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SUWASIRIPAYA

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சுகாதார அமைச்சு
Ministry of Health

මගේ අංකය) FHB/CHII/FD/GEN/04/2020
எனது இல)
My No.)

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Your No. :)

දිනය)
திகதி)
Date) 29.09.2021

Secretary, Ministry of Education
Secretary, State Ministry of Women and Child Development, Pre-Schools & Primary Education,
School Infrastructure & Education Services
Director, National Secretariat for Early Childhood Development

Revised guideline for prevention of COVID-19 spread in preschool settings

(30 September 2021)

With the reopening of the country after recent lock down due to COVID-19 pandemic, the preschools will be resuming their functioning in coming months. It is important that all stakeholders (preschool owners and managers, preschool teachers, supporting staff) are aware of the necessary precautions to reduce the risk of COVID transmission through preschools.

Therefore, the guideline for prevention of COVID 19 spread in preschool setting issued on 22nd May 2020 has been revised according to the recent changes and additions on preventing COVID 19. The annexed document contains the health information and guidelines related to the prevention of children, staff and family members from acquiring the COVID -19 infection via preschools. Please be kind enough to share this guideline with the institutions and staff of your Ministry who are involved in preschool supervision and management.


Dr. Asela Gunawardena
Director General of Health Services

Dr. ASELA GUNAWARDENA

Director General of Health Services

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Additional Secretaries of Health,
All Deputy Director Generals,
Director/Maternal and Child Health,
Chief Epidemiologist
Director/Health Promotion Bureau

Revised Guideline for prevention of COVID-19 spread in preschool settings (October 2021)

1 How to identify a person/child with COVID - 19 infection

- Fever, cough, sore throat, runny nose, sneezing, nasal congestion and body aches and pains are the common features of COVID- 19 infection.
- In addition, some patients may have difficulty in breathing and diarrhea.
- It takes around 2 to 14 days for these features to appear after getting exposed to the infection. Above features can be present without having a contact history with another person sick with COVID-19.
- Features of COVID-19 infection are similar to those of other common respiratory tract infections that are experienced by children and adults frequently. Hence, it may be difficult to differentiate COVID-19 infection from other respiratory tract infections.
- Therefore, it is very important that all to be vigilant for early identification of children/staff members with symptoms of COVID-19 infection

2 How does COVID- 19 virus transmit from one person to another?

COVID 19 infection can be directly acquired if a person is exposed to cough and/or sneeze of an infected person and there by inhale infected droplets. Also, by touching mouth, nose and eyes after touching a surface or item contaminated with the virus. Four key preventive measures in preventing COVID-19 transmission are:

- Proper hand washing
- Maintaining physical distancing of at least 1 meter between persons
- Maintaining respiratory etiquette
- Wearing masks

3 Preparedness to re-open preschools

Upon the clearance to reopen preschool is given by the Government, the Provincial Preschool Authorities should decide the process of reopening, preferably through an advisory committee comprising of District Secretary, Provincial Director of Health Services (PDHS), Provincial Director of Education (PDE), Provincial Preschool Authorities, Regional Directors of Health services (RDHS), and other relevant officials. This decision should be taken after carefully evaluating the disease transmission patterns of COVID -19, preschool settings and ability to maintain COVID-19 prevention and control measures. This may be carried out by health, education, social service, transport authorities, police, tri-forces and other key stakeholders. Re-opening of preschools should be done in a **phased-out manner on incremental basis** with caution. The important prerequisites are,

- Fulfilling the criteria mentioned in the *Annexure I* before re-starting school activities.
- **All staff members (all teachers and supportive staff members) should be fully vaccinated against COVID 19. I.e.: they should have completed the 2 doses of COVID-19 vaccine 2 weeks prior to the preschool reopening.**

4 Preventive actions

In order to prevent the potential spread of COVID-19 infection in preschools, the following actions are highly recommended.

- A. All preschools should communicate with the area Medical Officer of Health (MOH) to get advice regarding Infection prevention and Control (IPC).
- B. Prevent contact with infected persons
 - Prevent persons (children, parents, and staff) with **suspected features of flu or respiratory tract illnesses**, from attending the preschool.
 - Educate parents in advance on the importance of not sending their children to the preschool if the child or an immediate family member is having such features of respiratory tract illness. To ensure the compliance with this guide, it is advisable to get a declaration form signed by each parent (*please see annexure V for the declaration form*).
 - Identify drop-off and pick-up points at the preschool to limit contact between parents/caregivers and the staff and other children.
- C. Children who are on medical treatment for a long-term illness should obtain medical advice for suitability of attending preschool.
- D. Reduce the number of children in the preschool by following alternate day classes &/or conducting classes for only more than 3-year-old children.
- E. Allow children to attend preschool in clothing of their choice, without enforcing the requirement to wear a uniform with ties, bows etc.
- F. Ensure frequent hand washing/cleansing
 - Provide adequate age-appropriate hand washing stations (ex: set up a stool to make it easier for small children to reach the sink by themselves, place soap within the child's reach) and adequate supplies of soap, hand sanitizers at the entrance and inside the preschool
 - Ensure all (staff and children) wash their hands properly with soap and water for 20 seconds in the following occasions.
 - Before entering the preschool
 - Before and after play activities
 - Before and after meals
 - After using the toilet
 - After blowing their nose, coughing or sneezing
 - When common surfaces are touched
 - When hands are visibly dirty
 - In any other occasion, where the hands are potentially contaminated
 - Alcohol based (at least 60%) hand sanitizers can be used when soap and water is not available except in following situations.
 - When the hands are visibly dirty or greasy (ex: after playing outside, after eating or going to toilet)
 - Before eating

(Please ensure that children use hand sanitizers under the supervision of staff and they are kept away while not being used).

- Encourage hand washing by children and staff through display of *educational messages and practice sessions*.

(Annexure II shows the proper procedure for hand washing and sanitizer use).

G. Practice bio bubble concept

Bio bubble is identifying small groups and keep them together throughout.

- In preschool setting, place children and staff members into distinct groups/classes that stay together throughout. Avoid/limit mixing between bubbles such that there is minimal or no interaction between those groups.

The number of groups/bubbles may vary depending on several factors, such as:

- size of the preschool and available space
- total number of children in pre school
- availability of staff
- available facilities

H. Maintain physical distancing

- Maintain physical distancing of *minimum 1 meter* between children as far as possible.
- Keep at least 1-meter distance between children's desks or place children 1 meter away while sitting at desks.
- Turn children's desks to face in the same direction (rather than facing each other)
- Avoid sharing items among children (reading material, stationary, coloring sticks, food, water bottles etc.).
- Ask parents to send food and water for their children from home.
- Avoid/reduce interactive or body contact activities (e.g. hugging, touching), close contact games etc.
- Organize outdoor play activities while maintaining the recommended physical distance as above.
- Provide sign boards/guides, such as tape on floors or sidewalks and signs on walls, to ensure that staff and children maintain minimum 1-meter physical distance from others or bio bubbles in common areas.

I. Implement personal protective measures

- Wear masks:
 - All the staff members (teachers & supportive staff) should wear mask throughout
 - Children above 2 years need to wear a proper mask. Help children by demonstrating and supervising to wear a mask correctly. A mask is NOT a substitute for physical distancing and please note that masks should still be worn in addition to physical distancing.
 - There are specific instances when wearing a mask is not being feasible for a child. In these instances, consider adaptations and strictly following physical distancing and other personal protective measures (*annexure III describes more details on wearing masks.*)
- Inform the staff to remind children to avoid touching face, eyes, mouth and nose at all times.
 - Ensure practicing "respiratory etiquette" by the staff and children:
 - Cover mouth, nose with a handkerchief, tissue or with the flexed elbow while turning the head to a side when coughing or sneezing.

- Dispose used handkerchiefs/ tissues immediately (Tissues into a lined bin with a lid; preferably pedal operated)/ handkerchiefs into polythene bag without touching and sent for cleaning at home.

