

SITUATION	TWOs - PRE-K	INFANT CENTER - TOTS
<p>Child who has had COVID within the last 90 days</p>	<p>If a child has had a positive COVID test within the past 90 days, they do NOT need to quarantine because of a direct exposure (including an ongoing exposure in their household) and may return to school. The Director must know about the positive test result BEFORE the child returns to school.</p>	<p>Same as for the TWOs – PRE-K.</p>
<p>COVID Positive Test</p>	<p>From the date of a positive test (when the specimen is collected), the child is out of school for 10 days. Day 0 is the day the child was tested. The child can return to school on day 11 (as long as not exhibiting COVID-19 symptoms).</p>	<p>Same as for the TWOs - PRE-K.</p>
<p>Isolated COVID Exposure and Exhibiting No Symptoms (including an exposure in the classroom)</p>	<p>After a child is exposed, they are out of school for a minimum of 5 days. The last date of exposure is considered day 0.</p> <p>On day 5 after the exposure, a child can be tested and return to school as early as day 6 (so long as asymptomatic) following receipt of a negative test. The test CANNOT be performed earlier than day 5. Test results accepted are: PCRs, rapid antigens, and molecular tests processed by a lab. At-home tests are not accepted.</p> <p>If a parent chooses to not test their child, the child can</p>	<p>The last date of exposure is considered day 0. From that date, the child must be out of school for 10 days. The child can return on day 11 after the last date of exposure.</p>

	return to school on day 11.	
Ongoing COVID Exposure in the Child’s Household Where Child Has NOT Tested Positive and and Exhibiting Symptoms	<p>The last date of exposure is considered the date of the last positive test in a household (<i>i.e.</i>, if a child’s sibling tests positive on Monday and the parent tests positive on Wednesday, the last date of exposure is Wednesday). That is day 0.</p> <p>As early as day 5 after the last date of exposure, the child can be tested, and if the test is negative, may return to school on day 11. The test CANNOT be performed earlier than day 5. Test results accepted are: PCRs, rapid antigens, and molecular tests processed by a lab. At-home tests are not accepted.</p> <p>If a parent chooses not to test their child, the child must remain out of school for 15 days after the last date of exposure.</p>	Same as for the TWOs - PRE-K.

How do we determine what “Day 0” is?

We rely on guidance from the CDC and Temple Sinai’s medical professionals. Please refer to the CDC’s guidance here: [COVID-19 Guidance for Operating Early Care and Education/Child Care Programs \(cdc.gov\)](https://www.cdc.gov/oc/2022/schools/operating-early-care-and-education-child-care-programs) which was updated as of January 28, 2022.

Resources for lab tests:

We recognize that at times, it has been challenging to obtain a COVID test. In addition to families’ pediatricians and chain pharmacies like CVS, below are some places where Preschool families have successfully obtained tests in a more timely manner:

- CHOP:** [MyCHOP - COVID-19 Triage](#)
- Eric’s RX Shoppe:** [Eric's RX Shoppe | Horsham Pharmacy | US Local Pharmacy \(ericrx.com\)](#)
- 15toKnow:** [15-minute COVID-19 PCR Test - 15toKnow - 15toKnow](#)

Why can't I use a home test?

The Office of Child Development and Early Learning (OCDEL) governs many of our policies and procedures, including how the Preschool manages COVID cases. OCDEL advises preschools and daycare centers not to accept at-home tests as proof of a negative result due to their higher rate of false negative results. However they can be used as proof for reporting a positive result since false positive results from at-home tests are very rare. This issue has also been discussed extensively at our numerous medical committee meetings, and our advising doctors agree with OCDEL's policy. However, being mindful of the long wait times to get PCR results, we do allow rapid antigen tests which can be obtained from many pharmacies, urgent care centers, and 15toKnow.

Are you still requiring masks?

Yes. OCDEL, the Montgomery County Office of Public Health, and the CDC continue to require or strongly recommend that all individuals in child care centers over the age of 2 wear masks when not eating, drinking, or napping, and our Medical Committee vehemently agrees with this guidance. As the vast majority of the children in the Preschool cannot yet be vaccinated, masking is crucial to help stop the potential spread of COVID in our community. Moreover, consistent masking will help keep classes from closing and allow children to return to school earlier than they would otherwise be able to under OCDEL and CDC guidance. (This is precisely why there are different standards for children in our youngest, unmasked classes and for children in our older, masked classes.)