



Guidance on Mask Exemptions in Children and Adolescents

Medical experts agree that COVID-19 vaccination, masks/cloth 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 for their pediatricians about medical conditions that make wearing a mask unsafe for children.

The following guidance regarding medical mask exemptions for children reflects the consensus of the American Academy of Pediatrics Nevada Chapter.

This guidance does not replace conversations between parents and their medical home about the risks and benefits of individual children attending school in person or using only remote learning during the pandemic.

Because most children who meet mask exemption criteria for school attendance universally need an Individualized Education Program (IEP) to access their education, we do not believe additional documentation from the medical home is necessary. However, please discuss this with the student, family, medical home, school nurse and/or subspecialty team if you are uncertain.

In most cases, a child who is unable to wear a mask safely for medical reasons should not attend school in person, especially in an outbreak setting or in a community with substantial or high transmission.¹

General Mask Guidance:

- All children should wear a mask at school unless physical, developmental or behavioral impairments make wearing a mask unsafe. **Typically, with consistent positive reinforcement and gradual desensitization, most children can get used to wearing a mask.**
- Masks should not be worn by anyone who is having trouble breathing, is unconscious or incapacitated. If a student desires a mask to attend school and 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.

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.

Guidance for specific conditions:

- **Allergies.** There is no medical reason 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 COVID-19.

¹ <https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#datatracker-home>

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. Anxiety is not a medical reason for not wearing a mask and your child's pediatrician can help provide support. Families who do not have a provider can find a pediatrician near them at <https://nevadaaap.org/families>. Your doctor can utilize the Nevada Pediatric Access Line (PAL) to find the right mental health resources and providers for 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 physician to work together to improve their asthma care.
- **Communication Differences.** Students who are deaf, deaf-blind, hard of hearing or speech impaired may require the use of face shields 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.

Additional Resources About Masks and COVID-19 (all are available in English and Spanish):

[Mask Mythbusters: Common Questions about Kids & Face Masks](#)

[Face Masks for Children During COVID-19](#)

[Youth Sports: A COVID-19 Safety Checklist](#)

[Do Masks Delay Speech and Language Development?](#)

[Mental Health During COVID-19: Signs Your Child May Need More Support](#)

[How to Practice Gratitude & Improve Your Family's Mental Health](#)

[General resource for anxiety related to the pandemic](#)

[American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry Anxiety Disorders Resource Center](#)