

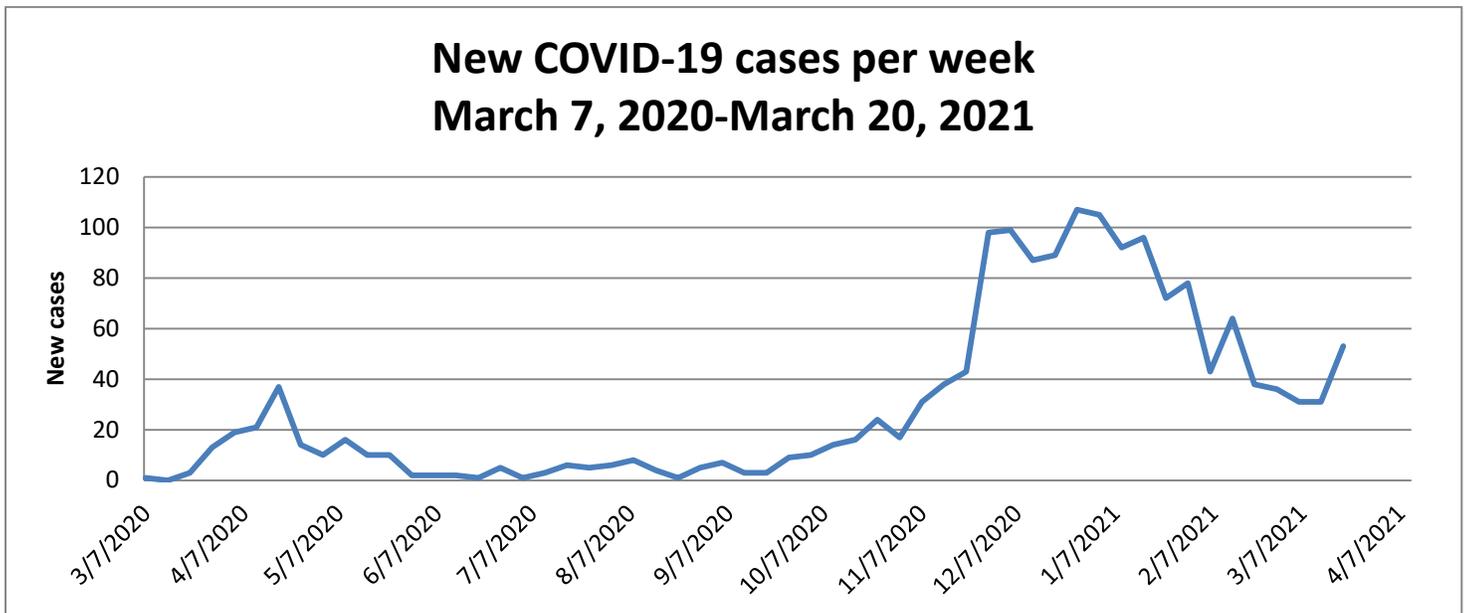
COMMUNITY UPDATE COVID-19

March 23, 2021:

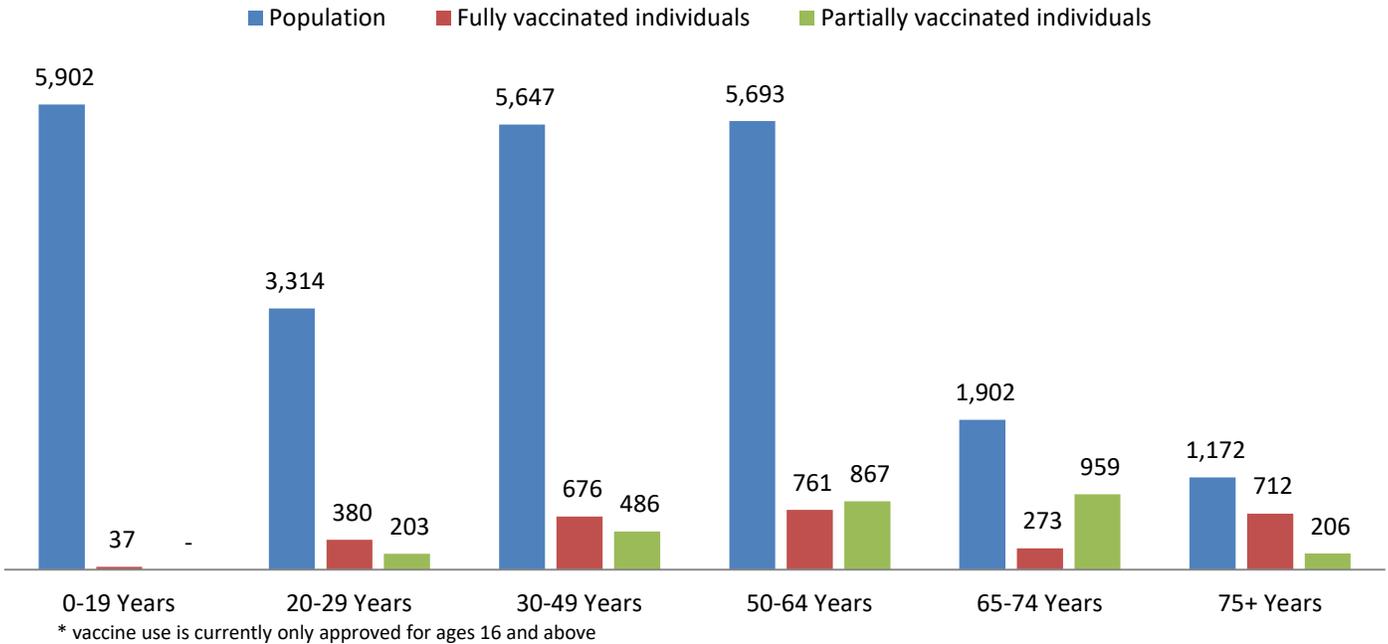
The Town of Mansfield continues its community update on our website with our up to date information and important tips for the public as it relates to the COVID-19 pandemic. For more complete information, please see the town [coronavirus webpage](#).

- **As of today, please see the below chart that represents our communities COVID-19 relates cases:**

<i>Mansfield Covid-19 Workflow</i>	#	
Positive COVID-19 under isolation	62	(updated 3/23 08:00)
Positive Cases recovered	1504	
Total tested positive since beginning:	1589	
Mansfield Community Designation Level	Yellow	Red-higher risk Yellow- moderate risk Green- lower risk
Covid-19 Related Deaths	23	Last Covid death in Mansfield 03/01/21



Vaccine Distribution in Mansfield as of March 18, 2021



- [COVID-19 in Children and Teens](#)

Children & teens can get COVID-19.

While fewer children have been sick with COVID-19 compared to adults, children can be infected with the virus that causes COVID-19, can get sick from COVID-19, and can spread the virus that causes COVID-19 to others. Children, like adults, who have COVID-19 but have no symptoms (“asymptomatic”) can still spread the virus to others.

Most children with COVID-19 have mild symptoms or have no symptoms at all. However, some children can get severely ill from COVID-19. They might require hospitalization, intensive care, or a ventilator to help them breathe. In rare cases, they might die.

CDC and partners are investigating a rare but serious medical condition associated with COVID-19 in children called Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in Children (MIS-C). We do not yet know what causes MIS-C and who is at increased risk for developing it. Learn more about [MIS-C](#).

Babies under 1 year old and children with certain underlying conditions may be more likely to have severe illness from COVID-19.

Babies under 1 year old might be more likely to have severe illness from COVID-19. Other children, regardless of age, with the following [underlying medical conditions](#) might also be at increased risk of severe illness compared to other children:

- Asthma or chronic lung disease
- Diabetes

- Genetic, neurologic, or metabolic conditions
- Obesity
- Sickle cell disease
- Heart disease since birth
- Immunosuppression (weakened immune system due to certain medical conditions or being on medications that weaken the immune system)
- Medical complexity (children with multiple chronic conditions that affect many parts of the body, or are dependent on technology and other significant supports for daily life)

This list does not include every underlying condition that might increase the risk for severe illness in children. As more information becomes available, CDC will continue to update and share information about risk for severe illness among children.

