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**АМЕРИКАНЦІ ДІАГНОСТУВАТИМУТЬ НАШИХ ОНКОХВОРИХ**

Минулої п'ятниці з міським головою Григорієм СОКУРОМ та його заступником Людмилою ВОЛОВИК зустрівся студентка на докторське звання (так, очевидно, в США називаються кандидати наук) Вашингтонського університету Сільвія ШТЕЙН, італійка за походженням. Вона є активним учасником впровадження програми "Медична підтримка", що й стало приводом для її приїзду в Україну і зокрема до Переяслава. Метою програми є вивчення впливу наслідків Чорнобильської катастрофи на жіночий організм у плані онкозахворювань. За півроку мають бути зібрані статистичні дані стосовно злоякісних пухлин у дітей та жінок. Після цього до нашого міста приїдуть американські спеціалісти із сучасним діагностичним обладнанням для медичного обстеження і лабораторного дослідження жителів Переяслава. Ця програма буде діяти в Україні впродовж двох років, а грант на її реалізацію буде виділений після того, як буде доведена необхідність упровадження програми саме в Переяславі-Хмельницькому.

Молода американка стала активним поборником у справі боротьби з онкозахворюваннями після того, як ця хвороба призвела до смерті її близької людини, та й сама вона теж ледь не стала її жертвою.

Інф. "ПР"

Schools can monitor and reinforce these behaviors and provide adequate handwashing supplies. Two types of viral tests can be used: Nucleic acid amplification tests (NAATs) and antigen tests. People living in rural areas, people with disabilities, immigrants, and people who identify as American Indian/Alaska Native, Black or African American, and Hispanic or Latino have been disproportionately affected by COVID-19; these disparities have also emerged among children. Promoting Vaccination COVID-19 vaccination among all eligible students as well as teachers, staff, and their respective household members is the most critical strategy to help schools safely resume full operations. Ability to maintain confidentiality of results and protect student, teacher, and staff privacy. Consider having teachers and staff wear a clear or cloth mask with a clear panel when interacting with young students, students learning to read, or when interacting with people who rely on reading lips. Visitors Schools should review their rules for visitors and family engagement activities. Consistent and correct mask use is especially important indoors and in crowded settings, when physical distancing cannot be maintained. To promote vaccination, schools can: Visit vaccines.gov to find out where teachers, staff, students, and their families can get vaccinated against COVID-19 in the community and promote COVID-19 vaccination locations near schools. U.S. Department of Agriculture has issued several Child Nutrition COVID-19 Waiversexternal icon. Ensure that in the body of a letter, you include all the required critical details without exaggerating. Last will be the concluding paragraph, in which you should successfully sign-off in a respectful and a polite way. Testing at least once per week is recommended for high-risk sports and extracurricular activities (those that cannot be done outdoors or with masks) at all community transmission levels. You may check these formats online and we also upload these files in MS Word Format so after check Samples of School Leave Letter Format you may download these samples in MS Word. Consider the ability to keep physical distancing in various settings at the sporting event (fields, benches/team areas, locker rooms, spectator viewing areas, spectator facilities/restrooms, etc.). Offer screening testing for students4 at least once per week. Do this before you walk out the door. Cohorting people who are fully vaccinated and people who are not fully vaccinated into separate cohorts is not recommended. This guidance considers current scientific evidence and lessons learned from schools implementing COVID-19 prevention strategies. Number of people. These challenges must be considered carefully and addressed as part of plans for school-based testing developed in collaboration with public health officials. Close contact sports and indoor sports are particularly risky. Universal masking is recommended during indoor physical education or recess. This guidance contains recommendations to help employers provide a safe and healthy workplace free from recognized hazards that are causing, or are likely to cause, death or serious physical harm. In K-12 schools, screening testing can help promptly identify and isolate cases, initiate quarantine, and identify clusters to help reduce the risk to in-person education. 9. The use of cohorting can limit the spread of COVID-19 between cohorts but should not replace other prevention measures within each group. Localities should monitor community transmission, vaccination coverage, screening testing, and occurrence of outbreaks to guide decisions on the level of layered prevention strategies (e.g., physical distancing, screening testing). Please see Guidance for Direct Service Providers for resources for DSPs serving children with disabilities or other health care needs during COVID-19. Teachers, staff, and health professionals can be trusted sources to explain the safety, efficacy, and benefits of COVID-19 vaccines and answer frequently asked questions. Students benefit from in-person learning, and safely returning to in-person instruction continues to be a priority. This requires K-12 administrators to make decisions about the use of COVID-19 prevention strategies in their schools and is why CDC recommends universal indoor masking regardless of vaccination status at all levels of community transmission. Adjust strategies as needed Be aware that physical distancing and wearing masks can be difficult for young children and people with certain disabilities (for example, visual or hearing impairments) or for those with sensory or cognitive issues. Name of the Parent :..... Schools should work with local public health officials, consistent with applicable laws and regulations, including those related to privacy, to determine the additional prevention strategies needed in their area by monitoring levels of community transmission (low, moderate, substantial, or high) and local vaccine coverage, and use of screening testing to detect cases in K-12 schools. To allow time for students to catch up with the latest recommendations and to minimize disruption to in-person learning, schools may consider forgoing quarantine for students ages 12-17 years who completed their primary vaccine series but have not yet received all eligible boosters. Schools should provide masks to those students who need them (including on buses), such as for students who forgot to bring their mask