

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



This decision tool is NOT intended for cases or close contacts of COVID-19.

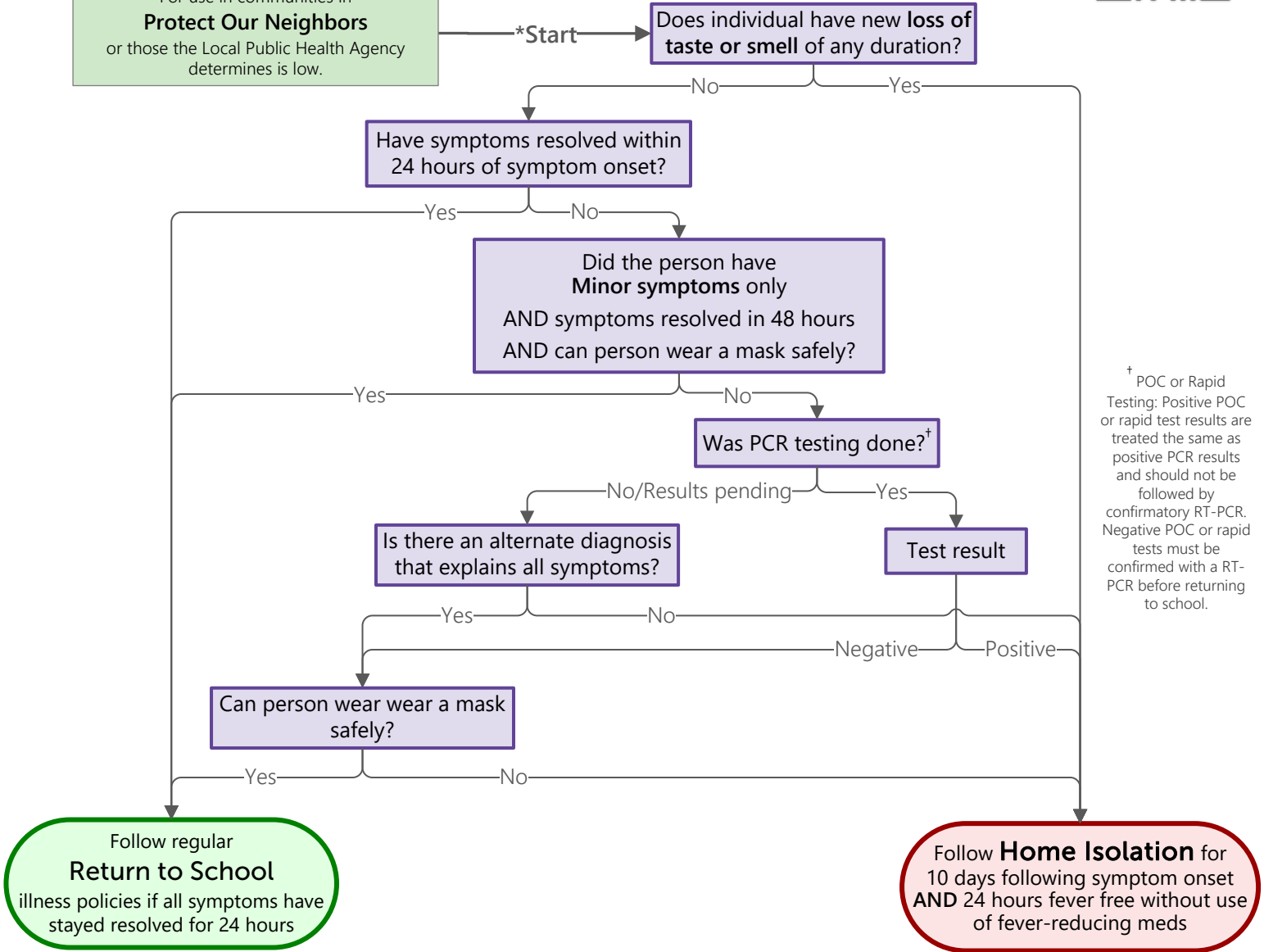
A confirmed COVID-19 case or close contact should follow public health isolation or quarantine instructions for return to school/work. No test result can end an individual's *isolation or quarantine* period early.

\*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>



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



Critical Symptom
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of taste or smell</li> </ul>

Major Symptoms
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Feeling feverish, having chills, temperature of 100.4°F or greater</li> <li>New or worsening cough</li> <li>Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing</li> </ul>

Minor Symptoms
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sore throat</li> <li>Runny nose or congestion</li> <li>Muscle or body aches</li> <li>Headache</li> <li>Fatigue</li> <li>Nausea, vomiting</li> <li>Diarrhea</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> 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