COVID-19 - guidance for paediatric services

Health Policy team
This page provides advice, guidance and signposts to further resources, to support members working in paediatric services during the current remobilisation phase of the COVID-19 pandemic in the UK.

We will update this guidance on a regular basis as new data becomes available. We'll work with others to bring together the best available information. Advice and guidance should be used alongside local operational policies developed by your organisation.

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13 March 2020

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If you have any questions relating to this guidance, please contact us on health.policy@rcpch.ac.uk.
Infection prevention and control

National Guidance

UK-wide guidance on infection prevention and control for remobilisation of services has been issued jointly by the Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC), Public Health Wales (PHW), Public Health Agency (PHA) Northern Ireland, Health Protection Scotland (HPS)/National Services Scotland, Public Health England (PHE) and NHS England as official guidance.

Tonsillar examination - infection control implications

This guidance is produced by RCPCH and the British Paediatric Allergy Immunity & Infection Group.

Context

At the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, our priority was to keep ourselves and our colleagues safe while maintaining a pragmatic approach, and being mindful that PPE was potentially in limited supply.

We now believe that the guidance we previously offered which was full PPE can be adjusted whilst maintaining staff safety.

Guidance is available from PHE on the safe approach to taking a combined nose and throat swab for COVID-19 and we would recommend that this is followed for throat examination for all years, whilst allowing for an individual risk based assessment.

Clinical recommendations

- We recommend that the oropharynx of children should only be examined if essential.
- Following the NHS evidence base review, we now believe effective precautions can be taken by using droplet PPE (apron / gloves / surgical mask) with eye protection. This can be visor, goggles or safety spectacles.
- Visors must be available in primary care, children's assessment units and EDs and if reusable cleaned between patients.

Note: it is inappropriate to refer a child to secondary care solely for the purpose of a tonsillar examination.

Suspected tonsillitis in primary care or emergency departments
Where a diagnosis of tonsillitis is suspected on clinical history but it is decided by an individual risk assessment (for example, in an older but non-compliant child) the default remains not to examine the throat unless absolutely necessary.

If using the feverpain scoring system to decide if antibiotics are indicated (validated in children 3 years and older), we suggest that a pragmatic approach is adopted, and automatically starting with a score of 2 in lieu of an examination seems reasonable.

Antibiotics should be considered in children with a total feverpain score of 4 or 5 (we suggest children with a score of 3 or less receive safety netting advice alone).

Although this may lead to a small increase in antibiotic prescribing in specific circumstances, we feel that this is preferable to healthcare staff being unnecessary exposed to COVID-19. Antibiotics rarely confer a benefit in children under 3 years with tonsillitis and should only be prescribed in exceptional circumstances or if a diagnosis of scarlet fever is strongly considered.

Child friendly resources

There is a child-friendly poster explaining COVID-19, available to download at the bottom of this page, shared with permission and thanks to University Hospitals Southampton NHSFT.

There are child friendly printable ‘hello my name is’ badge templates available to download at the bottom of this page. These can be used to indicate the healthcare professionals name and role, making them identifiable while donning PPE.

You may need to contact relatives by phone to inform them of the death of an adult patient who was a parent or carer for children. Guidance from the University of Oxford on this topic is available to download at the bottom of this page. It includes advice on how to speak to the relative about informing the patient's children, and preparing for questions that children may have.

The Palliative Care Team at West Middlesex Hospital has a poster on compassionate phone communication during the COVID-19 outbreak.

Safeguarding, looked after children and vulnerable children processes in England, Wales and Northern Ireland

Key Considerations

Throughout these exceptional times, all professionals who look after children and young people, must continue to base their judgments on the best interests of the child or children that they are caring for. This fundamental of good paediatric practice is the constant that must not alter however much the circumstances change around us.

Paediatricians and other colleagues involved in safeguarding children, looked after children (LAC), adoption, child death and children with special education needs (SEN) work may be intermittently redeployed into providing acute lifesaving medical services or support of those services.

The result of this may be an intermittent reduction in paediatricians and other colleagues’ ability to contribute fully to the multi-agency processes and these problems will be mirrored by workforce and safety issues within partner agencies. Statutory processes related to LAC and adoption have been amended until 25 September 2020.
Paediatricians and other colleagues should ensure safeguarding arrangements are considered in the context of any future influx of young adults into children’s hospitals and wards. Every reasonable effort should be made to separate different age groups.