or whose families are unable to afford them. If a facility has had a sick person or someone who tested positive for COVID-19 within the last 24 hours, clean AND disinfect the space. See the Department of Education's Protecting Student Privacy FERPA and the Coronavirus Disease 2019external icon for more information. When it is not possible to maintain a physical distance of at least 3 feet, such as when schools cannot fully re-open while maintaining these distances, it is especially important to layer multiple other prevention strategies, such as screening testing, cohorting, improved ventilation, handwashing and covering coughs and sneezes, staying home when sick with symptoms of infectious illness including COVID-19, and regular cleaning to help reduce transmission risk. If possible, limit your letter to one or two pages at the most. Along with other preventive strategies, including wearing a well-fitting mask, bringing fresh outdoor air into a building helps keep virus particles from concentrating inside. To be most effective, the screening program should test at least once per week, and rapidly (within 24 hours) report results. The risk of COVID-19 spread increases the more time athletes, coaches, teachers, staff, and spectators spend in close proximity or in indoor group settings. Vaccination is the leading public health prevention strategy to end the COVID-19 pandemic. Promoting vaccination can help schools safely return to in-person learning as well as extracurricular activities and sports. Updated guidance to reflect authorization of COVID-19 vaccines for children ages 5-11. A growing body of evidence suggests that people who have completed the primary series (and a booster when eligible) are at substantially reduced risk of severe illness and death from COVID-19 compared with unvaccinated people. Employers should also understand the potential mental health strains for workers during the COVID-19 pandemic. Be gracious: Even if your employers are obligated by law to hold your position while you're gone, say thank you. A distance of at least 6 feet is recommended between students and teachers/staff, and between teachers/staff who are not fully vaccinated. To reduce the risk of becoming infected with SARS-CoV-2 and spreading the virus to others, students, teachers, and school staff should continue to use layered prevention strategies. Grade & Section : ..... Sports and Other Extracurricular Activities School-sponsored

extracurricular activities provide students with enrichment opportunities that can help them learn and achieve, and support their social, emotional, and mental health. For details see CDC's page on Quarantine and Isolation. Shah Family Foundation Open and Safe Schoolsexternal icon toolkit provides school leaders resources and tools to implement COVID-19 screening testing. Physical sports to conduct testing safely and privately. Be developed in partnership with teachers, staff, parents and guardians and other community partners (e.g., health care centers). Screen and testing screening testing identifies infected people, including those with or without symptoms, before the development of symptoms) may be contagious, so that measures can be taken to prevent further transmission. Improve ventilation in food preparation, service, and seating areas. Ways to obtain parental consent for minor students and assent/consent for students themselves. Schools should report, to the extent allowable by applicable privacy laws, new diagnoses of COVID-19 to their state or local health department as soon as they are informed. In general, people do not need to wear masks when outdoors. Schools should educate teachers, staff, and families about when they and their children should stay home and when they can return to school. Consider partnering with state or local public health authorities to serve as COVID-19 vaccination sites, and work with local healthcare providers and organizations, including school-based health centers. Correct and consistent mask use by all students, teachers, staff, and visitors is particularly important when physical distance cannot be maintained. Ensure access to services for students with disabilities when developing cohorts. How to Write a School Leave Letter? COVID-19 Prevention Strategies Most Important for Safe In-Person Learning in K-12 Schools Schools are an important part of the infrastructure of communities. Reporting Results Schools performing on-site tests (i.e., that are not sent to a laboratory) must apply for a Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments (CLIA)external icon certificate of waiver, and report test results to the extent allowable by or consistent with applicable privacy laws to state or local public health departments and as may be mandated by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act (P.L. 116-136pdf iconexternal icon). Schools should work closely with their local health department when establishing on-site testing so that their performance of CLIA-waived or FDA-authorized point-of-care tests for SARS-CoV-2 is done in accordance with regulations and should work closely with local counsel to ensure the reporting of test results is done in accordance with applicable privacy laws and regulations. For example, because of the importance of in-person learning, schools where not everyone is fully vaccinated should implement physical distancing to the extent possible within their structures (in addition to masking and other prevention strategies), but should not exclude students from in-person learning to keep a minimum distance requirement. Skipping your contact information: Make sure your boss knows how to reach you in the event of news or emergencies. Section 1: Prevention Strategies to Reduce Transmission of SARS-CoV-2 in Schools CDC recommends that all teachers, staff, and eligible students be vaccinated as soon as possible. Remain accessible for students with disabilities: Help provide access for direct service providers (DSP) (paraprofessionals, therapists, early intervention specialists, mental health and healthcare consultants, and others). However, schools have a mixed population of both people who are fully vaccinated and people who are not fully vaccinated. In addition to universal indoor masking, CDC recommends schools maintain at least 3 feet of physical distance between students within classrooms to reduce transmission risk. How to Format a School Leave Letter? CDC continues to recommend that people wear masks in indoor public transportation settings at this time. Vaccination is the leading public health prevention strategy to end the COVID-19 pandemic. CDC recommends that school administrators should educate workers on mental health awareness