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EDUCATION SYSTEM**

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ORGANIZATION OF WORK TO PROTECT THE HEALTH OF CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OF AGE DURING COVID 19

Karimbaev Sh.D., Mirkhamidova S.M.

Tashkent medical academy

Annotation: *The purpose of this review article is to objectively review the degree of knowledge of the problem of children's health in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, quarantine, self-isolation and other pandemic-related restrictions on the physical and mental health of children around the world. Issue a reasonable assessment of the published works of domestic and foreign researchers, draw logical conclusions from the research done.*

The search for literary sources was carried out using the bibliographic databases Web of Science, Scopus, DBLP, Medline. When selecting sources, we paid attention to experimental articles, literature reviews, the number of their citations over the past year.

Keywords: *COVID-19, children, hygiene, health, prevention.*

INTRODUCTION

All over the world, to prevent the spread of the SARS-CoV-2 virus that causes COVID-19, countries are taking a number of sanitary, epidemiological and social measures, including the closure of educational institutions. This annex discusses aspects related to the operation of educational institutions, including the reopening, closure and re-opening of work, as well as the measures that are necessary to take to reduce the risk of exposure of students and staff to COVID-19. The provisions of this document relate to educational institutions for children under the age of 18 and set out general principles and guidelines that can be applied not only to schools, but also to other institutions or activities related to schooling, such as extra-curricular activities and their places holding. This appendix supersedes the document published by the World Health Organization on May 10, 2020 under the title "Guidelines for the implementation of health measures in educational institutions in connection with the spread of COVID-19". This document was prepared with the participation of the Technical Advisory Group (TAG) of experts on COVID-19 prevention in educational institutions, as well as experts from WHO, UNICEF and UNESCO, who jointly reviewed the latest scientific evidence in preparation of these recommendations, which highlight issues of equity, resource costs and practical feasibility. The main

changes made in the preparation of this revision of the document relate to the decision-making regarding the opening/closing of schools in the context of COVID-19, based on a risk assessment, taking into account the intensity of the infection at the level of subnational civil divisions, aspects related to physical distancing and the use of masks in schools, taking into account the age categories of students, as well as comprehensive and multi-level measures to prevent the introduction of SARS-CoV-2 and its spread within the walls of educational institutions. This app is a practical guide to making the decisions needed to keep schools running as safely as possible during the COVID-19 pandemic for education leaders and educational staff. The main principle underlying all decisions should be the need to ensure the continuity of the educational process, which is essential for the overall well-being, health and safety of school-age children. However, all decisions will have consequences for children, parents or guardians, teachers and other categories of staff, as well as the local population and society as a whole. Readers are also advised to refer to WHO guidance on adapting response measures to the changing COVID-19 epidemiological environment, taking into account the need to manage the risk of a resurgence in incidence.

The following principles should guide the adoption of anti-epidemic measures to prevent or control the spread of the SARS-CoV-2 virus in schools:

- Ensuring continuous, as well as safe, sufficient and appropriate formal and social learning and development of children;
- minimizing the risk of SARS-CoV-2 infection of students, teachers and other categories of personnel directly in educational institutions, as well as within the framework of school-related activities;
- exclusion of the role of schools as a factor intensifying the spread of the SARS-CoV-2 virus among the population;
- Ensuring that school-based epidemic responses are integrated and supported as part of a broad set of community-based responses to epidemics.

COVID-19 Prevention and Control Measures

Physical distancing Physical distancing in educational institutions Physical distancing measures can be applied both at the individual (in and out of the classroom) and at the administrative group level (separation of students into small non-contiguous groups, separate school attendance schedule, rotation distance learning with attendance at school if possible, etc.).

Physical distancing between student groups

- Refuse to bring students from different grades and different age groups together in and out of classroom activities.
- Schools that are short on space or resources may consider alternative teaching methods to limit contact between classes. For example, a staggered school attendance schedule could be introduced in which each grade has its own start and end schedule.
- Class schedules for high school students may be changed to include first (morning), second (afternoon), and third (evening) shifts for faculty and students. Schools can also opt out of mass breaks, i.e. introduce rotational breaks and lunch breaks and provide different places for different classes.
- Consider increasing the number of teachers (or using volunteers) to reduce the number of students present in the classroom at the same time (if there are additional classrooms).
- Manage the flow of students during classes or when children arrive at or leave school; clear indication of entrances and exits, as well as directions of movement; Parents and guardians may be banned from entering the school.
- Educate students about the need not to gather in large groups or maintain physical distancing in line, when leaving school and during leisure time.

Hygiene and daily activities in educational institutions

Hygiene and sanitization measures to reduce the risk of spreading the virus include:

- Provide education to all students and school staff on COVID-19 prevention, including proper and frequent hand hygiene, respiratory etiquette, mask use (if recommended), recognizing the symptoms of COVID-19, and taking action if sick; disseminate up-to-date information as the epidemiological situation develops; stop the spread of rumors and misinformation through announcements and direct communication.
- Develop a schedule for handwashing, especially for primary school children, particularly when they arrive at school and at certain key times of the day, including before breakfast, lunch, afternoon tea, and before leaving school; Ensure sufficient soap and clean water or alcohol-based hand sanitizer is available at school entrances, throughout the school and, where possible, in classrooms; Ensure physical distancing in waiting areas in front of handwashing/hand sanitizing equipment using floor markings.
- Establish a schedule for regular daily cleaning of all areas, including toilets, ensuring that water, soap/detergents and disinfectants are

available); ensure that surfaces that are frequently touched by students and teachers, such as doorknobs, desks, toys, stationery, light switches, doorframes, play equipment, teaching aids, textbook and book covers, are cleaned and disinfected; establish checklists for cleaning staff to ensure that all hygiene procedures are performed daily, and ensure that cleaning/disinfection supplies and personal protective equipment are available for housekeeping staff.

- Assess measures that can be taken to reduce the risk of infection or direct physical contact between students in physical education, sports or other physical activity and play areas, recreation, showers, swimming pools, locker rooms, laboratories, computer classrooms, libraries, toilets and eating/dining areas.

- Increase the frequency of cleaning/sanitizing canteens, gyms, other sports facilities and locker rooms. Place hand sanitizers at entrances and exits, mark one-way student movement corridors in gym corridors, and limit the number of students using locker rooms at the same time; Post at the entrance to each room clear information about the maximum number of students that can be present in the room at the same time.

- Take measures to maintain respiratory hygiene, hand hygiene and physical distancing in vehicles such as school buses. Where possible, school buses should have windows open; students should be informed about the preventive measures that must be observed in transport on the way to and from school, including public transport.

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