J. Carry out regular cleaning and disinfecting activities

- Provide adequate sanitary supplies, including soap / liquid soap, sanitizing liquids, tissues and garbage bins (pedal operated better).
- Disinfect floors, furniture, play items (indoor, outdoor) before the preschool begins and after the closure. Frequently touched surfaces like door handles, wash basins, bathrooms, handrails, toys, should be wiped with 70% alcohol-based disinfectant before school starts, and once every 2 hours. Frequently opened doors can be kept open if safety concerns allow.
- Use separate tableware (eating and drinking utensils) per each child. Ensure proper cleaning of tableware.
- Strengthen house cleaning and removal of rubbish regularly. Disinfect rubbish bins daily.
- Disinfect the toilets frequently (before, at the middle and after the pre-school).

K. Take all the preventive measures if using a playground

- Based on existing preventive measures taken and the needs of children, carefully consider the use of playground/play spaces, toys, and equipment.
- Consider restricting use of play structures or equipment that position children close by one another (for example facing each other on a tire swing, crawling close together in tunnels, or enclosed with one another in fort-type structures)
- Use playgrounds and play spaces by one bio bubble at one time
- Sanitize shared objects and high touch surfaces between groups.

L. Miscellaneous actions

- Ensure proper air circulation within the premises by keeping the windows open and discourage air conditioning.
- Have posters and pictograms on respiratory etiquette, hand washing and physical distancing and display them clearly to children and parents.
- Avoid events (sports meets/ fairs/ concerts/birthday parties etc..). Consider whether to alter or halt daily group activities that might increase risk of COVID-19 transmission.
 - Use text messages, telephone, e-mails to communicate with parent groups or use a poster and display it outside the preschool – as daily notices.
 - If you want to have a meeting, ensure wearing masks, proper hand washing before and after the meeting and ensure seats are arranged at 1-meter distance with minimum number of participants.

5 Provide psychosocial support

Some children may be distressed due to the changing environment and new activities related to the epidemic in the preschool or at home. Children may respond to stress in different ways. Common responses include having difficulty in sleeping, bedwetting, headache and stomachache, and being anxious, withdrawn, angry, clingy or afraid to be left alone.

- Respond to children's reactions in a supportive way and explain to them in an age appropriate manner. Listen to their concerns and take time to comfort them and give them affection, reassure them that they are safe. (*Annexure IV*)
- Create opportunities for children to play and relax while maintaining physical distancing.

6 Responding to a suspected case

All preschools should have a plan ready on what to do in case if a child/staff member gets features like COVID -19 infection. Also, have all the contact numbers ready (Area MOH, PHM, PHI, nearest hospital and all the contact numbers of the parents/caregivers).

If a child or staff becomes ill with COVID like illness while they are in the preschool

- Separate the sick student/s or staff member from others – without creating stigma or panic among children and parents. Empathize with the parents and support them to get necessary medical advice
- A separate area or room needs to be identified as an isolation room to keep a staff member or a child who has COVID -19 suspected symptoms, until they are sent home/for the treatment. Always liaise with the MOH of the area if a need arises.
- Children /staff may need to be referred directly to a health facility, depending on the situation/context. Staff can contact 1390, 247 hotline, 1904 SMS service or 1999 “Suwasariya” hotline numbers for medical advice.

7 Provide accommodations, modifications, and assistance for children with disabilities

Preschools should remain accessible for children with disabilities unless they are more vulnerable to get the severe disease and complications. The decision should be carefully taken individually after discussing with child's parents and health care team.

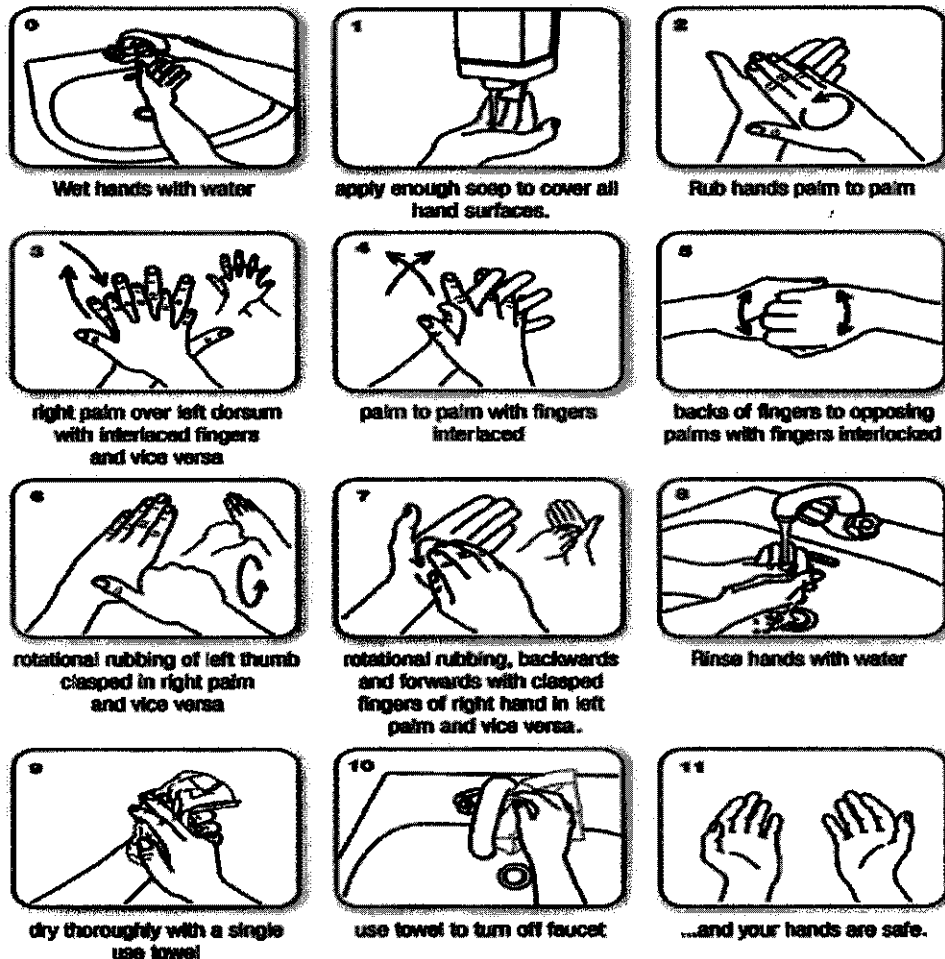
- There are specific concerns on implementing preventive measures depending on the type of disability. Discuss with each child's parents and health care teams on the best options available.
 - Physical distancing can be difficult for children with disabilities.
 - Wearing masks may be difficult for children with certain disabilities (for example, visual or hearing impairments) or for those with sensory, cognitive, or behavioral issues. For children who are only able to wear masks some of the time for these reasons, prioritize having them wear masks during times when it is difficult to separate children and/or staff (for example, during carpool drop off or pick up, or when standing in line etc.).
 - Many children require assistance or visual and verbal reminders to cover their mouth and nose with a tissue when they cough or sneeze, throw tissues in the trash, and wash their hands.
 - Cleaning and disinfecting procedures might negatively affect children with sensory or respiratory issues. Avoid overuse, clean and disinfect when these children are not nearby, if possible or consider alternatives after discussing with parents.
- Behavioral techniques (such as modeling and reinforcing desired behaviors and using picture schedules, timers and visual cues for positive reinforcement) can help all children adjust to changes in routines and take preventive actions but may be especially beneficial for some children with disabilities.
- Contact and get the advice of the MOH/PHI of the area when necessary.