and share available mental health and counseling services. Spread of COVID-19 is more likely to occur in sports that require sustained close contact (such as wrestling, hockey, football). Screening testing should be done in a way that ensures the ability to maintain confidentiality of results and protect student, teacher, and staff privacy. Based on studies from the 2020-2021 school year, CDC recommends schools maintain at least 3 feet of physical distance between students within classrooms, combined with indoor mask wearing to reduce transmission risk. New CDC guidance has reduced the recommended time for isolation and quarantine periods to five days. Staying home when sick with COVID-19 is essential to keep COVID-19 infections out of schools and prevent spread to others. High-risk extracurricular activities are those in which increased exhalation occurs, such as activities that involve singing, shouting, yelling, or exercising, especially when conducted indoors. However, with the burden of COVID-19 transmission, protection against exposure remains essential in school settings. Offer flexible, supportive sick leave options (e.g., paid sick leave) for employees to get vaccinated or who have side effects after vaccination. The risk of COVID-19 spread increases with the intensity of the sport. The EOP should: Describe COVID-19 prevention strategies to be implemented. Common School Leave Letter Mistakes As you draft and edit your letter, use these School Leave letter samples as a model and watch out for the following common mistakes: Erroneous details: Check and double-check to make sure your factual information is correct. Added a footnote to clarify language in the screening testing table. Notifications must be accessible for all students, teachers, and staff, including those with disabilities or limited English proficiency (for example, through use of interpreters or translated materials). K-12 administrators regularly maintain documentation of people's immunization records. Double check: After you share your letter with your employer, gain confirmation that both of you are on the same page regarding dates and expectations. School administrators and public health officials can ensure safe and supportive environments and reassure families, teachers, and staff by planning and using comprehensive prevention strategies for in-person learning and communicating those efforts. More frequent testing can increase effectiveness, but feasibility of increased testing in schools needs to be considered. This updated version of COVID-19 guidance for school administrators outlines strategies for K-12 schools to reduce the spread of COVID-19 and maintain safe operations. This allows for faster isolation of cases and quarantine of close contacts. Keeping windows open a few inches improves air circulation. Employers should ensure that workers are aware of and understand these policies. If a student becomes sick at school, see Responding to COVID-19 Cases in K-12 Schools: Resources for School Administrators. Important update: Healthcare facilities CDC has updated select ways to operate healthcare systems effectively in response to COVID-19 vaccination. Outdoors: In general, people do not need to wear masks when outdoors. Work with local partners to offer COVID-19 vaccination for eligible students and eligible family members during pre-sport/extracurricular activity summer physicals. Pooled testing increases the number of people who can be tested at once and reduces testing resources used. During transportation, open or crack windows in buses and other forms of transportation, if doing so does not pose a safety risk. At a minimum, screening testing should be offered to students who have not been fully vaccinated when community transmission is at moderate, substantial, or high levels (Table 1). However, several studies from the 2020-2021 school year show low COVID-19 transmission levels among students in schools that had less than 6 feet of physical distance when the school implemented and layered other prevention strategies, such as the use of masks. Promote hand washing before, after, and during shifts, before and after eating, after using the toilet, and after handling garbage, dirty dishes, or removing gloves. Administrators should consider adaptations and alternatives to prevention strategies when serving people with disabilities, while maintaining efforts to protect all children and staff from COVID-19. People who have symptoms can end isolation after 5 full days only if they are fever-free for 24 hours without the use of fever-reducing medication and if other symptoms have improved. Parents, guardians, and caregivers should be asked to report new diagnoses of COVID-19 to schools and public health authorities to facilitate contact tracing and communication planning for cases and outbreaks. Schools can routinely test student athletes, participants, coaches, trainers, and other people (such as adult volunteers) who could come into close contact with others during these activities. It also contains descriptions of mandatory safety and health standards. Screening testing may be most valuable in areas with substantial or high community transmission levels, in areas with low vaccination coverage, and in schools where other prevention strategies are not implemented. Strategies to prevent and reduce transmission are based on an approach that prioritizes the most effective practices, known as the hierarchy of controls. Since schools typically serve their surrounding communities, decisions should be based on the school population, families and students served, as well as their communities. CDC's new COVID-19 Community Levels recommendations align precautions for educational settings with those for other community settings. CDC is in the process of updating this page with these new recommendations. Updated to align with guidance for fully vaccinated people. Be developed in collaboration with regulatory agencies and state, tribal, local, and territorial public health departments and comply with federal, state, and local laws and licensing regulations. When it is not possible to maintain a physical distance of at least 3 feet, such as when schools cannot fully re-open while maintaining these distances, it is especially important to layer multiple prevention strategies, such as screening testing. Informed consent requires disclosure, understanding, and free choice, and is necessary for teachers, staff (who are employees of a school), students, and their families, to act independently and make choices according to their values, goals, and preferences. Administrators who maintain documentation of students' and workers' COVID-19 vaccination status can use this