Return to Learn: guidance following a positive COVID-19 Symptom Screen (R1)

STOP

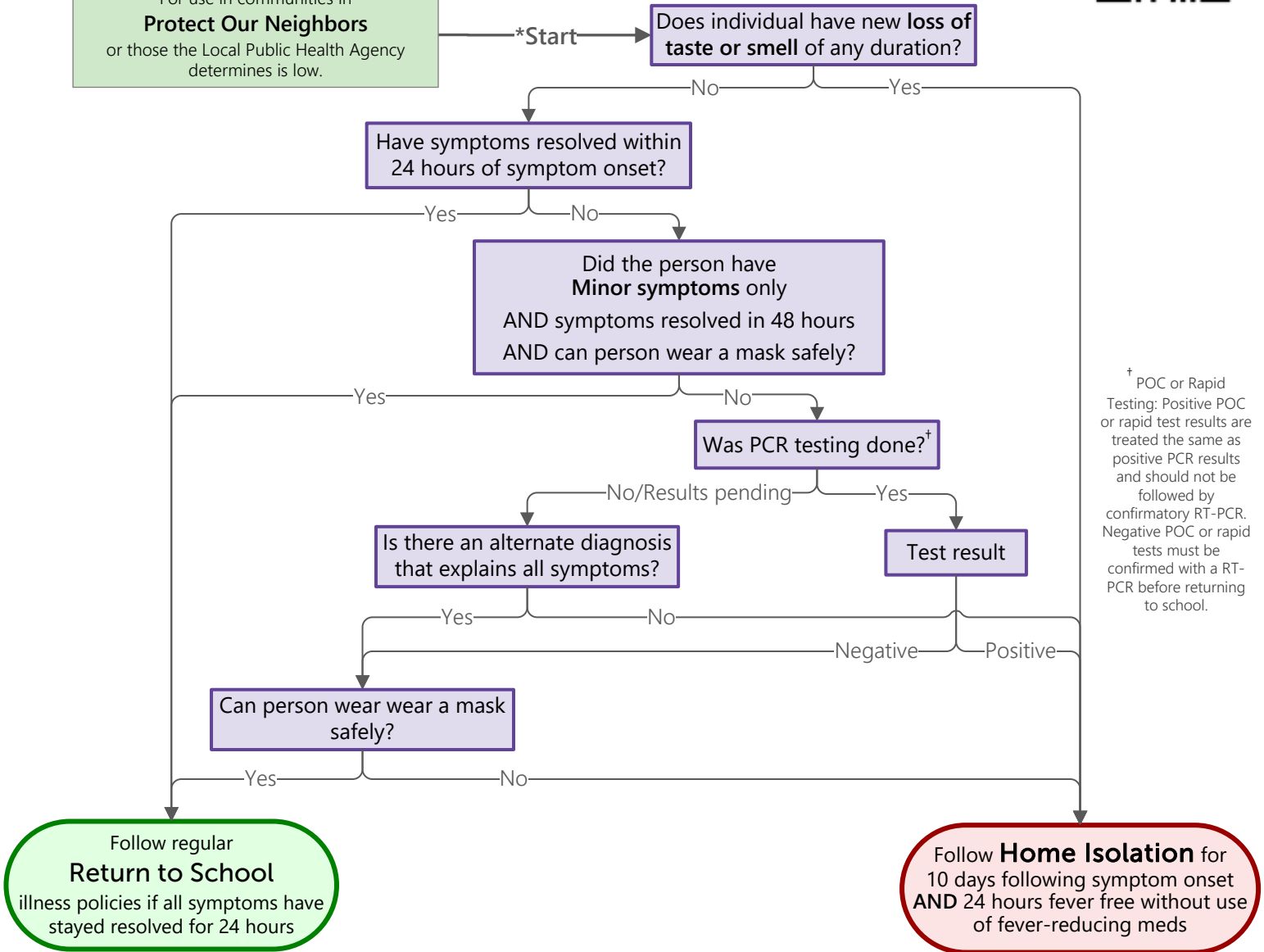**This decision tool is NOT intended for cases or close contacts of COVID-19.**
A confirmed COVID-19 case or close contact should follow public health isolation or quarantine instructions for return to school/work. *No test result can end an individual's isolation or quarantine period early.*

*All students/staff with symptoms of COVID-19 should be tested as soon as possible.

To request assistance or provide feedback:
https://tinyurl.com/COP12Feedback

SAFER AT HOME
LEVEL 1: CAUTIOUS
LEVEL 2: CONCERN
LEVEL 3: HIGH RISK
PROTECT OUR NEIGHBORS
STAY AT HOME
LEVEL

For use in communities in **Protect Our Neighbors** or those the Local Public Health Agency determines is low.

*Start →

Does individual have new loss of taste or smell of any duration?
— No / Yes —

Have symptoms resolved within 24 hours of symptom onset?
— Yes / No —

Did the person have Minor symptoms only AND symptoms resolved in 48 hours AND can person wear a mask safely?
— Yes / No —

Was PCR testing done?†
— No/Results pending / Yes —

Is there an alternate diagnosis that explains all symptoms?
— Yes / No —

Test result
— Negative / Positive —

Can person wear wear a mask safely?
— Yes / No —

† POC or Rapid Testing: Positive POC or rapid test results are treated the same as positive PCR results and should not be followed by confirmatory RT-PCR. Negative POC or rapid tests must be confirmed with a RT-PCR before returning to school.

