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Dear Parents

We are aware that some parents might be understandably anxious about the Government's recent announcement, advising that children of a certain age return to school in the week commencing 1st June 2020. GPs are unfortunately not in a position to provide individual risk assessments or letters to a child, in order to confirm their suitability (or otherwise) to return to school. However the following guidance may help you and the school decide whether your child should or should not return to school.

Should I keep my child at home if they have an underlying health condition or live with someone in a clinically vulnerable group?

1. Children and young people who are considered **extremely clinically vulnerable** (see appendix 1) and shielding should continue to shield and should not be expected to attend school.
2. **Clinically vulnerable (but not clinically extremely vulnerable)** people are those considered to be at a higher risk of severe illness from coronavirus (see Appendix 2). A minority of children will fall into this category, are expected to attend school with strict social distancing measures in place. Parents should follow medical advice if their child is in this category and is unwell. See <https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/coronavirus-covid-19/coronavirus-in-children/>
3. Children and young people who **live in a household with someone who is extremely clinically vulnerable and shielding** (see appendix 1) should only attend if stringent social distancing can be adhered to, and the child or young person is able to understand and follow those instructions.
4. Children and young people who **live with someone who is clinically vulnerable (but not extremely clinically vulnerable)** as defined in the social distancing guidance (see appendix 2) and including those who are pregnant, can attend school.

If your child is in a group who should not return to school, then the school should provide educational support to them remotely.

Schools have been instructed as follows:

- To carry out a risk assessment before opening to more children and young people, and directly address risks associated with coronavirus so that sensible measures can be put in place to minimise those risks for children, young people and staff.
- To make sure that children and young people do not attend if they or a member of their household has symptoms of coronavirus.
- To promote regular hand washing for 20 seconds with running water and soap or use of sanitiser and ensuring good respiratory hygiene by promoting the "catch it, bin it, kill it approach."
- To clean more frequently, to get rid of the virus on frequently touched surfaces, such as door handles, handrails, tabletops, play equipment and toys.
- To minimise contact through smaller classes or group sizes and altering the environment as much as possible, such as changing the layout of classrooms.
- To reduce mixing between groups through timetable changes, such as staggered break times or by introducing staggered drop-off and collection times.

I sincerely hope you will find this guidance note useful, and that it will also help to alleviate some of your concerns.

We ask that parents continue to follow the most up to date national guidance published on this issue, during the Covid-19 pandemic. Further information is available at <https://www.gov.uk/coronavirus/education-and-childcare>.

Yours sincerely

Holbeach Medical Centre

Appendix 1

Who is 'clinically extremely vulnerable'?

Clinically extremely vulnerable people include the following:

1. Solid organ transplant recipients.
2. People with specific cancers:
 - a. people with cancer who are undergoing active chemotherapy.
 - b. people with lung cancer who are undergoing radical radiotherapy.
 - c. people with cancers of the blood or bone marrow such as leukaemia, lymphoma or myeloma who are at any stage of treatment.
 - e. people having immunotherapy or other continuing antibody treatments for cancer.
 - f. people having other targeted cancer treatments which can affect the immune system, such as protein kinase inhibitors or PARP inhibitors.
 - g. people who have had bone marrow or stem cell transplants in the last 6 months, or
 - h. who are still taking immunosuppression drugs.
3. People with severe respiratory conditions including all cystic fibrosis, severe asthma and severe chronic obstructive pulmonary (COPD).
4. People with rare diseases that significantly increase the risk of infections (such as severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID), homozygous sickle cell).
5. People on immunosuppression therapies sufficient to significantly increase risk of infection.
6. Women who are pregnant with significant heart disease, congenital or acquired.

Appendix 2

Clinically vulnerable people

If you have any of the following health conditions, you are *clinically vulnerable*, meaning you are at higher risk of severe illness from coronavirus. You should take particular care to *minimise* contact with others outside your household.

Clinically vulnerable people are those who are:

1. aged 70 or older (regardless of medical conditions)
2. under 70 with an underlying health condition listed below (that is, anyone instructed to get a flu jab as an adult each year on medical grounds):
 - a. chronic (long-term) *mild to moderate* respiratory diseases, such as asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), emphysema or bronchitis.
 - b. chronic heart disease, such as heart failure.
 - c. chronic kidney disease.
 - d. chronic liver disease, such as hepatitis.
 - e. chronic neurological conditions, such as Parkinson's disease, motor neurone disease, multiple sclerosis (MS), or cerebral palsy.
 - f. diabetes.
 - g. a weakened immune system as the result of conditions such as HIV and AIDS, or
 - h. medicines such as steroid tablets.
 - i. being seriously overweight (a body mass index (BMI) of 40 or above)
 - j. pregnant women