information, consistent with applicable laws and regulations, including those related to privacy, to inform prevention strategies, school-based testing, contact tracing efforts, and quarantine and isolation practices. Ethical Considerations for School-Based Testing Testing should be conducted with informed consent from the person being tested (if an adult) or the person's parent or guardian (if a minor), consistent with applicable state laws related to consent. Level of intensity of activity. I request to you grand leave for the above days. Passengers and drivers must wear a mask on school buses, including on buses operated by public and private school systems, regardless of vaccination status, subject to the exclusions and exemptions in CDC's Order. Consistent with applicable laws, provide accommodations, modifications, and assistance for students, teachers, and staff with disabilities and other health care needs when implementing COVID-19 safety protocols: Work with families to better understand the individual needs of students with disabilities. Frequency of testing should be determined by the performance characteristics of the test being used. When promoting COVID-19 vaccination, consider that certain communities and groups have been disproportionately affected by COVID-19 illness and severe outcomes, and some communities might have experiences that affect their trust and confidence in the healthcare system. This includes time spent traveling to/from sporting events, meetings, meals, and other settings related to the event. Schools that plan to request voluntary submission of documentation of COVID-19 vaccination status should use the same standard protocols that are used to collect and secure other immunization or health status information from students. If a school does not have a routine screening testing program, the ability to do rapid testing on site could facilitate COVID-19 diagnosis and inform the need for quarantine of close contacts and isolation. Masks should meet one of the following criteria: During school transportation: CDC's Order applies to all public transportation conveyances including school buses. They provide safe and supportive learning environments for students that support social and emotional development, provide access to critical services, and improve life outcomes. Describe steps to take when a student, teacher, or staff member has been exposed to someone with COVID-19, has symptoms of COVID-19, or tests positive for COVID-19. Testing in low-prevalence settings might produce false positive results, but testing can provide an important prevention strategy and safety net to support in-person education. CDC recommends that people who are not fully vaccinated wear a mask in crowded outdoor settings or during activities that involve sustained close contact with other people. Utilize the Whole School, Whole Community, Whole Child (WSCC) model to outline EOP policies and protocols across each component. Community-Based Testing Sitesexternal icon provides COVID-19 testing resources and support to underserved school districts. Decisions regarding screening testing may be made at the state or local level. Funding provided through the Epidemiology Laboratory Capacity (ELC) Reopening Schools award is primarily focused on providing needed resources to implement screening testing programs in schools aligned with CDC recommendations. This School Leave letter is designed for both fresher's and professionals who already have a few years' worth of experience under their belt. Vaccination verification Existing laws and regulations for children attending school. Added reporting for fully vaccinated people who have known exposure to someone with suspected or confirmed COVID-19 to be tested 3-5 days after exposure, regardless of whether they have symptoms. 4. Everyone who is a close contact should wear a well-fitting mask around others and watch for COVID-19 symptoms for 10 days from the date of their last close contact with someone with COVID-19 (the date of last close contact is considered day 0). This CDC guidance meant to supplement—not replace—any federal, state, tribal, local, or territorial health and safety laws, rules, and regulations with which schools must comply. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has issued Guidance on Mitigating and Preventing the Spread of COVID-19 in the Workplaceexternal icon. See the added exception in the close contact definition for the exclusion of students in the K-12 indoor classroom who are within 3 to 6 feet of an infected student with masking. Use CDC COVID-19 Vaccination Toolkits to educate members of the school community and promote COVID-19 vaccination. As part of their workplace COVID-19 vaccination policy, schools should consider applicable disability laws (e.g., the Americans with Disabilities Act or ADA) and other employment-related laws. A person for whom wearing a mask would create a risk to workplace health, safety, or job duty as determined by the relevant workplace safety guidelines or federal regulations. Added language on the importance of offering in-person learning, regardless of whether all of the prevention strategies can be implemented at the school. Physical Distancing Because of the importance of in-person learning, schools should implement physical distancing to the extent possible within their structures but should not exclude students from in-person learning to keep a minimum distance requirement. Collaboration between Education and Public Health Before implementing COVID-19 testing in their schools, K-12 school leaders should coordinate with public health officials to develop a testing plan and build support from students, parents, teachers, and staff and must ensure that such screening testing is administered consistent with applicable law, including the Protection of Pupil Rights Amendment (PPRA)external icon. Schools are strongly encouraged to use screening testing (Table 1) for student athletes and adults (e.g., coaches, teachers, advisors) who participate in and support these activities to facilitate safe participation and reduce risk of transmission—and avoid jeopardizing in-person education due to outbreaks. Maximize information on what you should know about COVID-19 and the ADA, the Rehabilitation Act and other Equal Employment Opportunity Laws visit the Equal Employment Opportunity Commissionexternal icon website. School administrators may offer modified job responsibilities for staff at higher risk for severe illness while protecting individual privacy. No disciplinary action should be taken against a student who does not have a mask, as described in the U.S. Department of Education COVID-19 Handbook, Volume 1external icon. This