this, we needed to keep our school community safe

**NEW 7/13/20** - NYSDOH Guidelines
Priority #2: Communicate Planning Efforts
Flowchart to Identify and Assess 2019 Novel Coronavirus
For the evaluation of patients who may be ill with or who may have been exposed to 2019 Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV)

A.
Identify
- If in the past 14 days have been sick with symptoms of illness
- AND the person has
- OR Close contact with a person known to have 2019-nCoV illness

1. Is fever present?
   - Subjective
   - Measured
   - tachycardia
   - Fever present?

2. Is respiratory illness present?
   - Cough
   - Shortness of breath

3. Assess clinical status
   - Oxygen saturation
   - Pulse
   - Blood pressure

Inform
- Contact health department to report at-risk patients and their clinical status
- Follow-up to collect specimens to test for 2019-nCoV
- Decide disposition

Instruct patient
- As needed depending on severity of illness and health department consultation
- Home care guidelines
- Home isolation guidance

Advise patient
- If the patient develops new or worsening fever or respiratory illness
- Call clinic to determine if hospitalization is needed
- If hospitalization is needed, call ahead and wear masks


What We Knew in February...
What We Knew in March...
What We Knew by May...
What We Know Now...

Stop the Spread of Germs

Help prevent the spread of respiratory diseases like COVID-19.

- Stay at least 6 feet (about 2 arms’ length) from other people.
- Cover your cough or sneeze with a tissue, then throw the tissue in the trash and wash your hands.
- When in public, wear a cloth face covering over your nose and mouth.
- Do not touch your eyes, nose, and mouth.
- Clean and disinfect frequently touched objects and surfaces.
- Stay home when you are sick, except to get medical care.
- Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds.

CDC.gov/coronavirus

Feeling Sick?
Stay home when you are sick!

If you feel unwell or have the following symptoms, please leave the building and contact your health care provider. Then follow-up with your supervisor.

DO NOT ENTER if you have:
- Fever or Chills
- Cough
- Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing
- Fatigue
- Muscle or body aches
- Headache
- New loss of taste or smell
- Sore throat
- Congestion or runny nose
- Nausea or vomiting
- Diarrhea

We may ask you to wear a mask or use tissues to cover your cough, and offer you a separate space to wait.
COVID-19 and Kids...

COVID-19 CHILDREN

⚠️ ALERT FOR PARENTS

Pediatric Multi-System Inflammatory Syndrome Potentially Associated with COVID-19

Although rare, this condition can lead to serious and life-threatening complications if left untreated. Parents are urged to take note of the following signs/symptoms and monitor their children closely.

- Fever (> 100.4F or 38.0C)
- Rash over the whole body
- Red or pink eyes
- Red tongue that looks like a strawberry
- Red chapped lips that may crack and bleed
- Swollen hands and feet and red palms and soles
- A swollen lymph node or gland on one side of the neck
- Breathing difficulty or gasping breaths
- Confusion or disorientation
- Severe headache
- Extreme weakness
- Excessive irritability or lethargy (not responding appropriately, not fully awakening)
- Joint pain or swelling
- Vomiting and diarrhea
- Decreased feeding (infants) or intake of fluids
- Call your pediatrician immediately if your child becomes sick and is exhibiting any of the above

If your child is severely ill, report to the nearest emergency room or call 9-1-1.
Guiding Principles to Keep in Mind:

- **Lowest Risk**: Students and teachers engage in virtual-only classes, activities, and events.

- **More Risk**: Small, in-person classes, activities, and events. Groups of students stay together and with the same teacher throughout/across school days and groups do not mix. Students remain at least 6 feet apart and do not share objects.

- **Highest Risk**: Full sized, in-person classes, activities, and events. Students are not spaced apart, share classroom materials or supplies, and mix between classes and activities.
Figure. Estimated Variation Over Time in Diagnostic Tests for Detection of SARS-CoV-2 Infection Relative to Symptom Onset

Before symptom onset
- Detection unlikely

After symptom onset
- PCR - Likely positive
- PCR - Likely negative

Antibody detection

Week ~2, Week ~1, Week 1, Week 2, Week 3, Week 4, Week 5, Week 6

Symptom onset:
- Nasopharyngeal swab PCR
- Bronchoalveolar lavage/sputum PCR
- Virus isolation from respiratory tract
- Stool PCR
- IgM antibody
- IgG antibody

https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jama/fullarticle/2765837
**PREVIEW OF CONTACT TRACING IN SCHOOLS**

