

Public Health – CYP update

July 2020

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THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF
KENSINGTON
AND CHELSEA

Agenda

1. Data, testing, waves and impact of COVID-19
2. Pause – any questions
3. Schools and FAQs
4. Further guidance (slides 14-18 can be reviewed in your own time)
 - Working safely
 - Activities
 - Clubs
 - Sport and Recreation
 - Links to the wider COVID-19 guidance
5. Questions and Discussion

Data



As of 9am on 10 July, a total of 11,538,519 tests for coronavirus have been concluded in the UK, of those 288,113 people have tested positive.



As of 10 July, there are 556 confirmed cases of coronavirus in RBKC with 34,016 confirmed cases across London.



We expect very few children to be directly affected
We are not seeing transmission from children to children – and mild symptoms in vast majority of children – low risk group.

What does this mean for us locally?

- We are no where near a lockdown scenario!
- Positive tests are very low and stable but we need to continue to be vigilant
- Small numbers problem - rates are misleading now but will be important to continue to measure if cases grow





Got coronavirus symptoms?

1 Start isolating

- you for **7 days**
- household for **14 days**



2 Book a test

- [NHS.uk/coronavirus](https://www.nhs.uk/coronavirus)
- or call **119**

negative
for COVID-19



- Household stops isolating immediately
- You stop isolating if you feel well

positive
for COVID-19



3 Share contacts
via **NHS Test and Trace**

STAY ALERT ▶ CONTROL THE VIRUS ▶ SAVE LIVES

If you have been in close contact with someone who tests positive

1 You may be alerted
by **NHS Test and Trace**



2 Isolate for **14 days**
after close contact



if you develop symptoms

3 Book a test

- Household isolates for **14 days**

negative
for COVID-19



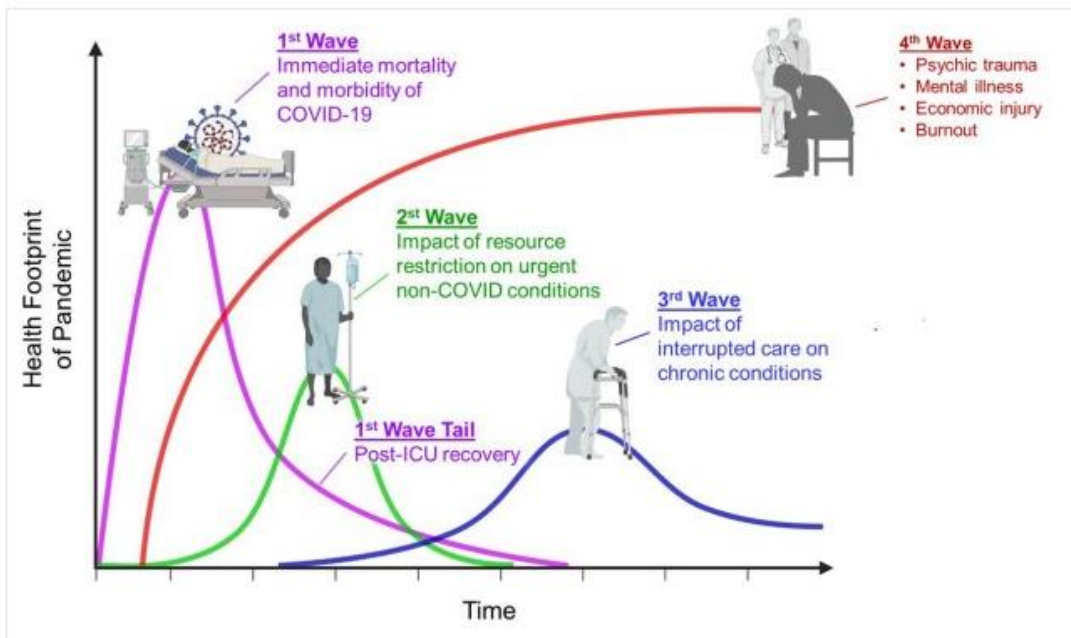
- Household stops isolating immediately
- You complete **14 day isolation**

positive
for COVID-19



- You begin new **7 day isolation**
- Household completes **14 day isolation**

What might be the progress and consequences of COVID-19?