guidance emphasizes implementing layered prevention strategies to protect students, teachers, staff, visitors, and other members of their households and support in-person learning. Provide students and families flexible options for excused absences to receive a COVID-19 vaccination and for possible side effects after vaccination. Physical closeness. This allows identifying which students, teachers, and staff with positive COVID-19 test results should isolate, and which close contacts should quarantine. The benefits of school-based testing need to be weighed against the costs, inconvenience, and feasibility of such programs to both schools and families. First will be the introductory paragraph, where you will introduce yourself and in a polite way you should get to your point. In general, CDC recommends people who are not fully vaccinated maintain physical distance of at least 6 feet from other people who are not in their household. COVID-19 testing introduces challenges that schools may not have considered in the past (for example, requirements to perform on-site tests and to refer people for confirmatory testing), and public health officials can provide guidance on federal, state, and local requirements for implementing testing. As you consult the School Leave letter samples, keep these key points in mind. Schools should ensure communication and training for all workers are frequent and easy to understand. If handwashing is not possible, use hand sanitizer containing at least 60% alcohol (for teachers, staff, and older students who can safely use hand sanitizer). People who have come into close contact with someone diagnosed with COVID-19 should follow the recommendations outlined on the COVID-19 Quarantine and Isolation webpage. Updated will be posted here when available. Coaches and school sports administrators should also consider specific sport-related risks: Setting of the sporting event or activity. Table 1. School Leave Letter Format, School Leave Application Format Here we are Providing Some Samples for School Leave Letter Format. Students should wear masks when moving through the food service line. Workers in K-12 schools have the right to a safe and healthful workplace. If a worker believes working conditions are unsafe or unhealthy, they or a representative may file a confidential safety and health complaintexternal icon with OSHA at any time. People at increased risk of severe illness might need to take extra precautions. They should continue to wear a well-fitting mask around others at home and in public for 5 additional days. In states where public sector employers and workers are not covered by OSHA-approved State Plans,external icon there may be agencies that provide public worker occupational safety and health protections and enforce such workers' rights to safe workplaces. Identify other potential barriers that may be unique to the workforce and implement policies and practices to address them. People may choose to wear a mask in crowded outdoor settings, especially if they or someone in their household is immunocompromised. The protocol to collect, secure, use, and further disclose this information should comply with relevant statutory and regulatory requirements, including Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) statutory and regulatory requirements. Promote vaccination information for parents and guardians, siblings who are eligible for vaccines, and other household members as part of kindergarten transition and enrollment in summer activities for families entering the school system. Encourage teachers, staff, and families, including extended family members that have frequent contact with students, to get vaccinated as soon as they can. Updated to align with current mask guidance. Using additional spaces outside of the cafeteria for mealtime seating such as the gymnasium or outdoor seating can help facilitate distancing. Cancel or hold high-risk sports and extracurricular activities virtually to protect in-person learning. School employers should engage and train all workers on potential workplace hazards, what precautions should be taken to protect workers, and workplace policies for reporting concerns. Together with local public health officials, school administrators should consider multiple factors when they make decisions about implementing layered prevention strategies against COVID-19. It never hurts to thank. When infections occur among vaccinated people, they tend to be milder than among those who are unvaccinated. Workers who have an underlying medical condition or are taking medication that weakens their immune system may NOT be fully protected even if fully vaccinated and may need to continue using additional prevention measures. Schools can work with parents to understand their preferences and concerns for in-person learning. Even vaccinated people who are infected can spread the virus to others. If you think your School Leave Letter is ready to provide your resume with some helpful back up, create it now. Check your departure date, return date, reasons for leaving, and cite the company or legal policies that protect your job while you're gone. Staying Home When Sick and Getting Tested Students, teachers, and staff who have symptoms of infectious illness, such as influenza (flu) or COVID-19, should stay home and be referred to their healthcare provider for testing and care, regardless of vaccination status. Much of your letter will consist of dates, facts, details, and guidance for your employer in your absence, so you don't want to skip anything important accidentally Focus on critical details: You may want to express how much you'll miss this place while you're gone, but focus on core information first. Recommendations for close contacts to quarantine and get tested will vary depending on vaccination status and prior COVID-19 diagnosis within the past 90 days. Given very low risk of transmission from surfaces and shared objects, there is no need to limit food service approaches to single use items and packaged meals. Address : ..... To The Principal Athena Global School Chidambaram-608662 Sir My son will/ could not attend the school on (date) ..... due to (reason) ..... Those who test positive or develop COVID-19 symptoms should follow recommendations for isolation. Schools can promote vaccinations among teachers, staff, families, and eligible students by providing information about COVID-19 vaccination, encouraging vaccine trust and confidence, and establishing supportive policies and practices that make getting vaccinated as easy and convenient as possible. Pooled testing works best when the number of positives is expected to be very low. Teachers, staff, students, and their families