We always discourage admission of well children and young people to hospital because this is deemed to be a place of safety until suitable accommodation can be found, unless no other alternative arrangements can be made.

Key vulnerable children professionals should contribute to the discussions for contingency planning with regard to what will happen when parents, foster carers, connected carers and residential home workers become unwell and can’t look after children in their care.

Key vulnerable children professionals should contribute to discussions for contingency planning with regards to how food and medicines will be supplied to vulnerable children and families in households in self-isolation.

Public Health England has guidance on the provisions being made for vulnerable children and young people.

**Good practice for paediatricians**

- Designated and named professionals, or their equivalents, should meet with colleagues in social care and the police to discuss what the different levels of support may be, which are likely to vary in a step wise manner as local health resources change.
- Safeguarding assessments of children should take place face to face following appropriate risk assessment. Telephone or video conferencing facilities may still be utilised when face to face meetings are judged not to be necessary, and in some circumstances may be a preferable method of consultation, or may form part of the consultation.
- Paediatricians should wear correct PPE as per PHE guidance for examining children and in particular for examining the oropharynx. It is recommended that the oropharynx should only be examined if essential and this should be done following risk assessment using the appropriate precautions. You can read our full guidance on tonsillar examination and infection control implications.
- NHSE has requirements on how providers of community services can release capacity to support the COVID-19 preparedness and response. You can read guidance for LAC teams, safeguarding and sexual assault services (PDF). This document advises which services should currently be prioritised. However, given the current reducing rates of COVID-19 the vulnerable children’s workforce should be being redeployed back into their normal roles.
- CoramBAAF has guidance for the LAC sector on how to respond to the pandemic, including information on the provision of health aspects of fostering and adoption work. Lead agencies are working together to support operational aspects of LAC work and as guidance is developed this will be added to the Looked After Children webpage.
- Public Health England has updated the NHS entitlements: migrant health guide to state that no charge can be made to an overseas visitor for the diagnosis or treatment of COVID-19.
- Consent issues for vulnerable children can be complex. A guide to this by Nottingham Children’s Hospital is available to download at the bottom of the page.
- Children who are shielded, and those that are not, should still attend hospital for essential treatment as recommended by their clinical teams, following risk assessment. The need for this should be discussed with families and young people in a sensitive and reassuring manner. On occasion, non-compliance with treatment
recommendations may amount to significant neglect of medical needs and will require discussion with the local safeguarding team, particularly the Named Doctor for Safeguarding Children, and may meet threshold for referral to children’s social care.

**During any future localised lockdowns paediatricians and other colleagues must:**

- Treat injured children where there is no option but to admit to hospital. This group of children are likely to have already presented to emergency departments with fractures, burns and head injuries, etc.
- Face to face child protection medical assessments for all referrals as appropriate should go ahead, following risk assessment, in settings with appropriate PPE.
- Redeployment of staff within vulnerable children teams should be resisted during any future waves of infection.
- Attend to the essential health needs of sexually assaulted children in line with the Faculty of Forensic and Legal Medicine guidance on Sexual Assault Referral Centres (SARC) requests for Forensic Medical Examination.
- Continue to provide health based telephone advice to social care and the police about urgent child protection, LAC, adoption, and child death matters. This advice service may be arranged on a rota basis within existing health networks.
- Paediatricians and other colleagues should remain mindful of contextual safeguarding issues. This advice will be based on their best clinical judgement and on resources available at the time.

