

事務連絡
令和4年2月9日

各都道府県各種学校主管課
日本インターナショナルスクール協議会 御中
在日ブラジル学校協議会

文部科学省大臣官房国際課

「学校で児童生徒等や教職員の新型コロナウイルスの感染が
確認された場合の対応ガイドライン」（英語仮訳版）について

この度、令和4年2月3月付け事務連絡により改めて周知しておりました「学校で児童生徒等や教職員の新型コロナウイルスの感染が確認された場合の対応ガイドライン」の英語仮訳版をお送りします。

また、同事務連絡によりお知らせしたオミクロン株に対応して同ガイドラインを運用するに当たっての留意事項についても、改めて下記の通りお知らせします。

今般の新型コロナウイルス感染症に際して必要な対応について適切に御判断いただくための参考資料としていただけますと幸いです。

各都道府県各種学校主管課におかれては、所轄の各種学校のうち外国人学校に対して周知くださいますようお願いいたします。

日本インターナショナルスクール協議会及び在日ブラジル学校協議会におかれては、加盟校に対して周知くださいますようお願いいたします。

記

以下の現行ガイドラインにおける対応についてそれぞれ以下のように取り扱うこと。

臨時休業の判断関係

(現行ガイドラインにおける対応)

[ガイドライン「3. <臨時休業の範囲や条件の例>」]

学校で感染者が発生した場合、濃厚接触者等の特定及びその検査結果が判明し全体像が把握できるまでの期間、及び校舎内の清掃消毒等に要する期間 全体として概ね数日～1週間程度、臨時休業を行うことが考えられる。



全体として概ね数日～5日程度 (土日祝日を含む。)

(現行ガイドラインにおける対応)

[ガイドライン「3.【学級閉鎖】」]

学級閉鎖の期間としては、5～7日程度を目安に、感染の把握状況、感染の拡大状況、児童生徒等への影響等を踏まえて判断する。



5日程度（土日祝日、全体像の把握等のために行った臨時休業の期間を含む。）（その場合においても、当該学級について、未診断の風邪等の症状を有する者や濃厚接触者を対象としたものを含めた適切な疫学調査が実施され、濃厚接触者等の特定やその検査の陰性が確認できた場合等には、当該期間を短縮することが考えられる。）

(現行ガイドラインにおける対応)

(学校で感染者が発生した場合、全体像の把握等のために臨時休業を行った後、保健所業務のひっ迫により積極的疫学調査の実施が遅延したり、十分に行えなくなった場合の学校の再開について、特段記載がなかった。)



学校医等と相談し、臨時休業を開始してから5日後程度（土日祝日を含む。）を目安として再開することが考えられる。（その際、発熱等の風邪の症状がある者については自宅で休養すること、健康状態の把握その他の感染症対策を一層徹底しながら、慎重に再開する。）

濃厚接触者等の特定関係

(現行ガイドラインにおける対応)

[ガイドライン「2. 濃厚接触者等の特定について」]

学校で感染者が発生した場合、保健所が示す一定の基準に基づく濃厚接触者やその周辺の検査対象となる者の特定のため、ガイドラインに示す基準を参考に濃厚接触者等の候補者リストの作成に協力する。



感染者周辺の検査対象となる者の候補の特定については、積極的疫学調査の実施が遅延したり十分に行えなくなったりする場合があることを踏まえ、特に地域の実情に応じてガイドラインによらない柔軟な対応を行うことが考えられる。

(本件連絡先)

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(Tentative translation)

International Affairs Division, Minister's Secretariat
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT)

February 9, 2022

Attn: Prefectural miscellaneous category school departments,
Japan Council of International Schools (JCIS),
Association of Brazilian Schools in Japan (AEBJ)

Tentative English translation of the "Guidelines for Countermeasures in the Case When COVID-19 Infection of Students, Teachers or Staff is Confirmed at the Schools"

We have prepared a tentative English translation of the "Guidelines for Countermeasures in the Case When COVID-19 Infection of Students, Teachers or Staff is Confirmed at the Schools", which was announced in the notification dated February 3, 2022.

Also, we reiterate the following points to adapt the Guidelines to countermeasures against the Omicron variant announced in the notification mentioned above.

We kindly share this with you because it could be utilized as a reference for your consideration about your response to COVID-19.

To Prefectural miscellaneous school departments: please send this notification to miscellaneous schools for foreign students under your jurisdiction.

To JCIS and AEBJ: please send this notification to members of your council or association.