may differ in their level of vaccine confidence. Revised to emphasize the COVID-19 prevention strategies most important for in-person learning for K-12 schools. Schools should communicate their strategies and any changes in plans to teachers, staff, and families, and directly to older students, using accessible materials and communication channels, in a language and at a literacy level that teachers, staff, students, and families understand. Schools should not exclude students from in-person learning to keep a minimum distance requirement; layering multiple prevention strategies is essential when physical distancing of at least 3 feet is not possible at all times. Document policy or protocol differences for people who are fully vaccinated for COVID-19 versus those who are not fully vaccinated. A mechanism to report testing results, to the extent required by, allowable by, and consistent with applicable federal, state, or local laws and regulations, including privacy laws such as FERPA, as required by the state or local health department. School administrators can promote health equity by ensuring all students, teachers, and staff have resources to support physical and mental health. Schools may consider multiple screening testing strategies such as conducting pooled testing of cohorts. Learn more Guidance for COVID-19 Prevention in K-12 Schools As a result of a court order, effective immediately and as of April 18, 2022, CDC's January 29, 2021 Order requiring masks on public transportation conveyances and at transportation hubs is no longer in effect. Disinfecting (using disinfectants) and state, tribal, local, and territorial public health departments, and in compliance with state and local policies and practices. Schools should also allow flexible, non-punitive, and supportive paid sick leave policies and practices that encourage sick workers to stay home without fear of retaliation, loss of pay, or loss of employment level and provide excused absences for students who are sick. Cohorting: Cohorting means keeping people together in a small group and having each group stay together throughout an entire day. In areas of substantial-to-high community transmission levels, testing twice per week is recommended for participation in these activities. Policies or practices related to providing or receiving proof of COVID-19 vaccination should comply with all relevant federal, state, tribal, local, or territorial laws and regulations. Too much detail: If you ramble on for too long, your most important information may slip through the cracks. We upload many type of School Leave Letter Format. Though COVID-19 outbreaks have occurred in school settings, multiple studies have shown that transmission rates within school settings, when multiple prevention strategies are in place, are typically lower than—or similar to—community transmission levels. Health Equity Schools play critical roles in promoting equity in learning and health, particularly for groups disproportionately affected by COVID-19. Handwashing and Respiratory Etiquette People should practice handwashing and respiratory etiquette (covering coughs and sneezes) to keep from getting and spreading infectious illnesses including COVID-19. Yours faithfully Signature of the parent Note: If leave is taken for more than 4 days medical certificate to be submitted from a physician. If you do not want to be contacted, make this clear. Choosing a Test When considering which tests to use for screening testing, schools or their testing partners should choose tests that can be reliably supplied and provide results within 24 hours. Surfaces that come in contact with food should be washed, rinsed, and sanitized before and after meals. Indoors: CDC recommends indoor masking for all individuals ages 2 years and older, including students, teachers, staff, and visitors, regardless of vaccination status. Students should not be excluded from in-person learning to keep a minimum distance requirement, including during mealtimes. By identifying infections early, testing helps keep COVID-19 transmission low and students in school for in-person learning, sports, and extracurricular activities. Consistent with state legal requirements and Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA)external icon, K-12 schools should obtain parental consent for minor students and assent/consent for students themselves. Therefore, CDC will not enforce the Order. 8. They should also get tested at least 5 days after having close contact with someone with COVID-19 in the last 90 days and subsequently recovered. 5. Similar risks might exist for other extracurricular activities, such as band, choir, theater, and school clubs that meet indoors. At any level of community transmission, screening testing should, at a minimum, be offered to all teachers and staff who have not been fully vaccinated. Leaving room for misinterpretation: Some of your responsibilities may be difficult to explain, but find a way. 1. Risk of spread of COVID-19 increases with increasing numbers of athletes, spectators, teachers, and staff. The intended use of each test, available in the Instructions for Use and in the Letter of Authorization for each test, defines the population in which the test is intended to be used, the acceptable specimen types, and how the results should be used. Rockefeller Foundation has created a playbookeexternal icon with detailed, step-by-step guidance to help design and implement effective testing programs in schools. Testing provides an important layer of prevention, particularly in areas with substantial to high community transmission levels COVID-19 outbreaks or increasing trends in the school or surrounding community Ages of children served by K-12 schools and the associated social and behavioral factors that may affect risk of transmission and the feasibility of different prevention strategies Prevention Strategies CDC recommends universal indoor masking, physical distancing to the extent possible, and additional prevention strategies to protect students, teachers, and staff. Recommend screening testing for high-risk sports and extracurricular activities twice per week. CDC's Workers COVID-19 Vaccine Toolkit is also available to help employers educate their workers about COVID-19 vaccines, raise awareness about vaccination benefits, and address common questions and concerns. Federal and state disability laws may require an individualized approach to working with children and youth with disabilities and their families. Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP), Individualized Education Program (IEP), or Section 504 plan is a school's responsibility to ensure that children is in an equitable manner that does not perpetuate academic, racial, or other tracking, as described in the U.S. Department of Education COVID-19 Handbook, Volume 1external icon. Low- and intermediate-risk sports Do not need to screen students participating in low- and intermediate-risk sports. 2. Recommend screening testing for low- and intermediate-risk sports at least once per week. Discuss the possibility of reasonable accommodationexternal icon with workers who are unable to wear or have difficulty wearing certain types of masks because of a disability. Ideally, specimens should be pooled at the laboratory rather than in the classroom. If the pooled test result is positive, each of the samples in the pool will need to be tested individually to determine which samples are positive. Remind everyone in the facility to wash hands frequently and assist young children with handwashing. During the COVID-19 pandemic, it is essential that parents keep children home if they are showing signs and symptoms of COVID-19 and get them promptly tested and notify the school if they test positive. They should wear a well-fitting mask when around others at home and in public for an additional 5 days. 3. Are you looking for School Leave Letter Format in MS word and pdf for various vacancies. The Workplace Vaccination Program has information for employers on recommended policies and practices for encouraging COVID-19 vaccination uptake among workers. High risk sports and activities Recommend screening testing for high-risk sports2 and extracurricular activities3 at least once per week. School Leave Letter Format 2022: A School Leave letter should be respectful, complete, and clear. Policies and procedures addressing issues related to workers at higher risk of serious illness should be made in consultation with occupational medicine and human resource professionals, keeping in mind Equal Employment Opportunity concerns and guidanceexternal icon. For more specific information about maintenance, use of ventilation equipment, actions to improve ventilation, and other ventilation considerations, refer to: Additional ventilation recommendations for different types of school buildings can be found in the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) schools and universities guidance documentpdf iconexternal icon. Please visit What School Nutrition Professionals Need to Know About COVID-19 for more guidance on mealtime and food service. Added language on safety and health protections for workers in K-12 schools. Due to increased and forceful exhalation that occurs during physical activity, some sports can put players, coaches, trainers, and others at increased risk for getting and spreading COVID-19. Updated to recommend universal indoor masking for all students, staff, teachers, and visitors to K-12 schools, regardless of vaccination status. School officials should notify, to the extent allowable by applicable privacy laws, teachers, staff, and families of students who were close contacts as soon as possible (within the same day if possible) after they are notified that someone in the school has tested positive. Contact Tracing in Combination with Quarantine Schools should continue to collaborate with state and local health departments, to the extent allowable by privacy laws and other applicable laws, to confidentially provide information about people diagnosed with or exposed to COVID-19. Cleaning and Disinfection In general, cleaning once a day is usually sufficient to remove potential virus that may be on surfaces. Each school district and school should have an Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) in place to protect students, teachers, staff, and families from the spread of COVID-19 and other emergencies. Teachers and staff Offer screening testing for teachers and staff4 at least once per week. HHS also has an On-site Vaccination Clinic Toolkitexternal icon to help community groups, employers, and other host organizations work directly with vaccine providers to set up vaccination clinics in locations that people know and trust. Learn more at ELC Reopening Schools: Support for Screening Testing to Reopen & Keep Schools Operating Safely Guidanceexternal icon. Differences in position and authority (i.e., workplace hierarchies), as well as employment and educational status, can affect a person's ability to make free decisions. A viral test tells a person if they have a current infection. People who had close contact with someone with COVID-19 should follow CDC recommendations to protect themselves and others. Hand sanitizers should be stored up, away, and out of sight of young children and should be used with adult supervision for children under 6 years of age. Clean frequently touched surfaces. Create notes beforehand: Gather your notes and think carefully before you begin to write. Schools should consider implementing screening testing of participants up to 24 hours before sporting, competition, or extracurricular events. School testing gives communities, schools, and families added assurance that schools can open and remain open safely for all students. To facilitate safe participation in sports, extracurricular activities, and other activities with elevated risk (such as activities that involve singing or shouting, band participation, and vigorous exercise that could lead to forceful or increased exhalation), schools should consider implementing screening testing for participants. See CDC's Post-vaccination Considerations for Workplaces, Recreational and Physical Education In general, people do not need to wear masks when outdoors (e.g., participating in outdoor play, recess, and physical education activities). Duration of time. Fully vaccinated people might choose to wear a mask in crowded outdoor settings, especially if they or someone in their household is immunocompromised. For example, with a low teacher, staff, or student vaccination rate, and without a screening testing program, schools might decide that they need to continue to maximize physical distancing or implement screening testing in addition to mask wearing. CDC's science brief on Transmission of SARS-CoV-2 in K-12 Schools and Early Care and Education Programs summarizes evidence on COVID-19 among children and adolescents and what is known about preventing transmission in schools and Early Care and Education programs. CDC provides guidance and information related to consent for COVID-19 testing among employees. Tools and resourceexternal icon from the U.S. Department of Education can be used by K-12 administrators to develop and update their EOP. If these elements are not in place, schools may consider referring students, teachers, and staff to community-based testing sitesexternal icon. Employers should provide a supportive work environment for workers coping with job stress, seeking to build resilience, and managing workplace fatigue. Clarified that to allow time for students to catch up with the latest recommendations and minimize disruption to in-person learning, schools may consider forgoing quarantine for students ages 12-17 years who completed their primary vaccine series but have not yet received all eligible booster shots. Students, teachers, and staff should stay home when they have signs of any infectious illness and be referred to their healthcare provider for testing and care. In general, the risk of COVID-19 transmission is lower when playing outdoors than in indoor settings. 