	K-12 Public and Charter Schools
Isolation for individuals who **CAN WEAR A MASK** and have tested positive for COVID-19	**Individuals who test positive and CAN WEAR A MASK shall:** - Remain in isolation for 5 days from their symptom onset date (day 0 is symptom onset date or test date, if asymptomatic) - Stay home and separate from others as much as possible - Wear a high-quality mask if they must be around others at home **The individual may end isolation after day 5 if they meet the following criteria:** - they have been fever-free for 24 hours without fever-reducing medication - their symptoms are improving **After ending isolation, they should:** - wear a mask through day 10 OR - wear a mask until they test negative with two sequential antigen tests, 48 hours apart
Isolation for individuals who **CANNOT WEAR A MASK** and have tested positive for COVID-19	**Individuals who test positive and CANNOT WEAR A MASK shall follow either of the strategies listed below:** - Remain in isolation for 10 days from their symptom onset date (day 0 is symptom onset date or test date, if asymptomatic) - Stay home and separate from others as much as possible - End isolation after day 10 if they have been fever-free for 24 hours without fever-reducing medication and their symptoms are improving OR

Isolation for individuals who **CANNOT WEAR A MASK** and have tested positive for COVID-19	- Remain in isolation for 5 days from their symptom onset date (day 0 is symptom onset date or test date, if asymptomatic) - Stay home and separate from others as much as possible - End isolation after they meet the following criteria: they have been fever-free for 24 hours without fever-reducing medication, their symptoms are improving, and -after day 5- they test negative with two sequential antigen tests, 48 hours apart
Quarantine for individuals who have been exposed to COVID-19	Quarantine is no longer recommended. CDC still recommends that individuals who have been exposed to COVID-19 should take the following precautions, regardless of their vaccination status or previous infection history: - Wear a high-quality mask for 10 days from last exposure (day 0 is last exposure) - Watch for symptoms of COVID-19 - Test on day 6 *If the individual cannot wear a mask, layering prevention strategies should be used. Prevention strategies include distancing, improving ventilation, testing, disinfecting, and encouraging good hand hygiene and respiratory etiquette.
Testing	Testing is recommended to individuals who are experiencing symptoms and to individuals who have been exposed. Exposed individuals should wait 5 full days from exposure to be tested, in order to have more accurate results. The Salt Lake County Health Department (SLCoHD) currently has the testing capacity to assist schools during classroom outbreaks. If assistance with testing is needed, please reach out to your assigned school liaison. It is recommended that schools and childcares have a supply of home test kits on hand that they can offer to individuals who are symptomatic or have been exposed.

Testing
 	
FDA Guidance
	FDA Guidance for Antigen Tests:
	
	https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/safety-communications/home-covid-19-antigen-tests-take-steps-reduce-your-risk-false-negative-fda-safety-communication
	
	After you use an at-home COVID-19 antigen test:
	
	- **If you receive a positive result initially or after a repeat test**, this means the test detected the SARS-CoV-2 virus and you most likely have COVID-19.
	    o Follow the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidance for people with COVID-19, including to stay home, isolate from others, and seek follow-up care with a health care provider to determine the next steps.
	- **If you receive a negative result**, the test did not detect the SARS-CoV-2 virus at the time of that test.
	    o **If you have COVID-19 symptoms, test again 48 hours after the first negative test, for a total of at least two tests.**
	        ▪ If you get a negative result on the second test and you are concerned that you could have COVID-19, you may choose to test again 48 hours after the second test, consider getting a laboratory molecular-based test, or call your health care provider.
	    o **If you do not have COVID-19 symptoms and believe you have been exposed to COVID-19, test again 48 hours after the first negative test, then 48 hours after the second negative test, for a total of at least three tests.**
	        ▪ If you get a negative result on the second test, test again 48 hours after the second test.
	        ▪ If you get a negative result on the third test and you are concerned that you could have COVID-19, you may choose to test again using an antigen test, consider getting a laboratory molecular-based test, or call your health care provider.

Testing FDA Guidance	○ **If you get a positive result on any repeat test with an at-home COVID-19 antigen test**, you most likely have COVID-19 and should follow the CDC guidance for people with COVID-19. *If an individual tests negative with a PCR test at least 5 days after exposure, retesting is unnecessary unless symptoms appear.
Outbreaks	SLCoHD will no longer track classroom-level outbreaks. If a school POC is made aware of a classroom- or program- associated outbreak and would like assistance with testing or mitigation, the POC should reach out to their assigned school liaison.
Tracking Cases	Private school cases will still be tracked on SLCoHD's COVID-19 School Dashboard. https://slco.org/health/COVID-19/data/ Childcare cases are not tracked on SLCoHD's COVID-19 School Dashboard. SLCoHD will be tracking cases that are enrolled in schools within the last seven days, without determining if they are school-related. Previously, SLCoHD tracked school-related cases. A school-related case refers to a case that was at school during the 14 days prior to a positive test or the 10 days after a positive test.
POCs	School POCs will continue to report positive cases (including home tests) through SLCoHD's COVID-19 Positive Case Reporting Form. School liaisons will send email notifications to school and childcare POCs through Smartsheet each day with a list of positive cases from that day.
Vaccination	See the following link for up-to-date guidance on vaccines: https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/stay-up-to-date.html#recommendations

Additional Prevention Strategies from the CDC	**Masking:** should be universally recommended in areas of high COVID-19 community level and should be recommended to individuals at risk for severe illness in areas of medium or high COVID-19 community level. People who have known or suspected exposure to COVID-19 should also wear a well-fitting mask or respirator around others for 10 days from their last exposure, regardless of vaccination status or history of prior infection.
	Testing:
	diagnostic- when possible, schools should test individuals who have symptoms or have been exposed
	screening- at high COVID-19 Community Level or in response to an outbreak, consider implementing screening testing, especially for high-risk activities or events (such as close contact sports, band, choir, theater, prom, or tournaments etc.)
	Ventilation: improve air filtration by safely opening doors and windows and using HEPA air filters; in areas of high COVID-19 community level, consider outdoor activities when feasible
	https://www.uphe.org/free-air-purifiers-for-utah-schools/
	Management of Cases and Exposures: students or staff who come to school or childcare with symptoms should be asked to wear a mask, offered testing (if available), and sent home. Individuals with COVID-19 should not attend school or childcare until they complete their isolation.
	Staying Home When Sick: schools and childcares should allow flexible, non-punitive, and supportive paid sick leave policies and practices; excused absences should also be provided for students who are sick.

Responding to Outbreaks: if a school or childcare is experiencing a COVID-19 outbreak, they should consider adding prevention strategies regardless of the COVID-19 Community Level. Strategies include wearing well-fitting masks, improving ventilation, screening testing, and case investigation. Schools and childcares may consider suspending high-risk activities to control a school- or program-associated outbreak.

* Schools and ECE programs, with help from local health departments, should consider local context when selecting strategies to prioritize for implementation. Schools should balance risk of COVID-19 with educational, social, and mental health outcomes when deciding which prevention strategies to put in place. Additional factors to consider include age of population served, students with disabilities, people at risk of getting very sick, equity, availability of resources, communities served, pediatric-specific considerations.