Tail of the first wave – up to 4 months post peak: prolonged post ICU or home recovery and impact on care and health service and ability to work/ work force. Potential for return of 1st wave and renewed increase in mortality and morbidity of COVID-19

Second wave – highest around 4 months post peak : increased mortality and morbidity from urgent non-covid19 presentations due to service restrictions, e.g. cancer investigations and treatment have been substantially reduced

Third wave – highest around 6 months post peak and persist at a higher level than previously for years: Impact of interrupted care on chronic conditions, e.g. services that have been suspended such as diabetes checks, smears, screening services.

Fourth wave - happening shortly after the pandemic and rising until flattening off after 9 months but persisting for quite some time: Psychic trauma, mental illness, economic injury leading to poor health outcomes and burnout. This will affect some groups more than others, likely those who have been economically injured.

Source for this slide:

- [Health Care Leadership Blog 7 April 2020](#) (accessed 21 April 2020)

Mental Health Impact of COVID-19 Across Life Course



	Pre-Term	0-5 Years	School Years	Working Age Adults	Old Age
Key issues to consider	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anxiety about impact of COVID on baby • Financial worries • Anxiety about delivery and access to care • Isolation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coping with significant changes to routine • Isolation from friends • Impact of parental stress and coping on child 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School progress and exams • Boredom • Anxiety or depression or other MH problems • Isolation from friends • Impact of parental stress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balancing work and home • Being out of work • Carer Stress • Anxiety about measures and family or dependents or children • Financial Worry • Isolation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isolation and disruption of routine • Anxiety from dependent on services • Financial worry • Fear about impact of COVID if infected
Staff/Vols	Cumulative load of stress from significant changes. Traumatic incidents. Isolation from work colleagues. Having to manage working from home. Potential bullying from or to others as part of not coping				
Loss	Loss of loved ones dying may be particularly severe and grieving disrupted because of inability to do normal grieving rites eg as be physically close to dying person, have usual funeral rites, attend funeral etc				
Specific Issues	Impact of delayed diagnoses and treatment (eg chronic conditions,surgery, people living in pain). Suicide and self harm risk for most at risk populations. Members of faith communities may feel disconnected during closure of premises. Domestic abuse may be issues across lifecourse. Drug and Alcohol issues .People reliant on foodbanks or on low incomes or self employed may have additional stress.				

Pause – any questions so far?



Schools

- Schools reopened for wider entry from 1st June
- Reception, Year 1 and Year 6 – plus Key Worker & Vulnerable children
- Risk Assessments – reduced class sizes (bubbles) – reduced contacts
- No blanket approach
- Schools are supported through the daily **Outbreak Management Team** (which feeds into the wider councils Outbreak Control Plans)
 - Settings and schools report daily (by exception any symptomatic or confirmed cases)
 - This data feeds into the OMT
 - OMT meets daily
 - PH and CS – schools and early years colleagues
 - Agree actions to be taken
 - Assurance and monitoring

Important to note as C4L can start to function. More detail on September on next slide...

What will schools in September look like...

- The return will be based on separating groups of children into "bubbles" and minimising contacts between them, rather than social distancing.
- It will mean:
 - grouping children together in groups or "bubbles"
 - in primary this will be a class, in secondary a year group
 - avoiding contact between these groups during the school day
 - separate starting, finishing, lunch and break times
 - attendance compulsory with the threat of penalty fines
 - test and trace in place for schools
 - regular cleaning of hands
 - those with symptoms told to stay out of school
 - no big group events like school assemblies
 - arranging classrooms with forward facing desks
 - separate groups on school buses
 - discouraging the use of public transport
 - masks not expected for pupils or staff
- All schools will have to draw up plans for the possibility of local lockdowns.

