Supporting students with Long- COVID

Long-COVID, also known as post-acute sequela of SARS-CoV-2 (PASC); post-acute COVID-19; chronic COVID, or the umbrella term post-COVID conditions; is defined as a wide range of symptoms and clinical findings **four or more weeks** after initial COVID-19 infection. Signs and symptoms are unexplained by an alternative diagnosis. Long-COVID occurs in both hospitalized and non-hospitalized patients; meaning that even if the student experienced a mild or asymptomatic COVID-19 infection, the symptoms of long-COVID could be significant. Signs and symptoms may be new, returning, or ongoing, and may include but are not limited to:

- Fatigue
- Headache
- Cognitive difficulties including "brain fog," lack of concentration, attention problems, difficulty processing information, and short-term memory issues
- Respiratory symptoms like chest tightness and shortness of breath

- Heart palpitations
- Joint or muscle pain
- Dizziness
- Orthostatic intolerance
- Gastrointestinal issues like diarrhea or stomach pain
- Mood/psychological symptoms
- Insomnia/sleep difficulties

Management strategies of long-COVID are similar to other chronic conditions with overlapping symptoms. This includes fatigue and post-exertional malaise of Myalgic Encephalomyelitis/Chronic Fatigue Syndrome (ME/CFS), lightheadedness and racing heart of Orthostatic Intolerance (OI) or Postural Orthostatic Tachycardia Syndrome (POTS), and the headaches and lingering cognitive symptoms of concussions or other brain injuries. It is important for the school nurse to be involved for the development of an Individualized Healthcare Plan (IHP), as necessary, to support the student's health and safety.

A student experiencing long-COVID or other conditions as a result of the acute infection are eligible for protections and supports under federal disability laws, including the American with Disabilities Act (ADA), the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (Section 504), and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). The disability may be new for the student or symptoms from a pre-existing disability could have worsened. The student may require new or different related services, specialized instruction, or reasonable modifications based on their current symptoms. The determinations for eligibility for IDEA or Section 504 will be made by the school team, including the school nurse, on an individual basis.

"Patients who have recovered from the COVID-19 virus are more likely to have long-term physical, cognitive and emotional effects that linger after recovery. Children who have recovered are no exception."

Helpful resources

Kennedy Krieger Institute Post-COVID-19 Rehabilitation Clinic kennedykrieger.org/patient-care/centers-andprograms/pediatric-post-covid-19-rehabilitation-clinic

Chen, E.Y., Morrow, A.K., Malone, L.A. (2023). Exploring the influence of pre-existing conditions and infection factors on pediatric long COVID symptoms and quality of life. *American Journal of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation*. doi: 10.1097/PHM.0000000002363

Malone, et al. (2022). Multi-disciplinary collaborative consensus guidance statement on the assessment and treatment of postacute sequelae of SARS-CoV-2 infection (PASC) in children and adolescents (2022). *Physical Medication & Rehabilitation*, 14(10). https://doi.org/10.1002/pmrj.12890

U.S. Department of Education Office for Civil Rights (OCR) and Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services (OSERS). (2021). sites.ed.gov/idea/files/ocr-factsheet-504-20210726.pdf

Kennedy Krieger Institute

Kennedy Krieger Institute's Specialized Health Needs Interagency Collaboration

The Specialized Health Needs Interagency Collaboration (SHNIC) program is a collaborative partnership between Kennedy Krieger Institute and the Maryland State of Department Education.

Educational planning

School plans should focus on conserving the student's energy and prioritizing demands within school. It is also important to recognize a student should have balance in all aspects of their life, including social and extra-curricular activities. Using a variety of school-based and educational considerations could support student success when returning to the classroom. A list of helpful suggestions may include, but are not limited to:

	Team meeting 504/IEP
Evaluation/Assessment	School based PT/OT/SLP
	Psychological evaluation
	Educational evaluation
	School nursing assessment
Scheduling	Staggered return to school
	 Blended learning (i.e., in-person, virtual, hybrid)
	Flexibility in scheduling
	 Adjusted school days (i.e., shortened, alternative)
	 Adjusted time in arrival/dismissal/transitions between class times
	Breaks, as needed
	Avoid busy or crowded transitions, entry/exit
Environment/Physical	 Preferential classroom location to reduce demands transitioning to different settings
	Use of quiet space
	Reduced volume activities, noise-cancelling headphones
	Adapted PE or reduced demands during physical activity
	Elevator privileges
	Prioritizing academic demands
Academic	 Identifying essential or shortening assignments
	Strategies for cognitive difficulties
	Increased test taking time
	Use of written instruction
	Use of checklist, agenda book
	Reduced or limited amount of homework
	Extra set of books
	Use of assistive technology
	Copies of teacher notes prior to instruction
	Positive reinforcement
Communication	Active listening, validation
	Distraction techniques
	 Identification of an academic point person to coordinate and manage missed schoolwork
	 Preferred staff member for daily check-ins (i.e., resource teacher, guidance counselor)
	 Continuing education with student's multidisciplinary team, healthcare providers, school
Staff training	 Continuing education with student's multidisciplinary team, heathcare providers, school health, administration, school staff
	 Emergency care plan (ECP) and/or emergency evacuation plan (EEP) staff training, as
	necessary





Scan QR code or visit <u>KennedyKrieger.org/HealthInformation</u> for more information.