Annexure I: Checklist for preschool administrators, teachers, and staff

	Item	yes	no
1	Drop off and pick up points for children identified		
2	Each bio bubble is identified		
3	High risk children are identified		
4	Facilities for hand washing established:		
	i. Adequate number of hand-washing stations		
	ii. Water supply		
	iii. Soap available in every station		
	iv. Alcohol based hand sanitizers available where necessary		
	v. Educational messages on hand washing prepared and displayed		
	vi. Prepared for practical sessions on hand washing		
5	Arranged children's desks in a proper way to maintain physical distance		
6	Prepared sign boards to help maintaining physical distance		
7	Facilities for regular cleaning and disinfection of class rooms etc.		
	i. A suitable plan for cleaning and disinfection available		
	ii. Disinfectants available		
	iii. Water supply is adequate		
	iv. Adequate number of garbage bins are available		
	v. Gloves available		
	vi. Cleaning items (mops, serviettes, sponges etc.) available		
	vii. Safe garbage disposal method on daily basis is available		
8	Plan for using the play space/s is available		
9	Plan to ensure adequate ventilation available		
10	Regular communication methods with parents decided (ex: text messages/ WhatsApp/ displaying boards etc.)		
11	Emergency contact details of all the children are available		
12	Contact numbers available		
	i. Area MOH		
	ii. Area PHI		
	iii. Area PHM		
	iv. Nearest hospital		
13	Plan on actions when a child/staff member shows COVID like features is prepared		
14	A separate isolation room is available		
15	All teachers and supportive staff members are fully vaccinated for COVID 19		
16	Modifications carried out for children with disabilities		
17	Prepared activities to empower children on COVID 19 preventive measures		
18	Parents' declaration forms prepared and sent		

Annexure II:

How to wash hands properly



How to help children to wash their hands?

1. Make it easy – set up a stool to make it easier for smaller children to reach the sink by themselves. Place the soap within the child's reach. A timer by the sink can help them count down from 20.
2. Make it fun - Sing a song together like the ABCs or “happy birthday” while washing hands. This can also help to keep you scrubbing for 20 seconds.
3. Make it routine - Set time for hand washing
 - Ex: when children arrives the preschool, before eating,
 - And make sure they wash their hands after coughing and sneezing.
4. Help them understand - Teach them about how even though germs are invisible, they could still be there. When children understand why they need to wash their hands, they're likely to continue doing so.
5. Make it a familiar affair - Set a good example by getting teachers to wash their hands

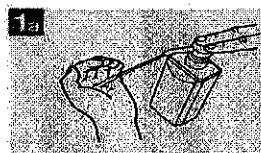
Using hand sanitizers

- Use a sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol
- When to use:
 - When soap and water is not available
 - When hands are not visibly dirty or greasy
 - Do not use before eating

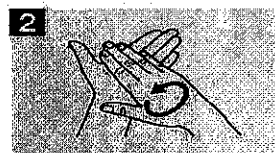
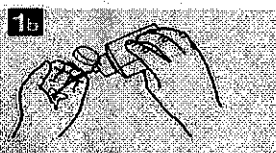
How to Handrub?

RUB HANDS FOR HAND HYGIENE! WASH HANDS WHEN VISIBLY SOILED

Duration of the entire procedure: 20-30 seconds



Apply a palmful of the product in a cupped hand, covering all surfaces;



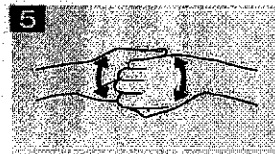
Rub hands palm to palm;



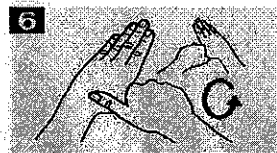
Right palm over left dorsum with interlaced fingers and vice versa;



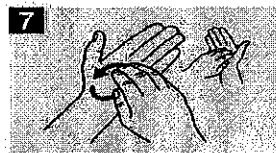
Palm to palm with fingers interlaced;



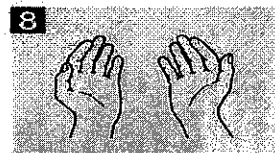
Backs of fingers to opposing palms with fingers interlocked;



Rotational rubbing of left thumb clasped in right palm and vice versa;



Rotational rubbing, backward and forward with clasped fingers of right hand in left palm and vice versa;



Once dry, your hands are safe.



World Health Organization

Patient Safety

SAVE LIVES
Clean Your Hands

DOs

- Use hand sanitizer if you can't use soap and water.
- Pick a sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol
- Store in a cool dry place
- Keep out of children's reach
- Dispose of expired sanitizer
- Always supervise children when they use sanitizers

DON'Ts

- Ingest (so avoid use before eating)
- Make your own
- Wipe or rinse it off
- Use in place of regular hand washing
- Touch your eyes, nose or mouth after use
- Handle fire/flame after use

Annexure III: Instructions for wearing masks in children

- All the Children age 2 years and older should wear masks except under following circumstances.
 - Children of any age with developmental disorders, disabilities or other specific health conditions which makes it difficult to wear masks
 - In any case, children with severe cognitive or respiratory impairments with difficulties tolerating a mask
- Masks work best when everyone wears one.
- A mask is NOT a substitute for social distancing. Masks should still be worn in addition to staying at least 6 feet apart.
- Masks should be worn when travelling

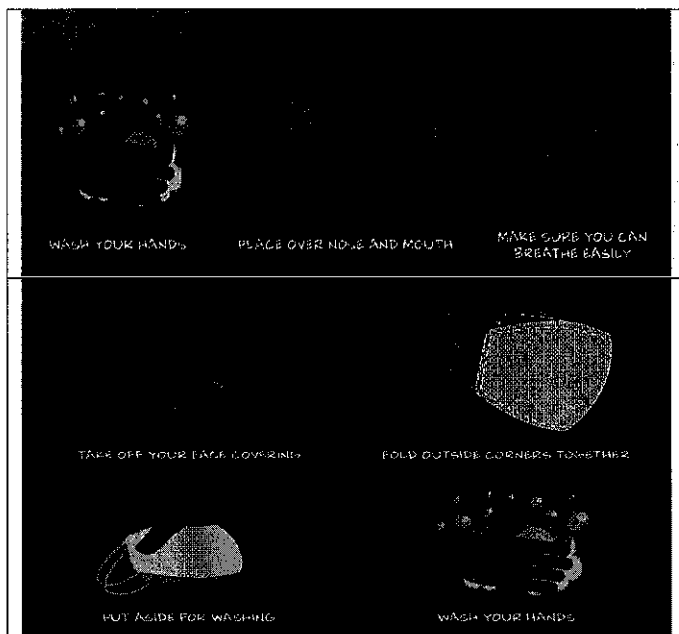
What types of masks is suitable?

- Masks that fit the child properly (**snugly around the nose and chin with no large gaps around the sides of the face**) are recommended.
- Following types are **not recommended**
 - × Masks that do not fit properly (large gaps, too loose or too tight)
 - × Masks made from materials that are hard to breathe through (such as plastic or leather)
 - × Masks made from fabric that is loosely woven or knitted, such as fabrics that let light pass through
 - × Masks with one layer
 - × Masks with exhalation valves or vents
 - × Wearing a scarf/ski mask

When determining if children with certain disabilities/diseases should wear a mask,

- assess their ability to:
 - Use a mask correctly
 - Avoid frequent touching of the mask and their face
 - Limit sucking, drooling, or having excess saliva on the mask
 - Remove the mask without assistance
- Ask their parents &/or healthcare team for advice on wearing a mask. If they are unable to wear a mask, also ask about alternative ways of reducing transmission risk.
- If they are wearing masks:
 - Ensure proper mask size and fit
 - Remove their mask before sleeping, napping, when they may fall asleep (such as in a car seat or transport), and in situations when continual supervision is not possible

How to properly wear and remove the mask:



Avoid these six common mistakes



Don't pull the mask below your nose.



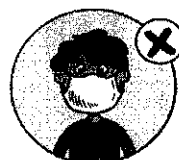
Don't leave your chin exposed.



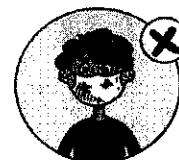
Don't pull the mask below your chin.



Don't touch the mask while wearing it.



Don't wear a loose mask.