If your child has an underlying condition, make sure to discuss your child’s potential for getting very sick with their healthcare provider. Symptoms of COVID-19 are similar in adults and children and can look like symptoms of other common illnesses such as colds, strep throat, or allergies. The most common symptoms of COVID-19 in children are fever and cough, but children may have any of these signs or symptoms of COVID-19:

- | | |
|---|---|
| • Fever or chills | • Nausea or vomiting |
| • Cough | • Stomachache |
| • Nasal congestion or runny nose | • Tiredness |
| • New loss of taste or smell | • Headache |
| • Sore throat | • Muscle or body aches |
| • Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing | • Poor appetite or poor feeding, especially |
| • Diarrhea | |
| • in babies under 1 year old | |

Monitor your child for COVID-19 symptoms. Pay particular attention to:

- Fever (temperature 100.4 °F or higher)
- Sore throat
- New uncontrolled cough that causes difficulty breathing (for a child with chronic allergic/asthmatic cough, see if there is a change from their usual cough)
- Diarrhea, vomiting, or stomachache
- New onset of severe headache, especially with a fever

Keep track of who your child comes into close contact with

If your child or you were around someone who has COVID-19, someone from the health department may contact you for [contact tracing](#). Speak with them and follow their advice.

[Take steps](#) to protect your child if you are sick and slow the spread of COVID-19.

To learn more about how to protect yourself from the virus that causes COVID-19 visit the [How to Protect Yourself and Others](#) page.

Keep your child home and call their healthcare provider if your child gets sick

If your child has symptoms **and** may have been exposed to the virus that causes COVID-19 or has been in an area where the virus is spreading,

- Keep your child home
- Call your child's healthcare provider to discuss whether your child needs to be evaluated or tested for COVID-19. If you suspect that your child or someone they know has COVID-19 or has come into close contact with someone who has COVID-19, visit [Coronavirus self-checker](#). This online tool will help you decide when to seek testing or medical care for your child.
- [Protect yourself from COVID-19 while caring for your child](#)
- Notify your child's school that your child is sick. Also inform the school if your child has had a COVID-19 test and what the result is, if available.
- Review your child's school (or other childcare facility) policies related to when a child who has been sick can return
- Bring your child back to school or other in-person activities only after they can [safely be around others](#)

If your child is sick but a healthcare provider tells you that your child does not have COVID-19, your child may still need to stay home. Discuss this with your child's healthcare provider and review your child's school or childcare facility's policies to know when your child can return to school or other in-person activities.

In a medical emergency, call 911 or bring your child to the emergency department. Do not delay seeking emergency care for your child because you are worried about the spread of COVID-19. Emergency departments have infection prevention plans to protect you and your child from getting sick with COVID-19 if your child needs emergency care.

If your child is showing any of these emergency warning signs, seek emergency medical care immediately.

- Trouble breathing
- Pain or pressure in the chest that doesn't go away
- New confusion
- Can't wake up or stay awake when not tired
- Pale, gray, or blue-colored skin, lips, or nail beds, depending on skin tone

This list does not include all possible symptoms.

Call your child's healthcare provider for any other symptoms that are severe or concerning to you.

Additional Information

- To learn more about how to protect yourself from the virus that causes COVID-19 visit the [How to Protect Yourself and Others](#) page.
- To learn more about screening for COVID-19 in childcare and schools visit the [Screening K-12 Students for Symptoms of COVID-19](#) page.

- Visit the [Back to School Planning Checklist for Parents, Caregivers, and Guardians](#) for useful information on planning your child's return to school.

- **Vaccine Eligibility Timeline**

When can I get a **COVID-19** vaccine in MA?