**Recovery**

Following the peak of the pandemic, paediatricians and other colleagues should:

- Be aware of a potential ‘second wave’ of COVID-19 infections, which could affect parts of the UK at different times and they must therefore operate flexibly.
- Include a strategy under recovery planning for how to catch up with routine health appointments and the likely increased demand for mental health services. This strategy should include encouraging parents to bring children and young people to all health appointments whether in the hospital or in the community.
- Identify resources needed and prioritisation to catch up with the increased work that will be required following lockdown.
- Prepare for a surge in child protection referrals whenever pupils begin returning to school and ensure a suitable out-reach plan is made for those that do not return, such as those shielding.
- Risk rating for whether LAC initial and review health assessments should be performed face to face at a later date, as currently almost all being performed by collation of health data remotely and should be categorised in terms of post lockdown priority. Similar processes are in place for adoption medical assessments and SEND health assessments.
- Advocate for additional resources to preserve the quality of services.
- Be mindful of the wellbeing of colleagues, develop a local strategy to identify and signpost to local pathways for access to support and wellbeing resources.
- RCPCH have published Reset, Restore and Recover, its principles to approach recovery planning for children’s health services in the wake of the pandemic.

The Royal College of Nursing, NHS England and the National Network of Designated
Healthcare Professionals (NNDHP) are supportive of the above guidance for professionals working in safeguarding and looked after children's areas of practice. We remind all concerned to ensure they also follow local operational policies developed by their organisation.

**Child protection, looked after children and vulnerable children processes in Scotland**

**Key considerations**

- Throughout these exceptional times, all professionals who look after children and young people, must continue to base their judgements on the best interests of the child or children that they are caring for. This fundamental of good paediatric practice is the constant that must not alter, however much the circumstances change around us.
- Paediatric child protection services should be seen as a critical service, that is adequately staffed and rotas maintained. This may mean that fewer child protection doctors cover the rotas in order to allow paediatricians with a range of skills to be deployed to other areas.
- Robust rotas of paediatricians with expertise in child protection need to be available to multi-agency colleagues to ensure medicals can still take place but IRD (initial referral discussion) and case conference is likely to be affected as workload increases and human resource depletes. Face to face medical assessments should proceed, if risk assessed as essential.
- The clinical leadership of the lead paediatrician in child protection should be protected to ensure that clinical and multi-agency staff have appropriate clinical advice, but other strategic roles of this post will not be maintained during this period of crisis.
- Paediatricians and other colleagues should ensure safeguarding arrangements are considered in the context of any future influx of young adults into children's hospitals and wards. Every reasonable effort should be made to separate different age groups.
- We always discourage admission of well children and young people to hospital because this is deemed to be ‘a place of safety’ until suitable accommodation can be found, unless no other alternative arrangements can be made.?
- Key vulnerable children professionals should contribute to the discussions for contingency planning with regard to what will happen when parents, foster carers, connected carers and residential home workers become unwell and can’t look after children in their care.
- Key vulnerable children professionals should contribute to discussions for contingency planning with regards to how food and medicines will be supplied to vulnerable children and families in self-isolation.
- Scottish Government has [guidance on critical childcare for key workers](#) and [supplementary national guidance for child protection](#) during the COVID-19 outbreak.

**Good practice for paediatricians**

- Lead paediatricians for child protection and Paediatricians with a Special Interest in Child Protection, should meet with colleagues in social care and the police to discuss what the different levels of support may be, which are likely to vary in a step wise manner as local health resources change.
- Child protection assessments should take place face to face following appropriate risk
assessment. Telephone or video conferencing facilities may still be utilised when face to face meetings are judged not to be necessary, and in some circumstances may be a preferable method of consultation, or may form part of the consultation.

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- NHS Inform has changed its guidance to state that no charge can be made to an overseas visitor for the diagnosis or treatment of COVID-19.
- Children who are shielded, and those that are not, should still attend hospital for essential treatment as recommended by their clinical teams, following risk assessment. The need for this should be discussed with families and young people in a sensitive and reassuring manner. On occasion, non-compliance with treatment recommendations may amount to significant neglect of medical needs and will require discussion with the local safeguarding team, particularly the lead paediatricians for child protection, and may meet threshold for referral to children’s social care.

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- Advocate for additional resources to preserve the quality of services.
- Be mindful of the wellbeing of colleagues, develop a local strategy to identify and signpost to local pathways for access to support and wellbeing resources.
- RCPCH have published *Reset, Restore and Recover*, its principles to approach recovery planning for children’s health services in the wake of the pandemic.

We would like to remind all concerned to ensure they also follow local operational polices developed by their organisation.