Don't wear dirty, damaged, wet masks

Don't share masks

Don't wear a mask during exercise

How to advise parents to help children get used to masks

- Families can practice wearing masks together when leaving the house.
- Playing by putting a mask on a child's stuffed animal
- Purchase/make face masks in their child's favorite color or pattern or give child a chance to choose his/her own mask.
- Face masks can interfere with the ability to express and model emotions to the children. Parents and teachers can practice showing emotions in other ways, for example by exaggerating your eyes and eyebrows, using more body language, using emotion cue cards, and making a habit of describing your emotions in words.
- Provide ongoing reminders to children and set an example in your own behaviour

Annexure IV: Age-specific health education – Preschools

Below are suggestions on how to engage preschool children on preventing and controlling the spread of COVID-19 and other viruses.

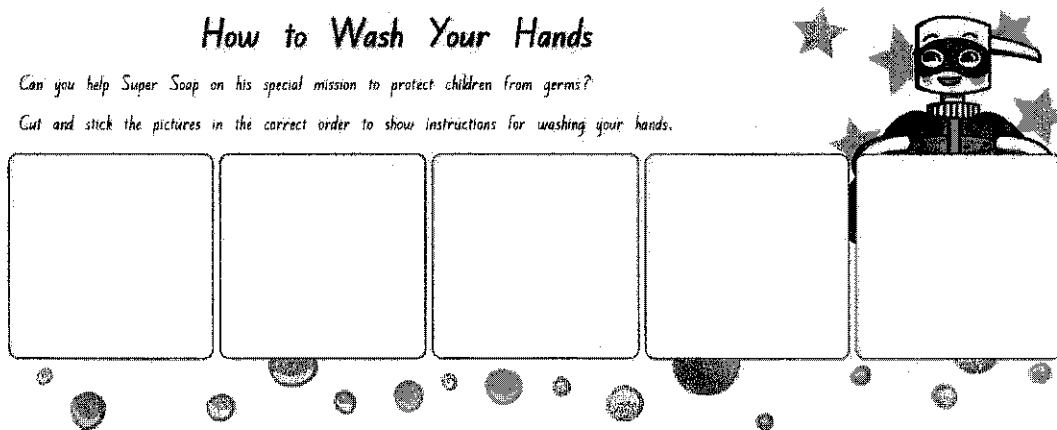
- 1 Focus on good health behaviors, such as covering coughs and sneezes with the elbow and washing hands frequently.
- 2 Sing a song while washing hands to practice the recommended 20 second duration. - Children can “practice” washing their hands with hand sanitizer.
- 3 Develop a way to track hand washing and reward for frequent/timely hand washing
- 4 Use puppets or dolls to demonstrate symptoms (sneezing, coughing, fever) and what to do if they feel sick (i.e. their head hurts, their stomach hurts, they feel hot or extra tired) and how to comfort someone who is sick (cultivating empathy and safe caring behaviors)
- 5 Have children sit further apart from one another (1-2 meters), have them practice stretching their arms out or ‘flap their wings’, they should keep enough space to not touch their friends.

Model activities to train children on COVID-19 precautions

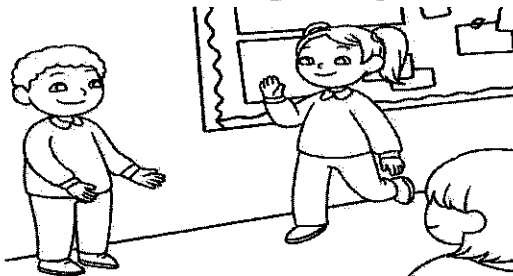
How to Wash Your Hands

Can you help Super Soap on his special mission to protect children from germs?

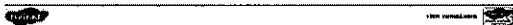
Cut and stick the pictures in the correct order to show instructions for washing your hands.



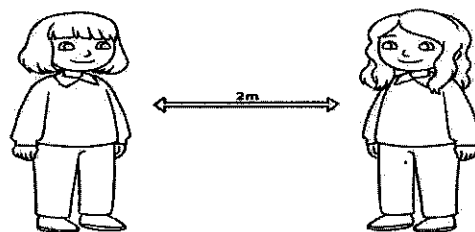
To stay safe



we step aside to
give people space.



To stay safe



we keep our
distance.



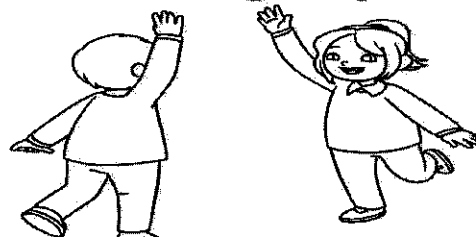
To stay safe



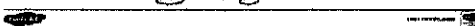
we wear a mask.



To stay safe



we do air
high fives!



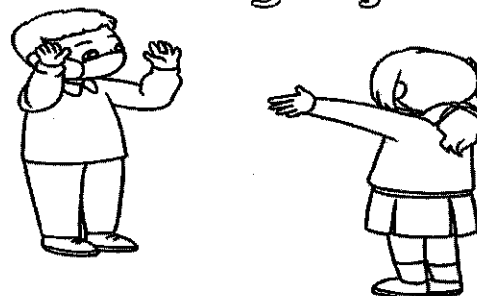
To stay safe



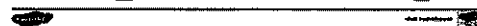
show kindness
by smiling.



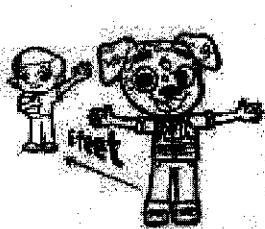
To stay safe



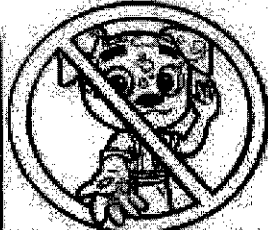
we give air hugs.



Stay Healthy with Rocket



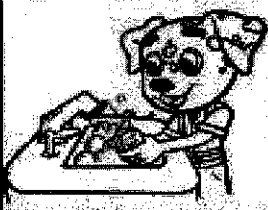
Social distance—stay 6 feet apart!



Don't touch your face with dirty hands.



Sneeze into your elbow or a tissue, not into your hands.



Wash your hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds.

Color this page and put it on your refrigerator.

ROCKETRULES.ORG

Be a Rocket Super Hero Wear a Face Covering!

Cover your face when you are sick and to protect you from getting sick.



Name _____

Cut and paste the clearest thumbs! Don't glue along with

Thumbs Up or Thumbs Down

	☐		☐
	☐		☐
	☐		☐
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Useful websites:

Health Promotion Bureau - <https://www.hpb.health.gov.lk/en/covid-19>

<https://www.twinkl.co.uk/>

Two instructional, animated videos from Sesame Street on how to wash your hands and how to sneeze and cough safely <https://sesamestreetincommunities.org/topics/health-emergencies/?activity=time-to-washyour-hands> and

<https://sesamestreetincommunities.org/topics/health-emergencies/?activity=sneezing-andcoughing-safely>

