

Safety Knowledge Sharing



Preventing New Coronavirus Infected Pneumonia Temporary Guide to Back-to-School Prevention

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I. Applicable people

Students from childcare institutions, primary and secondary schools, universities, and research institutes that undertake postgraduate education (hereinafter referred to as students).

Faculty members can refer to this guide for implementation.



II. During the winter vacation

1. Students who have a history of residence or travel in areas with high incidence of epidemics (such as Wuhan) will leave their homes or medical observations at designated places for 14 days after leaving the areas with high incidence of epidemics in accordance with the relevant requirements of the epidemic prevention and control work.
2. Students everywhere should try to live at home, reduce visits to friends and relatives, party gatherings, and reduce to crowded public places, especially places with poor air mobility, such as public baths, hot springs, theaters, Internet cafes, KTV, shopping malls, stations, Airports, terminals, exhibition halls, etc.
3. It is recommended that students conduct daily health monitoring and report to the community or school designated person according to community or school requirements, such as suspicious symptoms (fever, cough, sore throat, chest tightness, dyspnea, fatigue, nausea and vomiting, diarrhea, conjunctivitis, Muscle soreness, etc.), it is recommended to report to the school or the guardian, and seek medical treatment in a timely



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manner.

4. At the end of the winter vacation, students can return to school normally if they have no suspicious symptoms. If there are suspicious symptoms, you should report to the school or the guardian to report to the school, seek medical treatment in a timely manner, and return to the school when the disease is cured.

III. On the way back to school

1. It is recommended to wear medical surgical masks or N95 masks during public transportation.
2. Hand hygiene at all times to reduce contact with public goods and parts of vehicles;



Wash your hands with hand sanitizer or soapy running water after touching public goods, covering your coughing hands, and before and after meals; or use disposable hand sanitizers;

When you are not sure whether your hands are clean, avoid touching your nose, mouth and eyes;



Cover your mouth and nose with elbow clothing when sneezing or coughing.

3. Do good health monitoring during the trip and take active temperature measurements when you feel feverish. If you notice suspicious symptoms around you, report them to the flight attendants in a timely manner.
4. Pay attention to the health of the surrounding passengers during the trip and avoid close contact with people with suspicious symptoms.
5. If there are suspicious symptoms during the journey, you should actively wear a medical surgical mask or N95 mask, try to avoid contact with other personnel, and seek medical treatment in a timely manner depending on the condition.



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6. If you need to go to a medical institution for treatment during the trip, you should take the initiative to tell the doctor about the travel and residence history of the epidemic-related area, and who you have contacted since the onset of the disease, and cooperate with the doctor to carry out related investigations.
7. Keep travel ticket information properly to cooperate with possible investigations of close contacts.

IV. After returning to school

1. Students who have lived or traveled in a high-incidence area before returning to school (such as Wuhan) are advised to return to school after the 14-day period expires.



2. After returning to school, students should monitor their body temperature and health daily to minimize unnecessary trips and avoid contact with other personnel.

3. In an environment where students and other teachers and students are in close contact, they should wear medical surgical masks or N95 masks to minimize the scope of activities.



4. The school closely monitors the health of students, measures body temperature twice a day, and makes records of absences, early departures, and leave requests. If suspicious symptoms are found in students, they should immediately report to the epidemic management staff and cooperate with medical and health institutions to do close contact management. And disinfection.

5. Schools should try to avoid organizing large collective activities. Classrooms, dormitories, libraries, activity centers, canteens, auditoriums, teacher's offices, toilets and other activity areas are recommended to strengthen ventilation and clean, equipped with hand sanitizer, hand



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disinfectant, etc.

6. The school conducts online teaching and make-up lessons for students who miss classes due to illness. For those who have delayed their exams due to illness, make-up exams should be arranged and should not be recorded in the archives.

The above content is taken from China CDC (Public Account)

Nothing we do is worth getting hurt for !