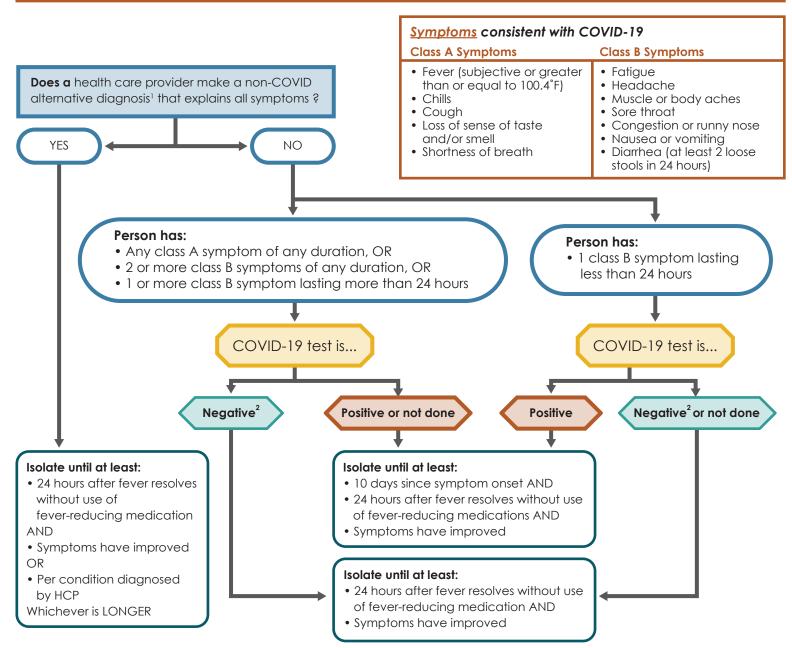
EVALUATION AND MANAGEMENT OF PERSONS WITH NEW UNEXPLAINED SYMPTOMS OF COVID-19 AND NO KNOWN EXPOSURE TO COVID-19

This guidance can be used by staff in schools, childcare facilities, and non-health care workplaces to make decisions about excluding ill persons and readmitting them. Health care providers can also use it to guide evaluation and testing decision-making for ill persons from these settings.

- If testing is available, anyone with symptoms consistent with COVID-19 should be tested.
- III persons should be sent home.
- Facilities with testing resources may initiate COVID-19 testing before sending the ill person home and use test results in conjunction with the diagram below to guide isolation recommendations.
- Public health recommendations from the local health jurisdiction supersedes this guidance and should be sought in the context of a COVID-19 outbreak.
- Ill persons should consider seeking evaluation by a health care provider.
- Critical infrastructure essential workers should not work if having symptoms of COVID-19; consult with local public health for any questions.



Visit DOH.WA.GOV/Coronavirus for more information.

¹Examples of alternative diagnosis made by health care provider include childhood rash illness, acute otitis media, or a lab confirmed diagnosis such as strep throat or non-COVID-19 viral pathogen. If testing for other viral pathogens, strongly recommend testing for COVID-19 as well.

²In symptomatic persons and when community transmission rate is moderate-high, a negative rapid test should ideally be confirmed with a PCR test performed in a clinical laboratory. For community COVID-19 rate, see State of Washington COVID-19 Risk Assessment Dashboard.

EVALUATION AND MANAGEMENT OF PERSONS WITH NEW UNEXPLAINED SYMPTOMS OF COVID-19 AND <u>SUSPECTED OR KNOWN EXPOSURE</u> TO COVID-19

This guidance can be used by staff in schools, childcare facilities, and non-health care workplaces to make decisions about excluding ill persons and readmitting them. Health care providers can also use it to guide evaluation and testing decision-making for ill persons from these settings.

- Persons without symptoms who have an exposure to COVID-19 should be quarantined at home away from others until 14 days
 after last contact to COVID-19. They should not be at school, childcare or work until the quarantine ends (exception to quarantine
 may be made for critical infrastructure essential workers, however they should not work if having symptoms consistent with
 COVID-19; consult with local public health for any questions.
- Persons with exposure to COVID-19 and symptoms consistent with COVID-19 should isolate at home away from others.
- If testing is available, anyone with symptoms consistent with COVID-19 should be tested.

See the list of symptoms consistent with COVID-19 and the table below for recommendations for isolation or quarantine for ill persons who had close contact with a person with COVID-19 in the 14 days prior to symptom onset.

Symptoms consistent with COVID-19 Class A Symptoms Class B Symptoms • Fever (subjective or greater • Fatigue than or equal to 100.4°F) • Headache • Chills • Muscle or body aches • Cough Sore throat • Loss of sense of taste Congestion or runny nose Nausea or vomiting and/or smell • Diarrhea (at least 2 loose Shortness of breath stools in 24 hours)

COVID-19 test result	Recommendation
Positive	Isolate until at least: • 10 days since symptom onset (longer for those who are severely ill or severely immunocompromised), AND • 24 hours after fever resolves without use of fever-reducing medications, AND • Symptoms have improved
Negative	Quarantine at home away from others until: • 14 days after last exposure OR Isolate until at least: • 10 days since symptom onset (longer for those who are severely ill or severely immunocompromised), AND • 24 hours after fever resolves without use of fever-reducing medications, AND • Symptoms have improved Whichever is LONGER
No test performed	Isolate until at least: • 10 days since symptom onset (longer for those who are severely ill or severely immunocompromised), AND • 24 hours after fever resolves without use of fever-reducing medications, AND • Symptoms have improved

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