Coronavirus Activity Booklet

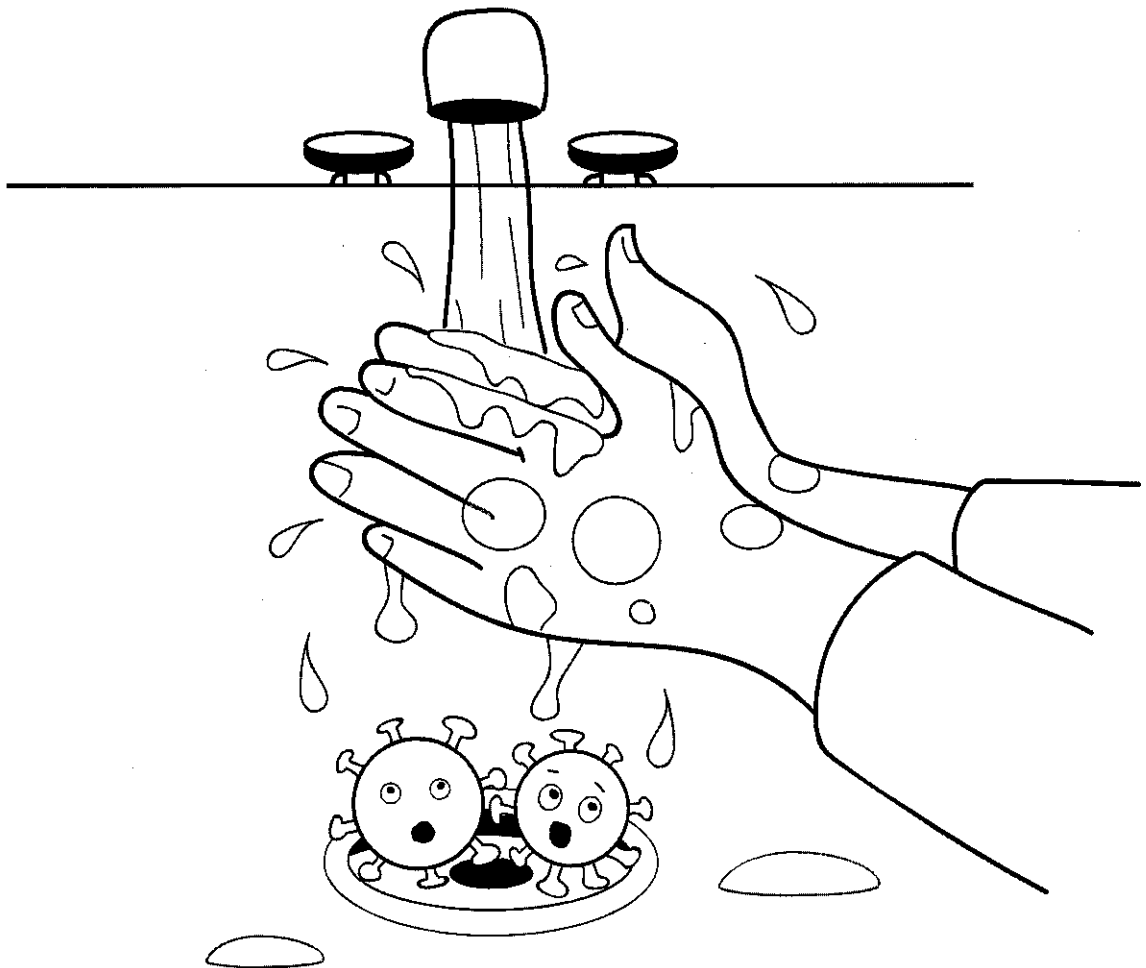
From Stony Brook Children's Hospital



Coronavirus is a kind of germ.

A germ is so tiny we can't even see it with our eyes. But germs can make people sick. Here are some ways that can help to keep germs from getting you sick.

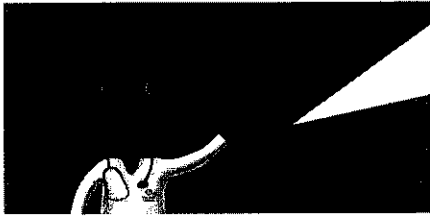
Wash your hands a lot!



Color yourself washing your hands.



Stony Brook Children's



When something is scary,
we need to stay away from it.

Stay away from the virus.



Staying inside with your family will help you to stay safe.
Draw yourself having fun with your family.



Stony Brook Children's



Let's sing "Don't Touch Your Face".

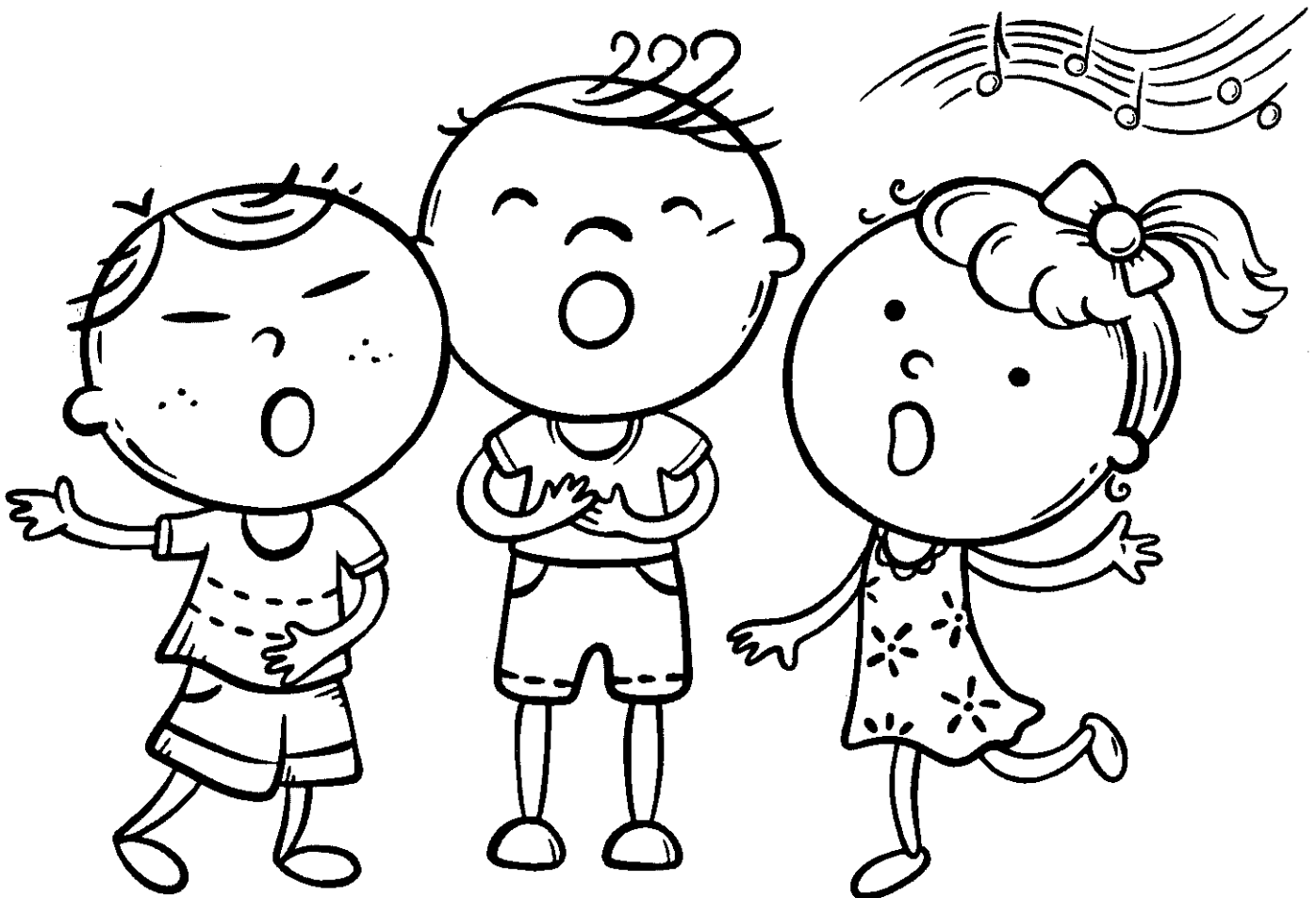
It's hard to remember not to touch your face – but this song can help you to remember. Sing along to: If you're Happy and You Know it Clap Your Hands.

Don't Touch Your Face.

If you want to touch your nose touch your toes (*clap, clap*)

If you want to touch your mouth touch your toes (*clap, clap*)

If you want to touch your eyes then you have to realize
that you need to STOP RIGHT NOW and touch your toes (*clap, clap*)



Great job! Now, color in the picture above.



Stony Brook Children's



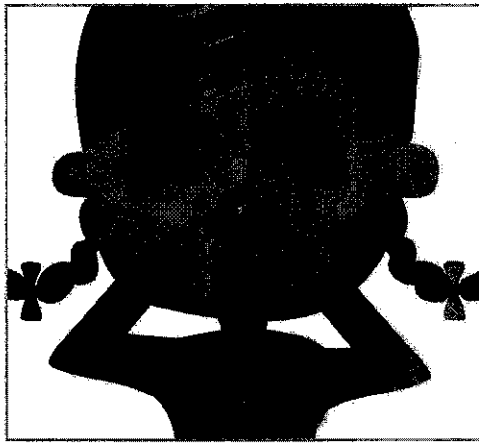
Choose your elbow or a tissue.

