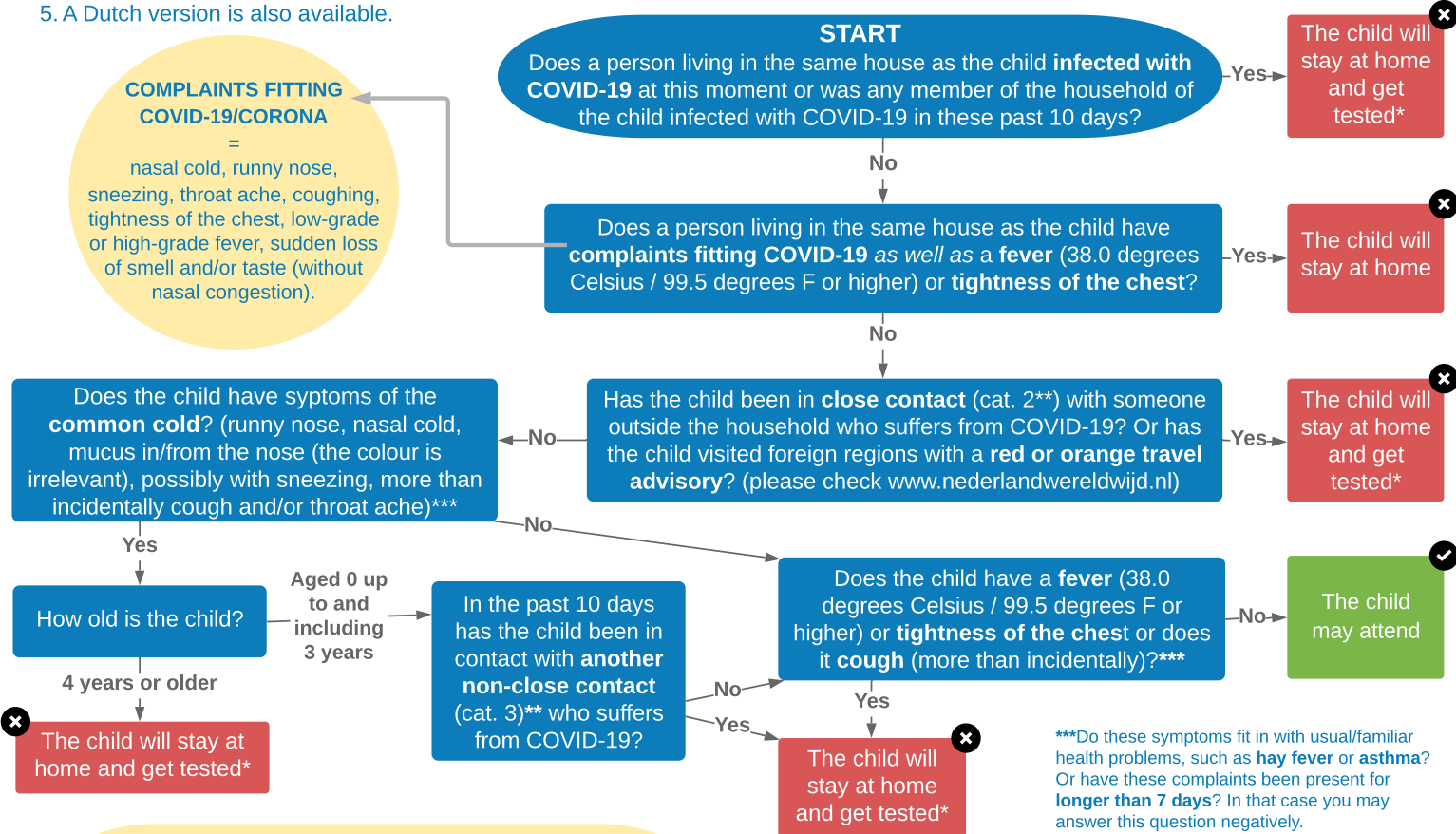


With the help of this decision tree you will be able to determine whether a child should or should not be allowed to attend child care or primary school.

### Before you start please note:

1. Always start with the first question 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](http://www.boink.info/beslisboom).
5. A Dutch version is also available.



\*\*\*Do these symptoms fit in with usual/familiar health problems, such as **hay fever** or **asthma**? Or have these complaints been present for **longer than 7 days**? In that case you may answer this question negatively.

### \*\* 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). This may also include a complete group (child care) or class (school). This will be decided by the GGD (Municipal Health Services) on a case to case basis.
- Category 3: **other non-close contacts**

For a detailed specification please check [lci.rivm.nl/covid-19-bco](http://lci.rivm.nl/covid-19-bco)

### \*WHEN SHOULD A CHILD BE TESTED?

In any case the testing of children below the age of 12 is **urgently** advised when:

- primary school children (of all ages) have: symptoms of the common cold, coughing, fever and/or tightness of the chest;
- children from 0 to 3 years old or four-year olds (not yet attending primary school) have complaints which are not (only) symptoms of the common cold (for example if they also have a cough, fever and/or tightness of the chest);
- a child has been in contact with someone infected with the corona virus. This is an indication for source and contact investigation. Parents will be informed by the GGD (Municipal Health Service);
- testing is advised by the GGD (for example in case of an outbreak investigation);
- the child is seriously ill.

See the adjacent text box to check how long a child should stay at home.

Testing can never be made compulsory.

### HOW LONG SHOULD A CHILD STAY AT HOME?

- Always until the end of the quarantine period set by the GGD (Municipal Health Service). This also applies if a positively tested member of the household is allowed to end isolation.

#### 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 a member of the child's household, who has mild symptoms as well as a fever and/or tightness of the chest gets a negative test result, the child may go back to child care/school.
- If the child has been tested because it has been in contact with category 3\*\*, 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 is allowed to attend child care or school again if it has been completely free of symptoms for a minimum of 24 hours. Are there any mild symptoms that have not disappeared yet 7 days after the first day of illness? The child may attend child care or school again. If the child has been in contact with someone suffering from COVID-19, please follow the instructions of the GGD.