

SuperKids Pediatrics Guidance on Mask Exemptions in Children and Adolescents

Medical experts agree that vaccines, face coverings and social distancing are essential to prevent the spread of COVID-19. As schools require children to wear masks, parents may have questions about medical conditions that make wearing a mask unsafe for children.

The following guidance regarding medical mask exemptions for children, are base in guidance created by the University of Vermont Children's Hospital, and reflects the consensus of the American Academy of Pediatrics, the CDC, and SuperKids Pediatrics. This guidance does not replace conversations between parents and their pediatrician about the risks and benefits of any individual children attending school in person during the pandemic.

Because most children who meet mask exemption's criteria for school attendance universally need IEPs to access their education, we believe that additional documentation from a SuperKids Pediatrics' provider is unnecessary in most cases. However, please discuss this with the student, family, pediatrician, school nurse and/or subspecialty team if you are uncertain after reading this statement.

General Mask Guidance:

- All children should wear a mask at school unless physical, developmental, or behavioral impairments make wearing a mask unsafe.
- Masks should not be worn by anyone who is having trouble breathing, is unconscious or incapacitated (they shouldn't be in a school either). If a student that wears a mask to attend school is unable to remove the mask on their own, s/he should be supervised by a caregiver who is able to immediately assist if needed. In this case, a letter from parents and/or pediatrician may help.

Some of the physical, developmental, and behavioral conditions that may make wearing a mask unsafe for children are very rare. They include the following:

- Developmental delays
- Limited physical mobility
- Severe autism
- Structural abnormalities of the head or neck, however, some of these children may be able to wear bandanna style coverings.

In most cases, a child who is unable to wear a mask safely for medical reasons should not attend a standard school program in person.

Guidance for specific conditions:

- Allergies. There is no medical reason known that allergies should prevent children from wearing masks. If a child is suffering from allergy-associated nasal congestion, over-the-counter or prescription steroid nasal sprays may provide relief.
- Anxiety. This is a difficult time for children who suffer from anxiety. Parents can support them by modeling appropriate mask wearing and providing factual, reality-based information about COVID19. For children with mask related anxiety or distress who are going to school, please refer to the additional

resources and information provided at the end of this document. We strongly recommend you schedule a Behavioral appointment with your pediatrician. Anxiety is not a medical reason for not wearing a mask, and your child's pediatrician can help support your child.

- Asthma. Children with asthma should not be exempt from wearing masks, nor should masks cause asthma symptoms. It is always important for children to follow their prescribed asthma action plan, including their maintenance medications. Masks should be removed if a child experiences active asthma symptoms. If the asthma symptoms prevent wearing a mask, then the family should see their pediatrician to work together to improve their asthma care plan.
- Communication Differences: Students who are deaf, deaf-blind, hard of hearing or speech impaired may require the use of face shields (instead of cloth facial coverings) to promote adequate communication to access their education.
- Cardiology. There are no cardiology conditions that make wearing a mask unsafe for children who are well enough to attend school.
- Developmental Pediatrics. Some children with limited physical and/or mental capacity may not be able to wear masks safely. Masks may agitate some children with autism, behavioral challenges or intellectual disability. However, with consistent positive reinforcement and gradual desensitization, most children can get used to wearing a mask. Support should be provided at school to continue to encourage students in this category to wear masks, without excluding them from school if they cannot.
- ENT. Children who have structural abnormalities of the head, neck or face may not be able to wear a traditional mask safely but may be able to use a bandanna-style mask. These may also be helpful for children with tracheostomies.
- Hematology/oncology. If cancer and blood disorder patients are well enough to attend school in person, they should wear masks.
- Neurology. There are no neurological conditions that make wearing a mask unsafe for children who are well enough to attend school.
- Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation. Some children with limited physical mobility may not be able to wear masks safely and/or require an individual to monitor their facial covering at all times.
- Pulmonology. There are no pulmonology conditions that make wearing a mask unsafe for children who are well enough to attend school.

We encourage our established patients that understand that they qualify based on above conditions to send SuperKids Pediatrics a message using your portal account. We believe that these criteria will limit the need for additional medical documentation.

Resources to help children adapt to the use of masks:

<https://www.healthychildren.org/English/health-issues/conditions/COVID-19/Pages/Cloth-Face-Coverings-for-Children-During-COVID-19.aspx>

<https://www.healthychildren.org/English/health-issues/conditions/COVID-19/Pages/Mask-Mythbusters.aspx>