That's right. The next time you feel like coughing or sneezing choose your elbow or a tissue then throw it away.

Cough-sneeze ... elbow-tissue.

- 1 Draw a line from the cough to the tissue.
- 2 Draw a line from the sneeze to the elbow.

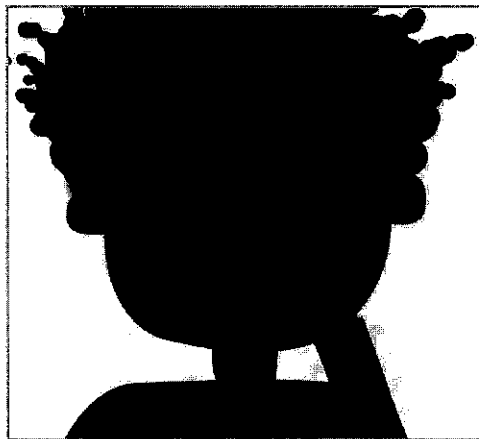
- 3 Draw a line from the cough to the elbow.
- 4 Draw a line from the sneeze to the tissue.



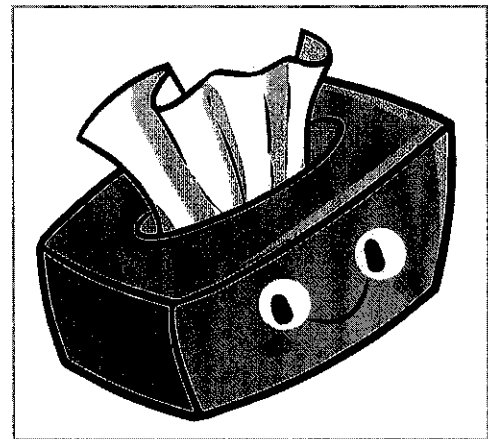
Here's a cough



Here's an elbow



Here's a sneeze



Here's a tissue



Stony Brook Children's



How to spend time with friends.

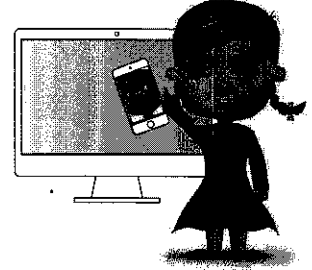
You may be missing your friends, especially if you don't have school or other things to keep you busy. But, there are other ways to spend time with your friends.

Keep safe – stay away.

Try these three ways to stay in touch with your friends.

You may need a grownup to help you.

- 1 Talk on the phone 2 Video chat 3 Share a picture



Draw a picture to share with your friend when you video chat.



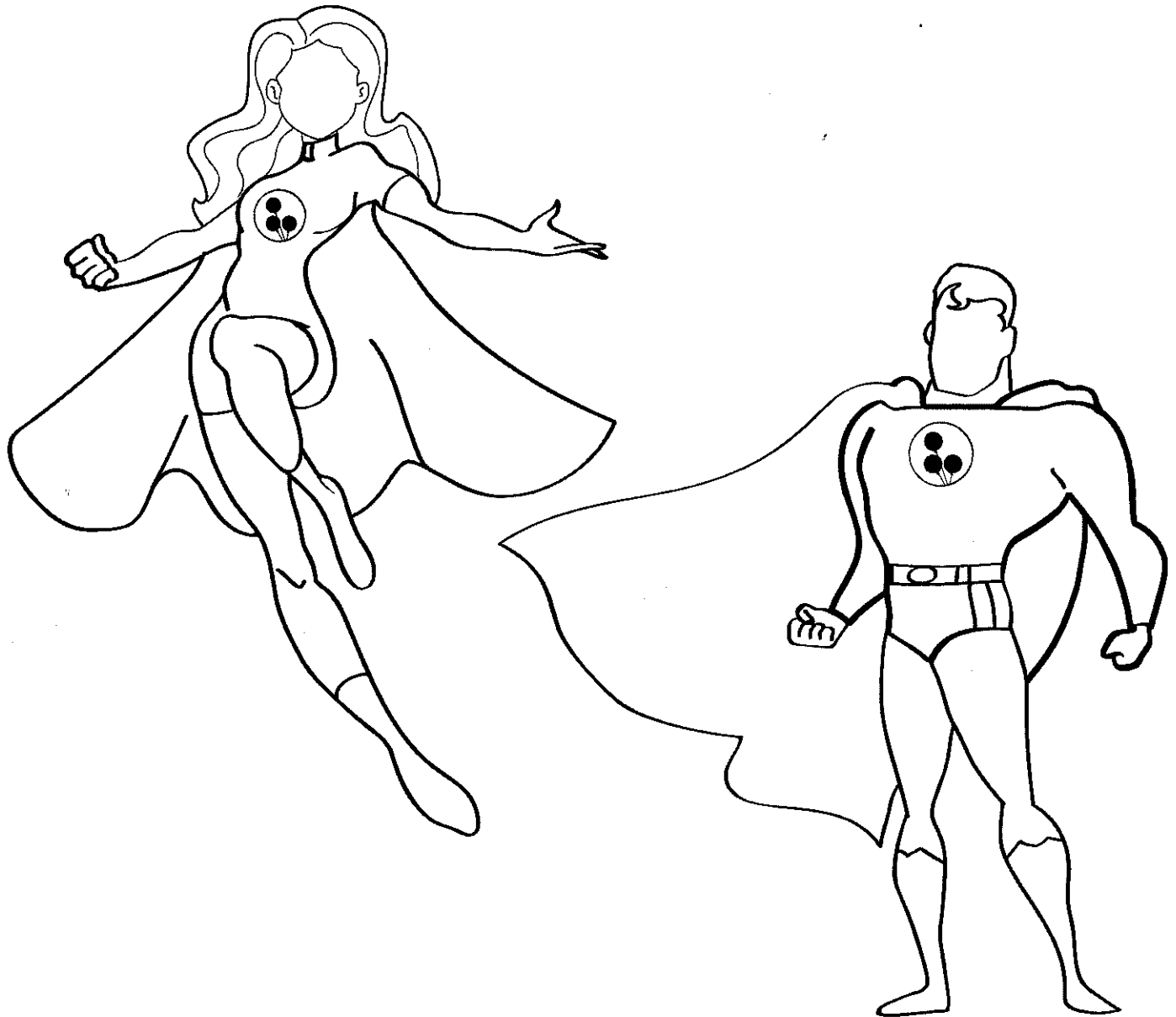
Stony Brook Children's



Flex your safety muscles!

Great job!

Be a Safety Superhero.



Draw you as a Safety Superhero and share it with your family.

