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# Schooling in the times of COVID-19



## What you should know about children and COVID-19

### What does COVID-19 contact mean?

Your child is considered a contact if they had direct physical contact with or were within 1 metre for at least 15 minutes with someone who has suspected or confirmed COVID-19. Please check the national and local recommendations.

### What to do when you learn that your child is a contact?

If your child was in contact with someone who has COVID-19, keep them home from school as recommended by the national health authorities whether or not they have symptoms and reach out to your health provider for further advice. WHO recommends staying home for 14 days from the last contact with someone who has COVID-19. Monitor your child's health throughout the quarantine period.

### What to do when your child develops COVID-19 symptoms?

If your child develops symptoms such as fever or dry cough, they should get tested for COVID-19 according to the national guidance and stay home as long as recommended by the national health authorities. WHO recommends staying home for at least 10 days after the first day they developed symptoms, plus another 3 days after the end of symptoms.

Inform your school and your doctor about your child's health and seek further advice. Not only will this protect your child, but also others from getting ill and will contribute to keeping schools open for as long as possible.

### More information about COVID-19 and schools:

<https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/question-and-answers-hub/q-a-detail/coronavirus-disease-covid-19-schools>





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## Should teachers get vaccinated?

Measures laid out by WHO and national/local health authorities include offering teachers and other school staff the COVID-19 vaccine as part of the target population groups in national vaccination plans, while ensuring vaccination of vulnerable populations. In addition, children aged 12 years and above with underlying medical conditions that significantly increases their risk for severe COVID-19 disease should be vaccinated. Not being vaccinated should not prevent a child from attending school or after-school activities.

## What are the benefits of getting vaccinated?

The COVID-19 vaccines produce protection against the disease as a result of developing an immune response to the SARS-Cov-2 virus. Immunity through vaccination reduces the risks of illness and its consequences as it helps you fight the virus if you are exposed. If you are vaccinated you are less likely to infect someone else.

## Why should teachers be vaccinated?

Vaccination is the best line of defense against the COVID-19 virus, and in order to protect themselves, children and keep the schools open, teachers should get vaccinated when asked to do so by their respective national health authorities.

## More information about COVID-19 vaccines:

[https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/question-and-answers-hub/q-a-detail/coronavirus-disease-\(covid-19\)-vaccines](https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/question-and-answers-hub/q-a-detail/coronavirus-disease-(covid-19)-vaccines)