September Guidance

key messages:

1. everyone expected at school (all pupils, in all year groups, will return to school full-time)

2. Shielding – relaxes from 1st August - clinically extremely vulnerable people will no longer be advised to shield – and can return to school

Early Years and Schools FAQs

- Local FAQs have been compiled to help provide additional guidance to local early years settings and schools about coronavirus. They will be regularly reviewed and updated in line with national guidance.
- It's important to note that Public Health England (PHE) are the lead and local public health advice is supplementary. **Please click on the PDF icon**
- Early Years
- Face Masks and Face Coverings
- Travelling to School
- Suspected cases
- Confirmed cases
- Staff and Children rotation into bubbles
- Testing and Test Results
- Symptoms
- Shielding
- Infection control
- Returning from foreign travel and self-isolating
- Outdoor play
- Resources to support concerns about coronavirus
- Key Guidance



Adobe Acrobat
Document

Guidance

- Before we round up for discussion and any questions – like to highlight slides 14-18 - guidance – for your own perusal
 - Working safely
 - Activities
 - Clubs
 - Sport and Recreation
 - Links to the wider COVID-19 guidance

Questions and Discussion

How do you support your families when they are in distress?

How can we as a group help allay fear and anxieties for parents and children?

Fears around:

- going to school
- going outside to exercise and play in the park
- anxieties from disadvantaged groups e.g. BAME communities, lower skilled workers

Big guide to use-by dates

Thursday 23 April 2020
From £1.75 for subscribers

Revealed: scale of coronavirus's deadly toll on ethnic minorities

Carlism Barr
Niko Romenda
Niamh McIntyre
Antonia Joyce

The government has been urged to take rapid action after new research by the Guardian revealed that ethnic minorities in England are dying disproportionately high numbers from the coronavirus – when compared with white people.

The revelation that people from minority groups appear to be overrepresented in the coronavirus death toll by as much as 27% “confirmed the worst fears” of campaigners who said there was now “no question” of an epidemic toll.

The Guardian’s analysis found that of 12,100 patients who died in hospital up to 19 April, 18% were black, Asian and minority ethnic (BAME) – even though these groups make up only 12% of the general population in England.

It also revealed that three London boroughs with high BAME populations – Haringey, Brent and Haringey – were also among the five local authorities with highest death rates in hospitals and the community.

The findings confirm suspicions raised by local reports, hospital admission rates and evidence from other countries that minority groups face the greatest risk.

And they show for the first time that areas with high minority ethnic populations in England and Wales tend to have higher mortality rates.

The analysis comes as Chris Whitty, the chief medical officer for England, warned that social distancing would be needed at least until the end of the year even though the government believes the UK has reached the peak of the epidemic. There were 700 new deaths of all ethnicities from coronavirus reported yesterday.

While it is not yet clear why communities with proportionally higher numbers of BAME inhabitants appear to be dying at higher rates, one expert on public and ethnic health said social deprivation was the strongest indicator for mortality due to an increased underlying burden of disease. “There have been health inequalities that

For every four fatalities you would expect to see among BAME people, nine additional Covid-related deaths have occurred

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Education ▶ Schools Teachers Universities Students

Education

Unions tell staff 'not to engage' with plan for 1 June school openings

UK government proposals, including class sizes of 15, branded unfeasible by unions

Sally Weale Education correspondent
Tue 12 May 2020 19:00 BST

8,131

School Closed
Unless your child has been allocated a place for child care provision as parents are key workers.

<https://www.theguardian.com/education/2020/may/12/plans-to-reopen-schools-on-1-june-in-jeopardy-as-education-unions-feel-phased-reopening-starting-next-month>

Working Safely During COVID-19

- [Guidelines](#) have been developed for working safely during COVID-19. There are five key points for working safely:
 1. Carrying out a COVID -19 risk assessment ensuring compliance with social distancing and cleanliness standards*
 2. Develop Cleaning, hand washing and hygiene procedures.
 3. Help people to work from home.
 4. Maintain 2 metre social distancing where possible.
 5. Where people cannot be 2 metre apart, manage transmission risk.
- * Emphasis that 2m is the best social distancing guide. 1m is only where 2m cannot be met and relaxation is by exception.