Follow regular Return to School illness policies if all symptoms have stayed resolved for 24 hours

Follow Home Isolation for 10 days following symptom onset **AND** 24 hours fever free without use of fever-reducing meds

Critical Symptom	Major Symptoms	Minor Symptoms	
▪ Loss of taste or smell	▪ Feeling feverish, having chills, temperature of 100.4° F or greater ▪ New or worsening cough ▪ Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing	▪ Sore throat ▪ Runny nose or congestion ▪ Muscle or body aches	▪ Headache ▪ Fatigue ▪ Nausea, vomiting ▪ Diarrhea

[1] In the setting of low community transmission, the following are examples of alternate diagnoses that should be considered, if the clinician believes that they explain the reported symptoms. However, if the patient has 2 or more major criteria, fever and any major criteria, known contact with a person with known or suspected COVID-19, or new loss of taste/smell, COVID-19 PCR should be pursued regardless of alternative diagnosis.

▪ Positive laboratory test: influenza, streptococcal pharyngitis ("strep throat"), bacterial infection
▪ Clinical diagnosis: worsening of known illness (such as asthma or seasonal allergies) with clear link to underlying disease

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Return to Learn: guidance following a positive COVID-19 Symptom Screen (R2)

STOP

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A confirmed COVID-19 case or close contact should follow public health isolation or quarantine instructions for return to school/work. *No test result can end an individual's isolation or quarantine period early.*

*All students/staff with symptoms of COVID-19 should be tested as soon as possible.

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SAFER AT HOME
LEVEL 1: CAUTIOUS
LEVEL 2: CONCERN
LEVEL 3: HIGH RISK
PROTECT OUR NEIGHBORS
STAY AT HOME
LEVEL

For use in communities in

Safer At Home: Level 1 or 2

*Start

Does individual have new **loss of taste or smell** of any duration?

— No → Have symptoms resolved within 24 hours of symptom onset?

— Yes →

Have symptoms resolved within 24 hours of symptom onset?
— Yes →
— No → Did the person have **Minor symptoms** only AND symptoms resolved in 48 hours AND can person wear a mask safely?

Did the person have **Minor symptoms** only AND symptoms resolved in 48 hours AND can person wear a mask safely?
— Yes →
— No → Was PCR testing done?[†]

Was PCR testing done?[†]
— Yes → Test result
— No/Pending →

Test result
— Negative → Can person wear wear a mask safely?
— Positive →

Can person wear wear a mask safely?
— Yes →
— No →

† POC or Rapid Testing: Positive POC or rapid test results are treated the same as positive PCR results and should not be followed by confirmatory RT-PCR. Negative POC or rapid tests must be confirmed with a RT-PCR before returning to school.

Follow regular
Return to School
illness policies if all symptoms have stayed resolved for 24 hours

Follow **Home Isolation** for 10 days following symptom onset **AND** 24 hours fever free without use of fever-reducing meds

Critical Symptom	Major Symptoms	Minor Symptoms	
▪ Loss of taste or smell	▪ Feeling feverish, having chills, temperature of 100.4° F or greater ▪ New or worsening cough ▪ Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing	▪ Sore throat ▪ Runny nose or congestion ▪ Muscle or body aches ▪ Headache	▪ Fatigue ▪ Nausea, vomiting ▪ Diarrhea

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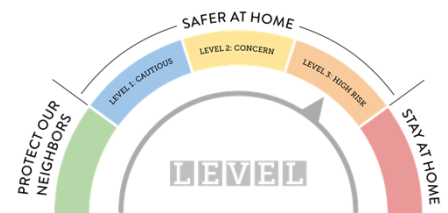# Return to Learn: guidance following a positive COVID-19 Symptom Screen (R3)