PHASE ONE
In order of priority

- Clinical and non-clinical healthcare workers doing direct and COVID-facing care
- Long term care facilities, rest homes and assisted living facilities
- First responders (EMS, Fire, Police)
- Congregate care settings (including corrections and shelters)
- Home-based healthcare workers
- Healthcare workers doing non-COVID-facing care



PHASE TWO
In order of priority

- Individuals 75+
- Individuals 65+ and individuals with 2+ certain medical conditions (those that are at increased risk for severe illness)
- K-12 educators, K-12 school staff and child care workers
- **MARCH 22:** Individuals 60+ and workers in certain sectors (including transit, grocery, utility, food and agriculture, sanitation, public works and public health workers)
- **APRIL 5:** Individuals 55+ and individuals with one certain medical condition



PHASE THREE
APRIL 19: Individuals age 16+

December - February
Estimated timeframes

February - April

April 19th
Updated 3/17/2021

For more information on vaccine distribution visit [Mass.gov/COVIDvaccine](https://www.mass.gov/COVIDvaccine)



- **Eligible now:** Age 60 and older; [Certain workers](#) including restaurant or café workers, food meatpacking, beverage, agriculture, consumer goods, retail or food service workers, grocery and convenience store workers, food pantry workers or volunteers, medical supply chain workers, vaccine development workers, public works, water wastewater or utility workers, sanitation workers, public health workers, court system workers, and funeral directors and funeral workers.
- **Effective 4/5/21:** Age 55 and older; [People with 1 Certain Medical Condition](#)
- **Effective 4/19/21:** Individuals 16 and older

More details on all the COVID-19 vaccination phases can be found [here](#).

- **Steps to Get Your Vaccination**

Step 1: Check your eligibility below or [use our tool](#)

Step 2: Preregister for a mass vaccination location or find a location and schedule your appointment

There are different ways to find a vaccine appointment:

- Preregister at VaccineSignUp.mass.gov to be notified when it's your turn to schedule an appointment at one of **7 mass vaccination locations**: Fenway Park, Gillette Stadium, Reggie Lewis Center, DoubleTree Hotel in Danvers, Eastfield Mall in Springfield, Natick Mall and former Circuit City in Dartmouth.
- Use VaxFinder.mass.gov to search for appointments at pharmacies, health care providers, and other community locations

Massachusetts receives a limited supply of COVID-19 vaccine doses from the federal government each week. Due to high demand and very limited supply, it may take several weeks to schedule an appointment or to be notified that an appointment is available at mass vaccination locations.

[Pre-register for a COVID-19 Vaccine Appointment](#)

[Use Vaxfinder to book at other locations](#)

[Learn more about vaccination locations](#)

At this point, the Town does not have any vaccine for public distribution.

Step 3: [Prepare for your appointment](#)

Council on Aging staff is available to assist any vaccine-eligible seniors who need help navigating the scheduling process. Please call 508-261-7368.

- **More Vaccine Information**

Massachusetts vaccine information webpage:

- [Massachusetts COVID-19 vaccination data and updates](#)

- [Sign up for COVID-19 and vaccine alerts](#)
- [MA Vaccine Scheduling Resource Line](#)
- [COVID-19 Vaccine Frequently Asked Questions](#)

[CDC vaccine information webpages:](#)

- [Benefits of Getting a COVID-19 Vaccine](#)
- [How COVID-19 Vaccines Work](#)
- [Myths and Misconceptions about COVID-19 Vaccines](#)
- [Frequently Asked Questions about COVID-19 Vaccination](#)

- **New Travel Advisory**

All persons entering Massachusetts, including returning residents, are advised to quarantine for 10 days upon their arrival if they have been out of the state for 24 hours or more.

The advisory does not apply to anyone in the following categories:

- Anyone who is returning to Massachusetts after an absence of fewer than 24 hours.
- Travelers who have a negative COVID-19 test result that has been administered up to 72 hours prior to their arrival in Massachusetts.
- Workers who enter Massachusetts to perform critical infrastructure functions (as specified by the Federal Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency) while they are commuting to or from or while at work.
- Travelers who are fully vaccinated (i.e. who have received two doses of either the Moderna or Pfizer COVID-19 vaccines OR who have received a single dose of the Johnson & Johnson vaccine, 14 days or more ago and who do not have symptoms).

Travelers are additionally encouraged to consult and follow the [CDC's guidelines and requirements for travel](#).