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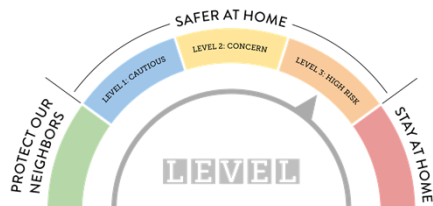
STOP

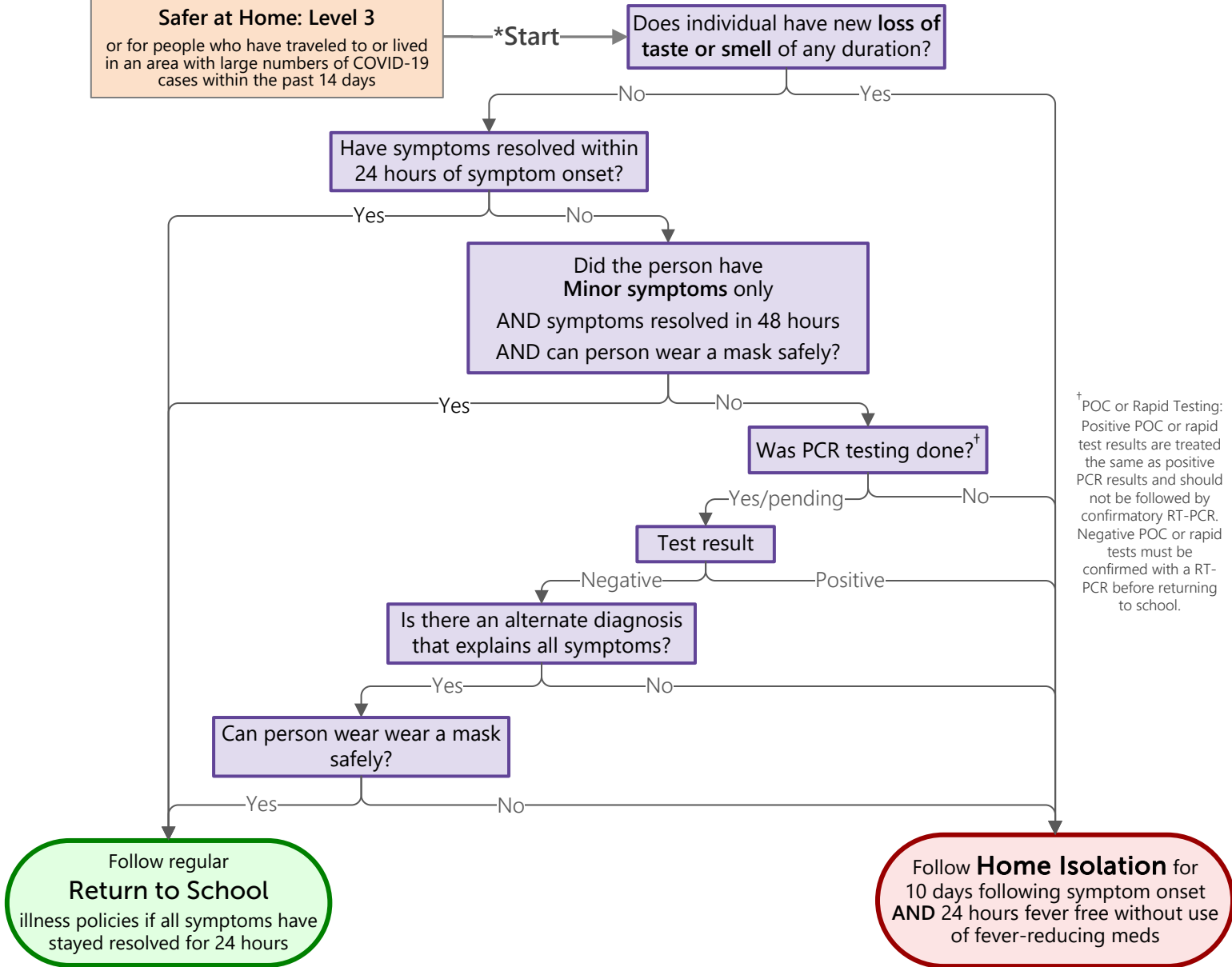**This decision tool is NOT intended for cases or close contacts of COVID-19.**
A confirmed COVID-19 case or close contact should follow public health isolation or quarantine instructions for return to school/work. *No test result can end an individual's isolation or quarantine period early.*

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

To request assistance or provide feedback:
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
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 / 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?†
— Yes/pending / No —

Test result
— Negative / Positive —

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

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 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

| October 2020