**Clinical advice on COVID-19**

**Children and young people who are clinically extremely vulnerable to COVID-19 infection**

The College has worked with specialty groups to develop guidance on those paediatric patient groups who are clinically extremely vulnerable and at very high risk of severe illness from coming into contact with COVID-19. The guidance identifies those children and young people most at risk.

**Pregnancy**

 guidance on caring for pregnant women with suspected or confirmed COVID-19 and their babies is published and available from the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists website.

**RCPCH statement on anti-inflammatory medicines and COVID-19**

Experts at the RCPCH have have produced a statement that recommends parents treat symptoms of fever or pain related to COVID-19 with either paracetamol or ibuprofen as there is currently insufficient evidence to establish a link between the use of ibuprofen and contracting or worsening of COVID-19.

**Paediatric settings**
Community settings

Alongside the British Association for Community Child Health (BACCH), we have developed operational and clinical guidance for community settings.

The operational guidance includes minimising potential exposure to COVID-19 for patient and practitioner while keeping patients safe, and the role of community care in supporting the NHS response to COVID-19 (England only). The clinical guidance includes the isolation of children from household members and other health professionals, and how to manage suspected cases in the clinic, educational settings and residential settings and during home visits.

Neonatal settings

The British Association of Perinatal Medicine (BAPM) have developed COVID-19: FAQs for neonatal settings.

Guidance on caring for pregnant women with suspected or confirmed COVID-19 and their babies is published and available from the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists website.

Acute settings

The COVID-19 guidance for acute settings developed in collaboration with the APEM, BPAIIG, BPRS and PCCS provides links to guidance and other resources to support members working in acute paediatric services during the current remobilisation phase of the COVID-19 pandemic in the UK.
Remote Consultations

This joint statement from the Young People’s Special Interest Group, RCPCH, Adolescent Health Group for RCGP, RCGP and the Association for Young People's Health outlines some of the issues that need to be considered when undertaking virtual consultations with young people.

Occupational health

- All staff should be aware of who to contact within their organisation if they develop COVID-19 compatible symptoms. Health professionals should seek advice from occupational health if they are pregnant or concerned that they are vulnerable to COVID-19.
- RCPCH guidance on planning paediatric staffing rotas provides a range of information about managing workforce issues through the pandemic.
- The College has also published a range of guidance and support on wellbeing.
- There is a range of information and guidance supporting NHS Occupational Health Teams through COVID-19 available from the NHS Health at Work Network.
- Public Health England has guidance on management of exposed healthcare workers and patients in healthcare settings.
- NHS Employers (part of the NHS Confederation) has guidance on supporting the physical and mental wellbeing of staff.

Further information

Clinical guidance

NICE guidance on COVID-19

NHS and public health guidance

- NHS England’s guidance for clinicians
- NI Public Health Agency information hub
- NHS Scotland advice
- Health Protection Scotland
- NHS Wales / Public Health Wales
Government COVID-19 information hubs

- UK Government
- Northern Ireland Government
- Scottish Government
- Welsh Government

RCPCH COVID – 19 guidance

The full suite of RCPCH COVID-19 guidance is available [here](#).

Key guidance and principles not mentioned elsewhere in this document are:

- Reset, Restore, Recover RCPCH Principles for Recovery
- Talking to children and families about returning to school – guiding principles
- Research Evidence summaries
- Summaries of key findings of children and young people views
- COVID-19 resources for parents and carers

Latest updates on this page

Updates in this version (2 December 2020)

- Information updated to reflect the current remobilisation phase of the COVID-19 pandemic in the UK

Update in version (24 September)

- Tonsillar examination: Clinical recommendations - 'droplet PPE (gown / gloves / surgical mask)' amended to 'droplet PPE (apron / gloves / surgical mask)'

Updates in version published 10 July:

- Tonsillar examination: updated advice on PPE.

If you need to know what updates occurred on days prior to those specified above, contact us on health.policy@rcpch.ac.uk.

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- **3.** Little P, Hobbs FDR, Moore M et al. Clinical score and rapid antigen detection test to guide antibiotic use for sore throats: randomised controlled trial of PRISM (primary care streptococcal management). 2013; 347: f5806

Downloads

COVID-19 child friendly poster 472.64 KB
Nottingham Children's Hospital guide to parental consent 831.38 KB