Each of the following points under the current Guidelines should be handled as follows:

Decisions on temporary closure

(Responses under the current Guidelines)

[“3. <Examples of the scope and conditions of temporary closure>”in the Guidelines]

If a person tests positive for COVID-19 in a school, it may be necessary to take the temporary closure for the period until close contacts have been identified, their test results have been ascertained, and the grasp of the whole picture has been obtained, and then cleaning and disinfecting the school facilities are completed (in general, a few days to a week in total).



In general, from a few days to 5 days in total (including Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays)

(Responses under the current Guidelines)

[“3. [Class closure]” in the Guidelines]The period of the class closure should be determined with approximately 5 to 7 days, based on the situation of monitoring of the infection, the extent of the infection spread, the impact on students and other factors.



The period of class closure should be approximately five days (including Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, and the period of the temporary school closure for ascertaining the overall situation.) (It may be possible to shorten the closure period in cases which an appropriate epidemiological survey have been conducted, including those targeting persons with undiagnosed cold or other symptoms and close contacts, and the close contacts, etc. have been identified and negative test results for them have been confirmed.)

(Responses under the current Guidelines)

(There were no specific guidelines for the reopening of the school in the event that if an infection arises at a school, an active epidemiological investigation is delayed or not sufficiently carried out due to the tight workload of the relevant public health center after the temporary closure to ascertain the overall situation.)



Based on the consultation with the school doctor, etc, it may be possible to reopen the school approximately 5 days after the start of the school closure (including Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays). (The reopening should be done with caution while thoroughly carrying out stay at home of persons with cold-like symptoms such as fever, monitoring their health condition, and other infection countermeasures.)

[Identifying close contacts, etc.]

[“2. [Identifying close contacts, etc.]”in the Guidelines]

If a case a COVID infection is confirmed at the school, it is necessary for the school to cooperate in preparing a list of the possible close contacts, etc. based on the standards specified in the Guidelines in order to identify close contacts and those persons in their vicinity subject to testing in accordance with certain standards indicated by the relevant public health center.



In regards to identifying possible persons subject to testing in the vicinity of persons testing positive, especially in a situation where an active epidemiological investigation was delayed or not sufficiently carried out, it may be possible to respond flexibly without adhering strictly to the Guidelines in accordance particularly with the current situation in the community.

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(Tentative translation)

Guidelines for Countermeasures in the Case Where COVID-19 Infection of Students, Teachers or Staff is Confirmed at the Schools (First Edition)

When a case of COVID-19 is confirmed among students, teachers or staff at a school, in order for the school to be able to respond promptly in light of the situation of infection in the area and the volume of work of the public health center, it is important for the school and public health center to cooperate during normal times and to consent to an initial response system in place in advance.

These Guidelines summarize the way of thinking in identifying close contacts, etc. in a school and making decisions on temporary closure, especially under circumstances where the area is designated subject to the declaration of a state of emergency. For the schools and the establisher of school, please refer to these Guidelines so as to respond according to the situation of infection in the area.

These Guidelines are envisaged to be helpful in areas where there are no existing standards like the ones indicated in these Guidelines, or when the school establisher and the public health center need to discuss the response again when someone at the school tests positive for COVID-19, and if there are already similar standards in your area, you may follow them.

In addition, for specific procedures for cooperation in identifying close contacts, etc., please refer to the “Cooperation to identify close contacts in infection spreading areas” (notification dated June 17, 2021).

1. Responses when a case of COVID-19 is confirmed at a school

When a case of COVID-19 is confirmed among students, teachers or staff at a school, if the person testing positive is a student, the principal should take measures to ensure that the student stays off school, whereas if the person testing positive is a teacher or staff member, such person should take sick leave or work from home, and should not be made to go to work by reason of an exemption from the obligation to fulfill their work duties.

In addition, the same measures should be taken if a student, teacher or staff member

is determined to be a close contact.

2. Identifying close contacts, etc.

When a case of COVID-19 is confirmed among students, teachers or staff, the public health center usually conducts an interview to look into the movements of the person testing positive and conducts an investigation to identify close contacts. However, with regard to schools in areas subject to the declaration of a state of emergency or Priority Preventative Measure, in order to identify close contacts and persons in their vicinity subject to testing (hereinafter referred to as “close contacts, etc.”) based on certain standards indicated by the relevant public health center, it may be necessary for the school to cooperate in preparing a list of possible close contacts, etc. Schools, boards of education, etc. should consult as much as possible with the public health management department and other related organizations in advance about the system for cooperation with the public health center.