Specific types of activities

- The government is advising that premises such as activity clubs, community centres and youth clubs can reopen, and will need to follow COVID-19 Secure guidelines. You should try to limit your social interaction to your own household or one other
- Children should be advised to maintain social distancing and limit contact with anyone they do not live with. They should only be attending these groups with members from one other household. The club should also follow COVID-19 Secure guidance
- Further guidance is available from the National Youth Agency by visiting:
<https://nya.org.uk/guidance/>
- Updated guidelines on places of worship:
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-guidance-for-the-safe-use-of-places-of-worship-from-4-july/covid-19-guidance-for-the-safe-use-of-places-of-worship-from-4-july>

FAQs - clubs

Can I attend an activity club or support group?

- Yes, you can. Premises such as activity clubs, community centres and youth clubs can reopen, and will need to follow COVID-19 Secure guidelines. You should only attend these in groups of up to two households (your support bubble counts as one household). We recognise that you may know other people in these venues but you should try to limit your social interaction to your own household or one other, to help to control the virus.

Can I send my teenagers to their youth club?

- Yes, you can. However, you should advise your children to maintain social distancing and limit contact with anyone they do not live with. They should only be attending these groups with members from one other household. The club should also follow COVID-19 Secure guidance.
- <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/coronavirus-outbreak-faqs-what-you-can-and-cant-do/coronavirus-outbreak-faqs-what-you-can-and-cant-do-after-4-july>

Sport and Recreation Sites

- Sports courts including tennis courts, bowling greens and playing spaces can reopen.
- As facilities reopen, ensure disabled people and those with access requirements can safely access the sport and activities in line with social distancing guidelines.
- It is recommended that you limit any sharing of equipment.
- Indoor facilities apart from toilets should remain closed.
- Water sports on open water ways are allowed provided guidance on social distancing is observed.
- Outdoor gyms and playgrounds should remain closed however will be able to reopen from the 4th July.

More guidance on the phased return of sport and recreation is available [here](#).

Latest guidance from gov.uk is

- PM announces easing of lockdown restrictions: 23 June 2020: <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/pm-announces-easing-of-lockdown-restrictions-23-june-2020>
- Prime Minister's statement to the House on COVID-19: 23 June 2020: <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/prime-ministers-statement-to-the-house-on-covid-19-23-june-2020>
- COVID-19: guidance on shielding and protecting people defined on medical grounds as extremely vulnerable: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/guidance-on-shielding-and-protecting-extremely-vulnerable-persons-from-covid-19?utm_source=6c143f42-97c4-47d7-a3f1-2cbba28a960e&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=govuk-notifications&utm_content=daily
- Actions for early years and childcare providers during the coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/coronavirus-covid-19-early-years-and-childcare-closures/coronavirus-covid-19-early-years-and-childcare-closures>
- Meeting people from outside your household from 4 July: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/meeting-people-from-outside-your-household-from-4-july?utm_source=c821d5fe-0712-4c30-95b0-471a85071286&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=govuk-notifications&utm_content=daily
- Opening certain businesses and venues in England from 4 July 2020: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/opening-certain-businesses-and-venues-in-england-from-4-july-2020?utm_source=a2bfb513-c2d3-4510-8c4f-8ac34b24537d&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=govuk-notifications&utm_content=daily
- Working safely during coronavirus (COVID-19): https://www.gov.uk/guidance/working-safely-during-coronavirus-covid-19?utm_source=46816538-975c-422b-bdb7-20ee0a378642&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=govuk-notifications&utm_content=daily
- Coronavirus outbreak FAQs: what you can and can't do after 4 July: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/working-safely-during-coronavirus-covid-19?utm_source=46816538-975c-422b-bdb7-20ee0a378642&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=govuk-notifications&utm_content=daily