STOP

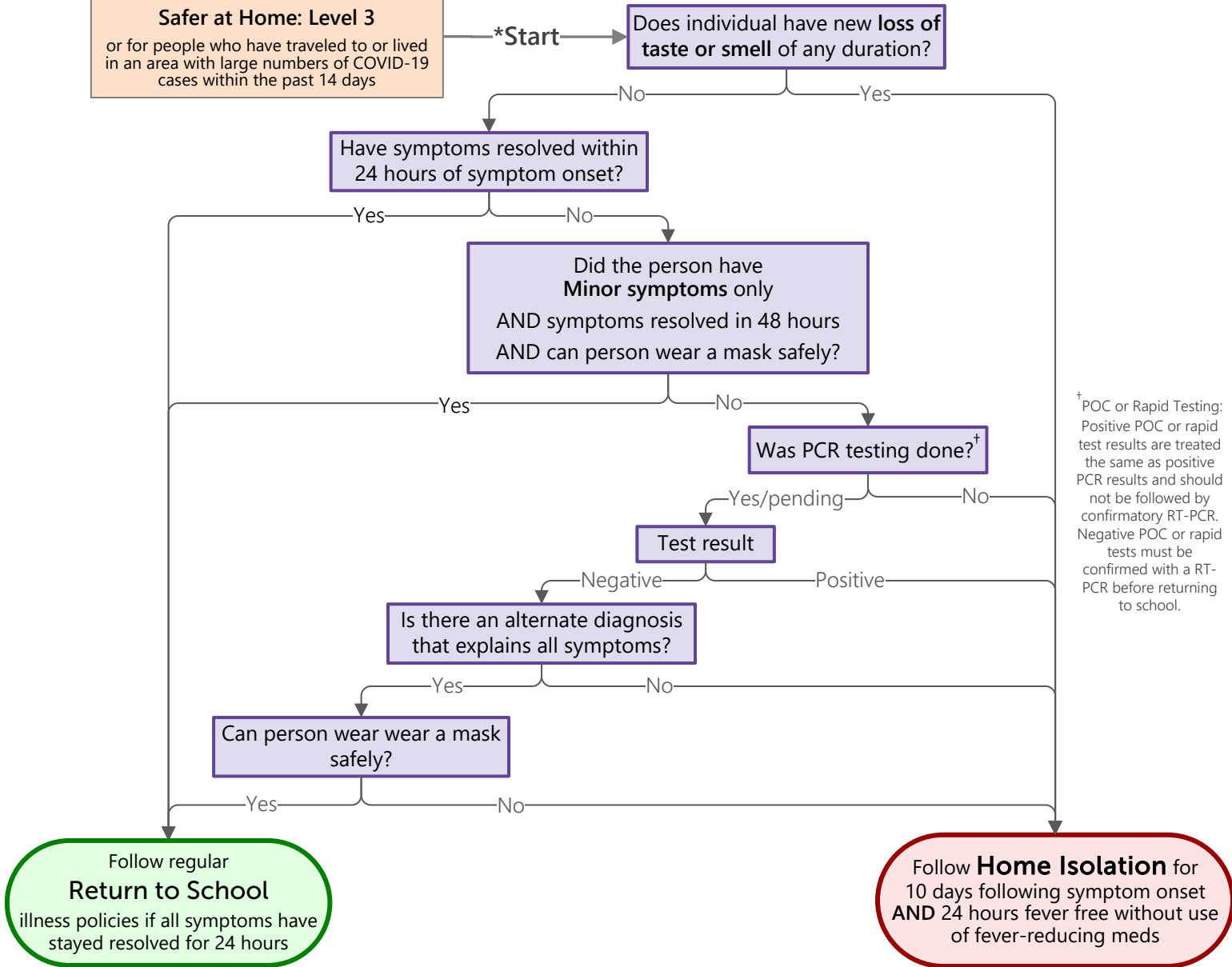**This decision tool is NOT intended for cases or close contacts of COVID-19.**
A confirmed COVID-19 case or close contact should follow public health isolation or quarantine instructions for return to school/work.
No test result can end an individual's isolation or quarantine period early.

*All students/staff with symptoms of COVID-19 should be tested as soon as possible.

To request assistance or provide feedback:
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SAFER AT HOME

LEVEL 1 CAUTIOUS · LEVEL 2: CONCERN · LEVEL 3: HIGH RISK

PROTECT OUR NEIGHBORS · STAY AT HOME

LEVEL

For use in communities in
Safer at Home: Level 3
or for people who have traveled to or lived in an area with large numbers of COVID-19 cases within the past 14 days

*Start →

Does individual have new **loss of taste or smell** of any duration?

— No →
Have symptoms resolved within 24 hours of symptom onset?

— Yes →

— No →
Did the person have
Minor symptoms only
AND symptoms resolved in 48 hours
AND can person wear a mask safely?

— Yes →

— No →
Was PCR testing done?[†]

— Yes/pending →
Test result

— No →

— Negative →
Is there an alternate diagnosis that explains all symptoms?

— Positive →

— Yes →
Can person wear wear a mask safely?

— No →

— Yes →

— No →

[†]POC or Rapid Testing: Positive POC or rapid test results are treated the same as positive PCR results and should not be followed by confirmatory RT-PCR. Negative POC or rapid tests must be confirmed with a RT-PCR before returning to school.

Follow regular
Return to School
illness policies if all symptoms have stayed resolved for 24 hours

Follow Home Isolation for 10 days following symptom onset **AND** 24 hours fever free without use of fever-reducing meds

Critical Symptom
- Loss of taste or smell

Major Symptoms
- Feeling feverish, having chills, temperature of 100.4° F or greater
- New or worsening cough
- Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing

Minor Symptoms
- Sore throat
- Runny nose or congestion
- Muscle or body aches
- Headache
- Fatigue
- Nausea, vomiting
- Diarrhea

[1] In the setting of medium or high transmission, the following are examples of alternate diagnoses that should be considered if the COVID-19 PCR is negative.
- Positive laboratory test: influenza, streptococcal pharyngitis ("strep throat"), bacterial infection
- Clinical diagnoses: worsening of known illness (such as asthma or seasonal allergies) with clear link to underlying disease

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