



# Recommendations for Educational Institutes

## (Primary phase of the widespread outbreak)

### In case students/teachers/staff arrive from the outbreak affected areas

- Students should inform teachers about their travel history in affected areas and people can stay updated on the outbreak situation through the DDC Website. (<https://ddc.moph.go.th/viralpneumonia/intro.php>)
- Educational Institutes should inform the local health office about the travel history of staff or students so that health officers can follow up their situation and symptoms.
- It is recommended to take a sick leave for 1 – 2 weeks after arriving from the outbreak affected areas. During the stay at home, please avoid visiting public areas and sharing stuff with other people such as glasses, towels, spoons and forks.
- Within 14 days after arriving from an outbreak affected area, if anyone has symptoms including coughing, sneezing, runny nose, sore throat or panting, it is recommended to wear a mask and seek medical treatment at a hospital and inform the health care provider of travel history.

### Recommendations during non-outbreak situations

1. Provide knowledge and information to the public through posters and training courses on how to wear a mask and wash hands correctly.
2. Staff or teachers should coordinate with health officers in areas to service students in school nursing rooms including making morbidity information reports.
3. If teachers find students are getting fevers or taking an abnormal long period of absence, it is recommended to inform the responsible health officers in that area to investigate the situation.
4. Encourage students to have and use their own personal stuff such as glasses, forks, spoons or handkerchiefs.
5. Provide enough alcohol gel to students in the classrooms, canteens, and gymnasiums.
6. Provide an isolation room in the nursing room for students who have respiratory symptoms in order to not mix them with normal sick students.

### Recommendations during outbreak situations

1. Screen students and staff who cough, sneeze and have a runny nose at the entrance of the schools/institutes every morning and bring those suspected ones to the prepared screening room.
2. Communicate with parents of students and provide recommendations on how to take care of sick children while recovering at home or at school.
3. The institutes should consider closing the school if there are a lot of sick students and encourage them to stay at home. For boarding schools, students are recommended to stay only in their dormitory.
4. Keep the common areas and common equipment in schools clean such as computer rooms, music rooms, elevators, sports equipment, and toys. It is also recommended to clean those kinds of areas and equipment with 70% alcohol solution at least once per day.
5. Provide enough alcohol gel to students at classrooms, canteens, and gymnasiums.
6. Provide an isolation room in the nursing room for students who have respiratory symptoms in order to not mix them with normal sick students.
7. Communicate with parents about the process of disease control.
8. Regarding buses that transfer students home, it is recommended to keep all vehicles clean, especially on surfaces that are frequently touched by students such as bus handrails, door handles, seat cushions, and armrests. Detergent and 70% alcohol solutions are recommended to be used during the cleaning process.