### Day -2
- No symptoms x 2 days
- Fever gone x 72 hrs, Sx better

### Day -1
- Sick At School
- Takes test
- COVID-19 +
- No return to school

### Day 0
- School Notified

### Day 1
- No symptoms x 2 days
- Takes test
- COVID-19 +
- No return to school

### Cohort 1*
- If asymptomatic, return to school

### Cohort 2*

### Cohort 3*

### Day 2
- Sick At School
- No symptoms x 2 days
- Takes test
- COVID-19 +
- No return to school

### Day 3
- School Notified

### Day 4

### Day 5

### Day 6

### Day 7

### Day 8

### Day 9

### Day 10

### Day 11

### Day 12

### Day 13

### Day 14+

**If quarantined individual develops symptoms, notifies doctor, schedules testing, needs to remain home for at least 10 days from symptom onset**

* Identify contacts of sick person, starting 2 days prior to illness onset. Send notifications for individuals to quarantine at home for 14 days from last day of contact. Advise twice daily temperature checks and symptoms monitoring (fever, cough, shortness of breath, headache, muscle aches, sore throat, diarrhea, loss of smell or taste). Symptoms may develop within 2-14 days of exposure to COVID-19.

** If symptoms develop, isolate at home, notify doctor, school, and get tested. Remain at home for a minimum of 10 days following symptom onset, or negative COVID test. Extend if persistent fever or symptoms. In children, monitor for signs of Pediatric Multiorgan System Inflammatory Syndrome potentially associated with COVID-19 and refer for emergent medical evaluation (Persistent fever >4 days, abdominal pain, vomiting/diarrhea, body rash (extends to extremities), swelling and or peeling of hands or feet, swollen lymph nodes, red eyes, extreme irritability or lethargy)

Credit: Dr. Brooke Balchan, DO, FAAP - 7/9/20
Staff Tracking: Covid-19 Cases and Staff Exposures

- Collaboration between Health Services and Human Resources
  - Involves a dedicated team of tracking nurses that coordinate with field nurses
  - Nursing team at Temp/Screening stations and those working remotely provided direct counseling and education to staff regarding COVID safety measures
- Total known cases self-reported: 6
  - 115 contacts were notified of their exposure at work
  - 5 cases presented after schools were closed
    - Exposed staff were told to quarantine based on NYSDOH guidelines
    - No secondary infections were identified
- Mitigation efforts CAN work:
  - Temp and symptom checks – keeping those sick out of work
  - Universal masking
  - Social distancing
  - Cleaning/sanitizing program
  - Increased hand hygiene practices (including alcohol-based hand sanitizer when soap and water are unavailable)
What protects against COVID-19 infection or transmission?

THE LANCET

Chu DK, AmoAA, J
Physical distancing, face masks, and eye protection to prevent person-to-person transmission of SARS-CoV-2 and COVID-19: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Lancet 2020. Published online June 1.

Even when properly used and combined, none of these interventions offers complete protection and other basic protective measures (such as hand hygiene) are essential to reduce transmission.
Health Reopening Committee Recommendations

- Scenarios 1, 2 and 3 were discussed, however, **consistency is key for ALL scenarios**
- We have been in dress rehearsal mode since schools were closed...
  - **Infection Control**
    - PPE, Hand Hygiene, Cleaning/Disinfection, Contact Tracing, Testing
  - **Protecting and Supporting the School Community**
    - Designate COVID-19 Compliance Officers, Symptom Screening/Temp Checks, Development of Symptoms at School/Work, Sick Leave, Return to Work/School Clearances, Accommodations for Those at High Risk, Communication
  - **Social Distancing**
    - Transportation, Arrivals, Drop-off/Pick-up, Visitors, Classrooms, Offices, Meetings, Extracurriculars (Sports, after-school programs, Eating and Drinking
  - **Training, Education and Signage**
    - Signs and Symptoms of COVID-19, PPE, Handwashing, Environmental Cleaning and Disinfection, Psychological Impact, Expectations
Health Reopening Committee - Considerations for Leadership Teams...

- Set the example for our school community:
  - WEAR your MASK! Especially when in common areas!
  - Comply with temp/symptom screening upon arrival!
  - Stay home if you are sick!
- Communicate expectations to ALL staff, particularly those who are already being asked to return, lead with empathy
  - Be prepared for any level of reopening
  - Provide flexibility for staff and students – there is a lot of anxiety about reopening and returning to school
- Post consistent signage throughout all buildings
- Survey staff and families about their intentions to return to in-person schooling in September
- Host a town hall for staff and families
- Update the district website, COVID-19 Resource Center
  - Include a progress dashboard and FAQ section
Scenarios: Health Committee

Scenario 1: Open, business as usual
Scenario 2: Remain closed
Scenario 3: Open then close