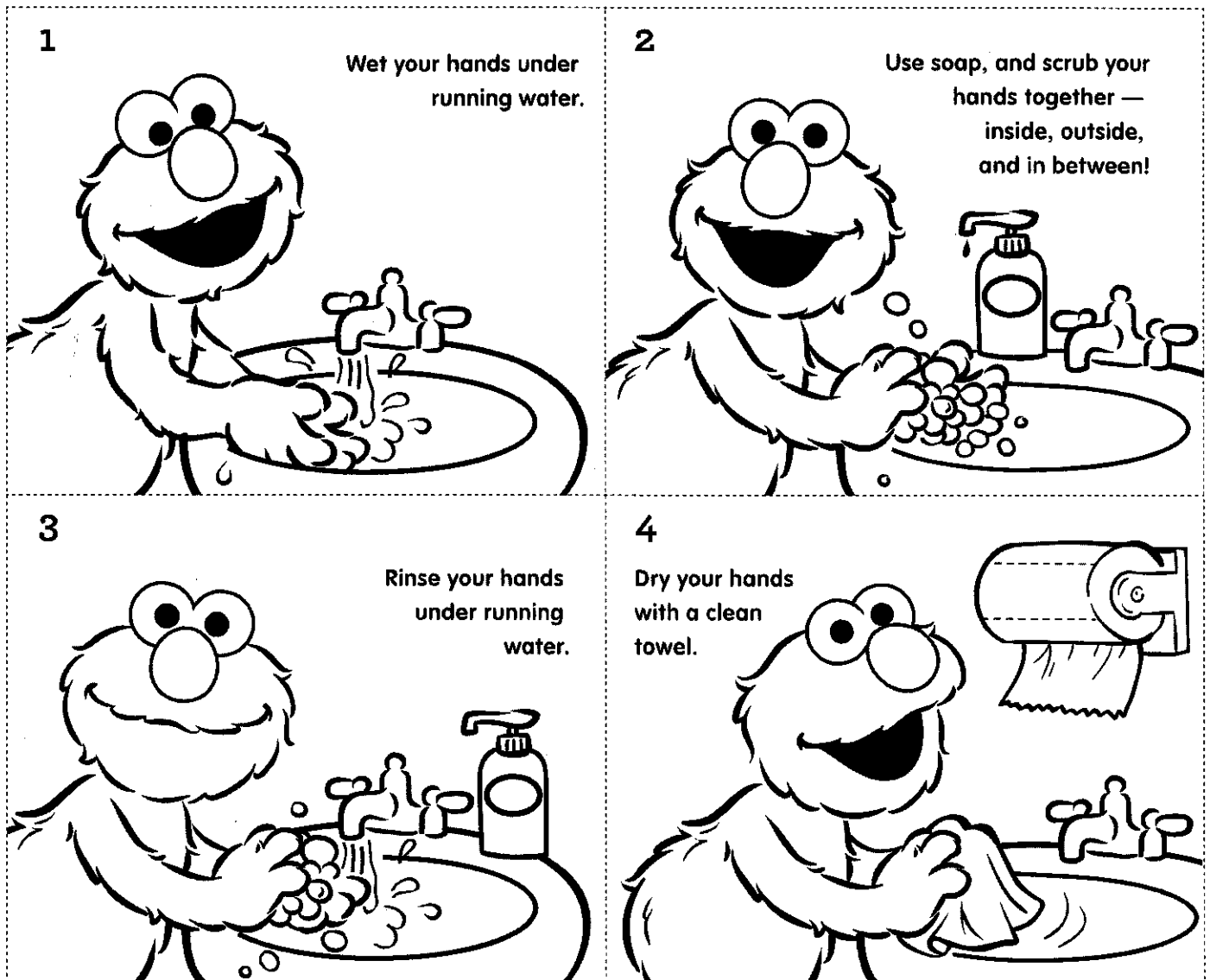


Stony Brook Children's

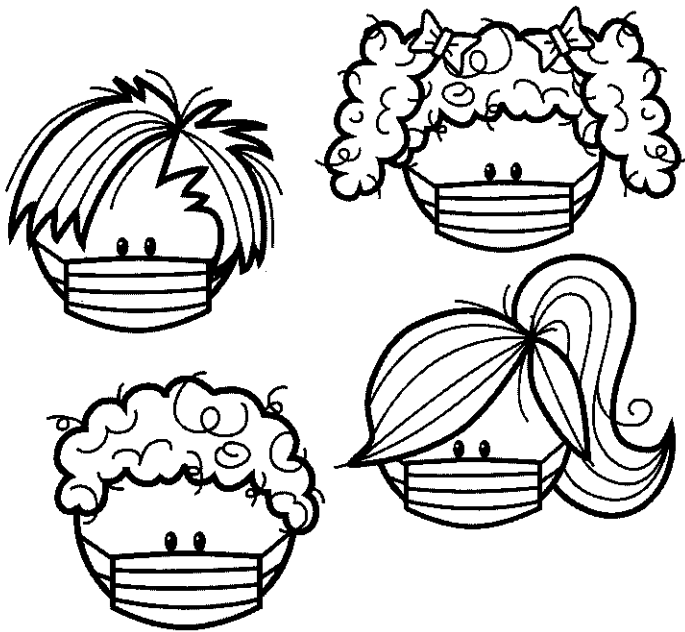
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How to Wash Your Hands

Color Elmo's handwashing steps below.
Hang this page by the sink to practice!



WEARING A MASK



A Coloring Book for Children

© Autism Little Learners

1



Sometimes adults and kids need to wear masks to protect other people from getting sick. This might be something new for me!

© Autism Little Learners

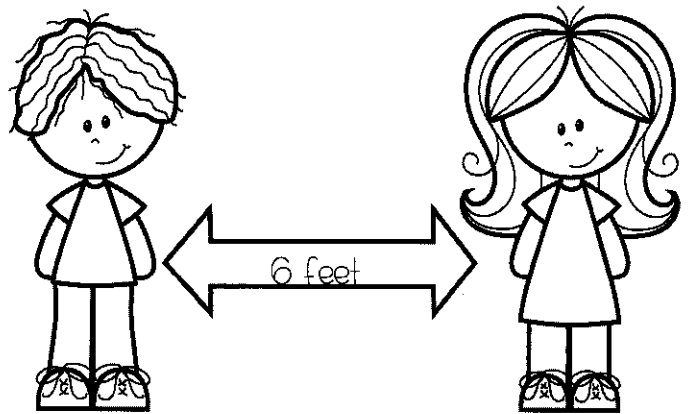
2



Masks might feel kind of uncomfortable at first, but I will get used to it!

© Autism Little Learners

3



Even when I wear a mask, it is still important to stay 6 feet away from other people.

© Autism Little Learners

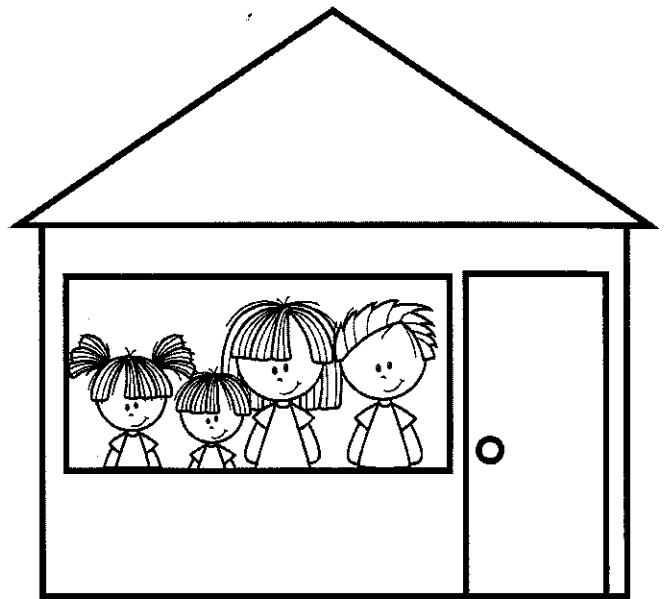
4



It is still OKAY to touch
and hug my family.

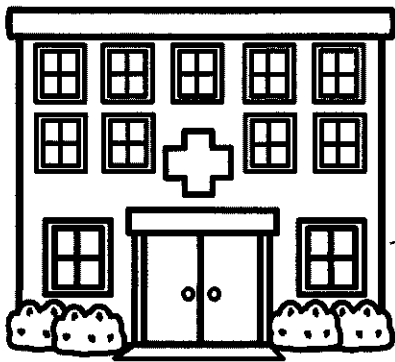
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5

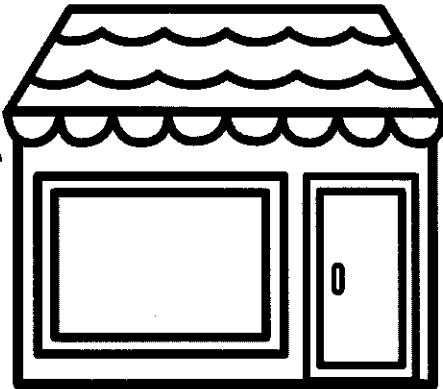
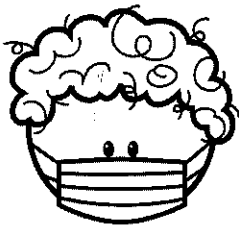


I usually don't need to wear a
mask in my home or my yard.