6. Funds provided through the Elementary and Secondary Schools Emergency Relief Programs and the Governor's Emergency Education Relief Programs can support improvements to ventilation. For people who are only able to wear masks some of the time for the reasons above, prioritize having them wear masks during times when it is difficult to separate students and/or teachers and staff (e.g., while standing in line or during drop off and pick up). Consistent and Correct Mask Use When teachers, staff, and students consistently and correctly wear a mask, they protect others as well as themselves. Screening Testing Recommendations for K-12 Schools by Level of Community Transmission Low Transmission1 Blue Moderate Transmission Yellow Substantial Transmission Orange High Transmission Red Students Do not need to screen students. Offering vaccines on-site before, during, and after the school day and during summer months can potentially decrease barriers to getting vaccinated against COVID-19. National Institutes of Health RADx Initiativeexternal icon icon rapidly scales up testing across the country to enhance access to those most in need and provides a When to Testexternal icon impact calculator which illustrates how different mitigation strategies can minimize the spread of COVID-19. \*Exceptions can be made for the following categories of people: A person who cannot wear a mask, or cannot safely wear a mask, because of a disability as defined by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.). OPET provides no-cost testing to child care centers, K-12 schools, historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs), under-resourced communities, and congregate settings, such as homeless shelters, domestic violence and abuse shelters, non-federal correctional facilities, and other qualified sites. Screening testing more than once a week might be more effective at interrupting transmission. Prevention strategies in these activities remain important and should comply with school day policies and practices. For these reasons, health equity considerations related to the K-12 setting are a critical part of decision-making and have been considered in CDC's updated guidance for schools. Schools can use different screening testing strategies for lower-risk sports. Screening testing can be used to help evaluate and adjust prevention strategies and provide added protection for schools that are not able to provide optimal physical distance between students. It addresses the operational challenges and everyday realities of implementing a complex, logistical program in an easy-to-understand, practical guide. Testing Strategies Schools may consider conducting pooled testing for COVID-19. In the K-12 school setting, CDC recommends end isolation based on timing after symptom onset or positive test result (if asymptomatic). Updated recommendation for fully vaccinated people who have a known exposure to someone with suspected or confirmed COVID-19 to be tested 5-7 days after exposure, regardless of whether they have symptoms. The U.S. Department of Education's COVID-19 Resources for Schools, Students, and Familiesexternal icon provides up-to-date guidance and policies to support life-long learning while addressing challenges presented by COVID-19. Protocols for providing or referring to diagnostic testing for students, teachers, and staff who come to school with symptoms and for students, teachers, and staff following exposure to someone with COVID-19. If available, saliva tests and nasal tests that use a short swab may be more easily implemented and accepted in schools. They also employ people, and enable parents, guardians, and caregivers to work. Resources to Support School Screening Testing Programs CDC ELC Cooperative Agreement Reopening Schools Awardpdf icon provides \$10 billion to support COVID-19 screening testing in schools for ventilation, in-person learning. This can be done by opening multiple doors and windows (taking into consideration any safety concerns), using child-safe fans to increase the effectiveness of open windows, and making changes to the HVAC or air filtration systems. School administrators who have questions about FERPA or PPRA may contact the Department of Education's Student Privacy Policy Office (SPPPO)external icon. CDC's Operation Expanded Testing (OPET) program increases access to testing nationwide, especially for communities that have been disproportionately affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. For more information, visit Overview COVID-19 Isolation for K-12 Schools. Ventilation Improving ventilation is an important COVID-19 prevention strategy that can reduce the number of virus particles in the air. Schools should limit nonessential visitors, volunteers, and activities involving external groups or organizations, particularly in areas where there is moderate-to-high COVID-19 community transmission. Getting tested for COVID-19 when symptoms are compatible with COVID-19 will help with rapid contact tracing and prevent possible spread at schools, especially if key prevention strategies (masking and distancing) are not in use. In addition, school administrators should notify teachers, staff, families, and emergency contacts or legal guardians immediately of any case of COVID-19 while maintaining confidentiality in accordance with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA)external icon, the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)external icon, the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA)external icon and other applicable laws and regulations. Students should refrain from in-person learning, sports, and extracurricular activities when they have symptoms consistent with COVID-19 and should be tested. 1. Levels of community transmission defined as total new cases per 100,000 persons in the past 7 days (low, 0-9; moderate 10-49; substantial, 50-99, high, ≥100) and percentage of positive tests in the past 7 days (low,

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