<Possible close contacts, etc.>

The range of possible close contacts, etc. within schools is considered to be students, teachers and staff who come under either of the following (1) or (2) during the contagious period of the person testing positive (the period from 2 days before symptom onset (in the case of asymptomatic people, 2 days before the sample collection date relating to the positive result) up to the date meeting the criteria of discharge or cancellation of medical treatment) up until the date when the person testing positive is hospitalized or starts designated facility treatment or home treatment.

(1) Possible close contacts

- Any person who lives with the person testing positive (including those who live in the same room as the person testing positive in a dormitory, etc.) or who was in close contact for an extended period of time
- Any person who was taking care of the person testing positive without using proper infection prevention measures

- Any person who is highly likely to have come into direct contact with the droplets (sneezing, coughing, saliva, etc.) of the person testing positive (if a conversation took place within 1 meter without either person wearing a mask, they may be close contacts regardless of the length of time of the conversation.)
- Any person who has been in contact with the person testing positive for 15 minutes or more (for example, those who have been talking to the person testing positive) within arm's length (1 meter as a guide) without necessary infection prevention measures (*).

* For necessary infection prevention measures, check not only whether the person was wearing a mask, but also whether the person was wearing the mask in an inappropriate manner such as wearing the mask exposing the nose or on the chin.

(2) Possible people subject to testing in the vicinity of a close contact

- Any person who has been physically close to the person testing positive or who has had a high frequency of contact even if they were physically far away (students in the same class as the person testing positive)
- Any person who participated jointly in activities where they spoke or sang loudly, or engaged in exercise causing heavy exhalation (students engaging in the same club activities as the person testing positive)
- Any person who in their everyday life shares a place such as an eating area or bathroom with the person testing positive (students living in the same dormitory as the person testing positive)
- Otherwise, any person who came into contact with the person testing positive in an environment where infection control was inadequate, etc.

* If it is difficult to promptly identify the possible persons in (1) and (2) above in a school, even if only one person tests positive, in principle, depending on the situation of infection, it is possible for all of the people in the class to which the person testing positive belongs to be subject to testing.

3. Measures for students to stay off school and decisions on temporary closure

In the event of there being the person testing positive at a school, the need to temporarily close the school in whole or in part will usually be decided by the school's establisher based on an investigation by the public health center and the advice of the school doctor. However, it is appropriate for the school's establisher to consider in advance the scope and conditions for temporary closure and make them public in the areas subject to the declaration of a state of emergency or Priority Preventative Measures when there is a high likelihood that the infection has spread within the school.

<Examples of the scope and conditions of temporary closure>

If there is a possibility that the infection has spread in the school, such as when a person tests positive and was not infected at home, the school should make the person testing positive stay off school, and consult the school doctor, etc. to consider temporary closure as follows.

First, the school may need to be temporarily closed for the period until close contacts are identified, their test results are ascertained, and the grasp of the whole picture of the infection is obtained and then cleaning and disinfecting the school facilities are completed (in general, a few days to a week in total). It should be noted that the period from exposure to the onset of symptoms is often 5 days but can be as long as 14 days, and when the infection becomes apparent, the spread of the infection may expand still further even if a temporary closure is implemented.

In addition, if through grasping the whole picture, it emerges that there is a possibility that the infection has spread, for the establisher such as the board of education, etc. please consider temporarily closing a particular class or grade, or the entire school as the next necessary measure.

[Class closure]

- If any of the following situations applies and there is a high likelihood that the infection has spread within the class, the class should be closed.
 - (1) When it is confirmed that multiple students in the same class have tested positive

- (2) If only one person has tested positive, but there are multiple people who have undiagnosed symptoms such as a cold
- (3) When one person has tested positive and there are multiple close contacts
- (4) Otherwise, if the establisher deems it to be necessary

(* However, the onset of symptoms of those who have not come to the school for 2 weeks or more is excluded.)

- The period of the class closure should be determined with approximately 5 to 7 days, based on the situation of monitoring of the infection, the extent of the infection spread, the impact on students and other factors.

[Grade closure]

- To implement the grade closure if there is a high possibility that the infection has spread within the school grade, such as closing multiple classes in the same grade.

[Temporary closure of the entire school]

- To implement the temporary closure of the entire school if there is a high possibility that the infection has spread within the school, such as closing multiple grades in the school.