© Autism Little Learners

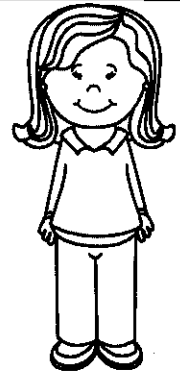
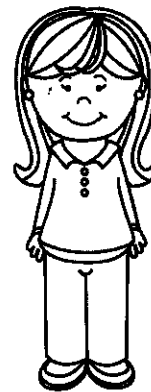


6

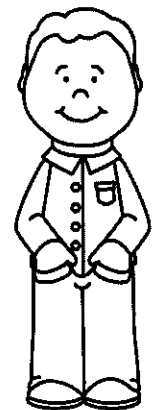
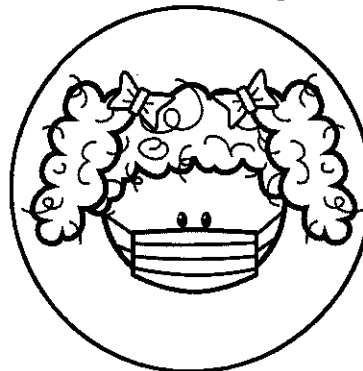


If I go to a store or to an appointment, I need to wear a mask.

© Autism Little Learners



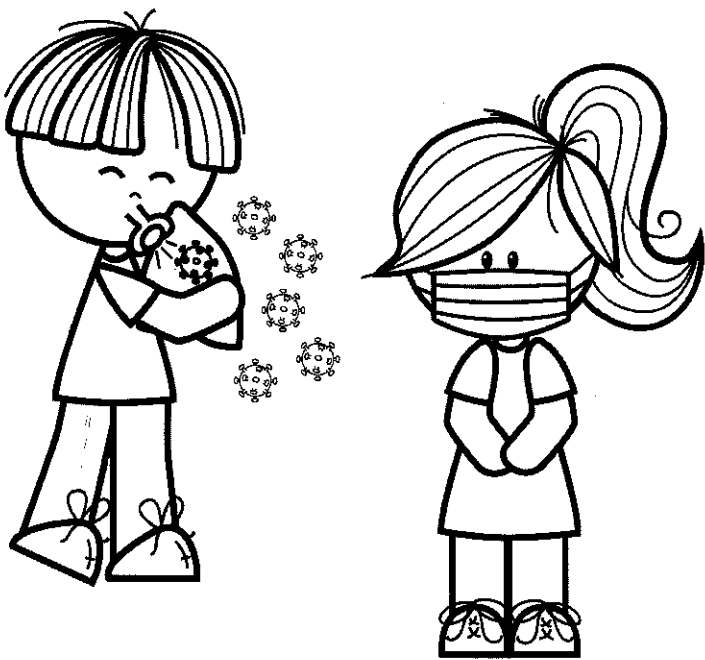
7



If I go somewhere with my family and there are other people around, I should wear a mask.

© Autism Little Learners

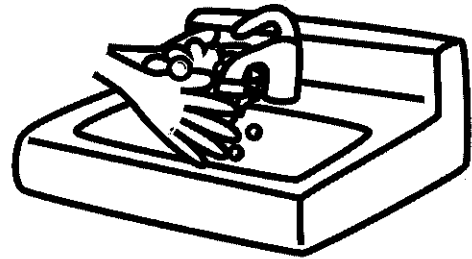
8



A mask can protect other people if I cough or sneeze. It will also protect me from others!

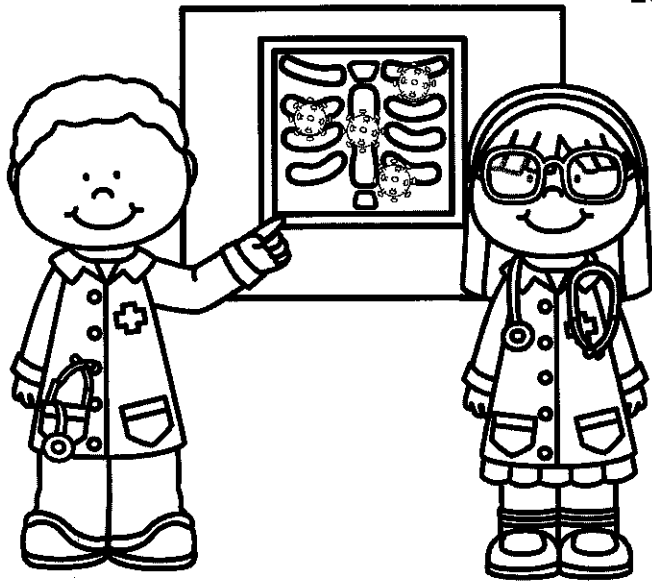
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9

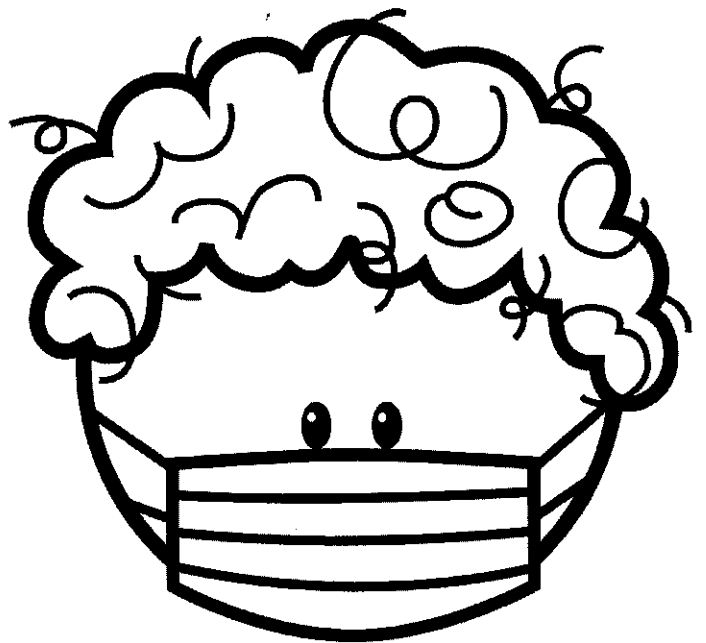


It is still important to wash my hands or use hand sanitizer.

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Doctors are working hard to find ways to make COVID-19 go away. Once it is gone, I won't need to wear a mask anymore.



Wearing a mask is different, but it will be okay!

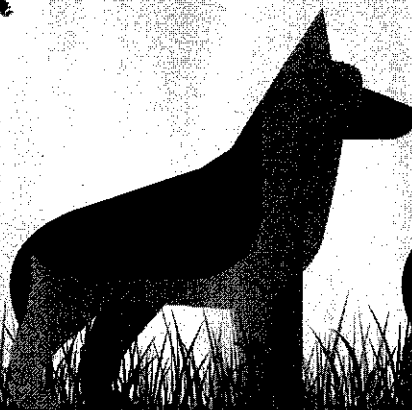
SIX FEET APART

**We have to keep distance from people right now to be safe.
Staying 6 feet away helps to stop the spread of germs.**

Do you know how long that is?
How many dogs is that length?

About the size of
two large dogs
standing nose to tail

What other animals can
you think of?



Declaration Form

To be filled by the parents before recommencement of preschool

Name of the student:

Name of the parent:

I hereby certify that I would not send my child to the preschool in the following situations.

1. When my child is having symptoms suggestive of COVID 19
2. When a family member is having symptoms suggestive of COVID 19
3. If there is a strong contact history with a person positive for COVID 19

.....

Signature – Father/ Mother/ Care-taker