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**INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

WS/T 772-2020

**Technical Guidelines for Monitoring and Early Warning of
Symptoms of Infectious Diseases in Schools
(English Translation)**

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Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

Drafting organizations of this standard. Beijing Municipal Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Anhui Medical University, Beijing Haidian District Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Beijing Daxing District Center for Disease Control and Prevention.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the organization and management system for the monitoring and early warning of infectious disease symptoms in schools, the monitoring content, methods and information submission, and early warning indicators and handling.

This standard applies to all types of primary and secondary schools. Nursery and kindergarten institutions and ordinary colleges and universities can refer to the implementation, the school staff and staff infectious disease symptoms Monitoring can be implemented by reference.

2 Normative references

The following documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated reference documents, only the dated version applies to this document.

For undated references, the latest version (including all amendments) applies to this document.

GB 28932 Management Regulations for Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases in Primary and Secondary Schools

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

Syndromic surveillance of infectious diseases in school Systematically and continuously collect and analyze information about the symptoms of students who can indicate the prevalence of infectious diseases in schools before the clinical diagnosis is confirmed, so as to be based on this Conduct public health investigations.

Syndromic early warning of infectious diseases in school Summarize and determine the information in the school's infectious disease symptom monitoring, and deal with it in time when the specified indicators are reached, so as to detect and control early Epidemics of infectious diseases in schools.

Responsible person for syndromic surveillance of infectious disease diseases in class Full-time (part-time) school personnel who have been trained and qualified to monitor and report infectious disease symptoms in each class.

Morning/noon(evening) health check Every day, before the first class in the morning and afternoon, all students will be checked, recorded, and reported for diseases before the evening self-study.

A work reported.

4 Organizational management system

4.1

The school has established a leading group for infectious disease symptom monitoring and early warning work with the principal as the first responsible person, and is fully responsible for the school's infectious disease Status monitoring and early warning work.

4.2

In accordance with GB 28932, the school establishes a sound management system for the monitoring and early warning of various infectious diseases, and clarifies job responsibilities and working procedures.

Standardize the information reporting process.

4.3

The school clarifies the reporter of the epidemic situation of infectious diseases in the school and the reporter of the symptom monitoring of infectious diseases in the class. Reporters of school infectious disease epidemics follow GB Set 28932, the class teacher or class teacher shall be the class teacher or class teacher to monitor the symptoms of infectious diseases in the class. Reporters of school infectious disease epidemics are in class every semester Class-level infectious disease symptom monitoring reporters shall be trained and assessed, and only those who pass the assessment may undertake relevant tasks.

4.4

The school implements necessary prevention and control guarantees, including setting up temporary observation places, equipped with disinfection equipment and supplies, and personal protective equipment. Have Areas with conditions should establish an infectious disease symptom monitoring and early warning information system.

5.1 Content

5.1.1

Symptom monitoring of infectious diseases in schools includes morning and afternoon (evening) inspection, registration and tracking of absence due to illness, and full-day health observation.

5.1.2

Know whether students have fever, cough, headache, sore throat, parotid gland swelling, abdominal pain, diarrhea, vomiting, skin rash, dizziness, fatigue, Symptoms such as conjunctival hyperemia, as well as the time and location of the symptoms. The type of symptom monitoring can be increased or adjusted according to the epidemic situation of infectious diseases. among them.

--Fever. pyrogens directly act on the body temperature regulation center, body temperature center dysfunction or excessive heat production and heat dissipation caused by various reasons Decrease, causing the body temperature to rise above the normal range, generally judged as axillary body temperature $\geq 37.3^{\circ}\text{C}$;

--Cough. a common symptom of the respiratory tract, caused by inflammation, foreign body, physical or chemical irritation of the trachea, bronchial mucosa or pleura;

-Headache. pain in the area above the line of the brow arch, upper auricle, and extraoccipital protuberance;

-Sore throat. caused by pharyngeal diseases, it can also be the manifestation of pharyngeal organs or systemic diseases in the pharynx. Its manifestations are stinging, dull pain, Burning pain, dull pain, swelling pain, throbbing pain, etc., which may be paroxysmal or

persistent;

- Parotid gland swelling. under one or both earlobes, surface heating with tenderness, and local pain when opening or chewing;

- Abdominal pain. pain between the xiphoid process and the symphysis pubis. The nature of the pain includes colic, fullness, dull pain, dull pain, etc.;

- Diarrhea. The number of bowel movements per day is ≥ 3 times, accompanied by changes in stool characteristics such as loose stools, watery stools, bloody stools, pus and bloody stools;

- Vomiting. the reflex action to forcefully expel stomach contents from the mouth, often accompanied by nausea;

- Rash. abnormal skin color changes, surface bulging or blisters, etc., which may be accompanied by itching or pain;

- Dizziness. a collective term for feelings such as dizziness, swelling, lightheadedness, shaking in the brain, and vertigo;

- Weakness. Conscious fatigue, weakness of limbs, which cannot be relieved after rest or eating;

- Conjunctival hyperemia. redness of the white eyes, redness, swelling, heat, pain and other symptoms of conjunctival hyperemia.

5.2.1 Morning and afternoon (evening) inspection

5.2.1.1

Understand the reasons for student absences and master the list of students absent due to illness.

5.2.1.2

Check the mental state and health of all attending students, focusing on whether there is fever, cough, headache, sore throat, parotid gland swelling, Symptoms such as abdominal pain, diarrhea, vomiting, rash, dizziness, fatigue, conjunctival hyperemia, etc. occur. Refer to Appendix A for inspection methods.

5.2.1.3

Infrared thermometers can be used for temperature screening. When the forehead temperature is ≥ 36.8 °C, the student's axillary temperature should be re-measured with a mercury thermometer.

5.2.1.4

The reporter of class infectious disease symptom monitoring shall report the results of the morning examination before the second class in the morning, and the results of the