

Norovirus: A School's Guide

Introduction

Norovirus, also known as the Winter vomiting bug, is a virus which affects the gut – it causes self-limiting, highly infectious gastroenteritis, which typically lasts for a day or two, but in some cases, can last up to a week. It is not a serious health issue in healthy people, but it can be very disruptive in schools due to its highly contagious nature.

This guidance document outlines the symptoms of Norovirus, alongside advice on what to do if staff or pupils within the school contract it.

Symptoms

Norovirus is highly contagious – it is particularly prevalent in schools and nurseries as the virus can survive for several days on surfaces or objects.

Symptoms can be a combination of any of the following:

- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Abdominal pain
- Diarrhoea

It is sometimes associated with a flu-like illness, e.g. aching joints and limbs.

How is it spread?

The virus is spread from the vomit or faeces of an affected person and may be transmitted to others in the following ways:

Droplets

- Droplets are formed following vomiting which is often violent and projectile in nature, sometimes without warning
- Diarrhoea is less of a risk for droplet spread if it is contained in the toilet

Environment

- The environment becomes contaminated via the hands, or from the setting droplets of vomit. Droplets land on surfaces and are easily transferable via hands to mouth

Food

- Eating food that has been contaminated by an infected person, either directly (droplets), or indirectly (contaminated hands), also poses a risk of infection

What should you do — pupils

- Pupils who become ill during the day should be sent home as soon as possible
- If the pupil cannot go home, they should be kept away from other pupils if possible
- Parents should be informed verbally that the pupil should remain off for at least 48 hours from the last symptom
- Parents should consult with their GP on whether they should submit a stool specimen from their child

Treatment

To treat the symptoms of Norovirus, the NHS recommends the following for children, young people and adults (these should be communicated to all parents):

- Ensure they drink plenty of water to avoid dehydration
- Give them paracetamol for any fever, aches and pains
- Ensure they get plenty of rest
- If they feel like eating, give them easy to digest foods, such as bread or brown rice
- Stay at home – there is nothing the GP can prescribe for sickness and diarrhoea, although your local chemist may be able to provide rehydration solutions
- Contact your GP or call NHS 111 to seek advice if the symptoms last longer than a few days, or visit [nhs.uk/norovirus](https://www.nhs.uk/norovirus) for more information

Seek medical advice if your child:

- Has passed six or more watery stools in the past 24 hours, or has vomited three times or more in the past 24 hours
- Is less responsive, feverish, or has pale or mottled skin
- Has symptoms of severe dehydration, such as persistent dizziness, only passing small amounts of urine, or reduced consciousness
- Has bloody diarrhoea
- Has a serious underlying condition, such as kidney disease, and has diarrhoea and vomiting
- Has displayed symptoms for longer than a few days

Prevention

Norovirus is extremely contagious and easily spread – you can catch it simply by touching a contaminated surface or object.

School staff and parents can help prevent the spread of the virus by:

- Washing hands frequently with household soap, and encouraging children to do the same – especially after going to the toilet, before eating and before handling food
- Ensuring any infected child is not sharing things such as toys, food, blankets, etc.
- Keeping any child with Norovirus symptoms home from school and away from other children where possible – children with the virus should also avoid contact with vulnerable adults, such as elderly relatives
- Ensuring all children and adults are encouraged to cover their mouth and nose with a disposable tissue and to wash hands after using or disposing of tissues
- Ensuring all spillages of faeces and vomit are cleaned up immediately, wearing personal protective equipment (PPE), such as disposable gloves and plastic aprons, and in line with the school's **Bodily Fluid Hygiene Policy**.